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Part One
Pages 1-8

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PLEA FOR SOUND MONEY

Secretary of the Navy Herbert Speaks to Business Men.

FALLACY OF THE SILVERITES EXPOSED

Would Bring the Issue Squarely Before the Voters and Win Over the Senate.

JACKSON'S FIRM STAND ON CURRENCY

Other Speakers Who Were Heard at the Business Men's Democratic Association Banquet.

The Business Men's Democratic Association of New-York celebrated last evening, in the banquet hall of the Savoy Hotel, its annual banquet in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, or "Jackson's Day." Theodore W. Myers presided.

The menu card was adorned on its first page with a picture of Grover Cleveland, under which was printed the eloquent extract from the President's message on the Venezuelan question:

"There is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice."

Hilary Herbert.

Secretary of the Navy. Spoke On Sound Money at Jackson Day Banquet.

The following telegram received from President Cleveland was read with tremendous applause:

In spirit I join your guests to-night in their applause of every patriotic sentiment which the occasion inspired, and I rejoice with them in their manifestations of that love for our National life and honor which characterized the great American whose deeds and valor you commemorate. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Every man in the room rose and drank to the President, and then they gave three cheers and sang "For he's a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny."

Over 150 guests sat down to dinner. Among them were Alexander Meakim, W. D. H. Washington, John D. Crimmins, H. D. McCord, John McAnerny, A. Walsh, Herbert Booth King, George W. Olivet, James Ross Curran, Frederick Korb, E. J. Curry, J. W. Boyle, Thomas E. Sloan, James I. Phelan, James M. Bell, James S. Coleman, John A. Mapes, Albert Meyer, Asa A. Alling, L. J. Callanan, Edward F. Dwyer, W. L. Brown, William Lummis, George Ehret, Julius D. Mahr, the Rev. J. J. Morris, the Rev. D. P. O'Flynn, Herman Tappen, the Rev. J. J. Dougherty, Thomas C. T. Crain, Dr. M. R. Vedder, John C. Sheehan, Felix T. Murphy, John A. Sullivan, Thomas F. Gilroy, Stephen Farrelly, and L. H. Andrews.

The following gentlemen sat at the long table which headed the hall and was covered with roses and ferns: Judge P. Henry Dugro, Amos J. Cummings, Thomas M. Waller, Roswell P. Flower, Hilary A. Herbert, Theodore W. Myers, Isidor Rayner, Asbel P. Fitch, James T. Kilbreth, Charles W. Dayton, J. Edward Simmons, Evan Thomas, and C. C. Baldwin.

Theodore W. Myers.

Presided at the Banquet of the Business Men's Democratic Association.

To President Myers was presented a fine gavel tipped with gold as a sign of the association's gratitude for his faithful services.

Theodore W. Myers's Speech.

It was 10 o'clock when Mr. Myers knocked with his new gavel on the table and opened the speechmaking. He said:

"Our Nation, gentlemen, has made history rapidly in the past few weeks, and history which I firmly believe generations of our descendants to come will read with cheeks that tingle and hearts that will throb with pride, for which we may thank our clear-headed, courageous pilot, who has unfalteringly held the helm of our ship of State and guided it over shoals of danger and thus far through rocks and reefs of National dishonor, and it is with pardonable pride that we may congratulate ourselves upon never having failed in our earnest support of this commander of our choice, whose steadfast adherence to right and duty, unmoved by clamor and undeterred by hostility, makes eulogy of Grover Cleveland superfluous.

"Our financial problem still remains unsolved, and in the coming campaign we shall again be called upon to combat fallacies which have gone far to unsettle confidence and injure the fabric of our National credit. The tariff reform inaugurated in 1894, which has already done so much to revive our drooping industries, is again

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UNSUCCESSFUL AS HER OWN LAWYER

Mrs. Arrington Defended Herself in a Raleigh Court, But Was Promptly Convicted of Libel.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—A criminal trial that will be noted in the jurisprudence of the State has been going on here to-day, in the Superior Court. A woman indicted for libel has been defending herself before a Judge and jury.

Mrs. Pattie Arrington was, some years ago, divorced from her husband. Out of this trouble sprung many lawsuits. A number of lawyers appeared for Mrs. Arrington in different suits.

Among them was ex-Judge Spier Whitaker of the Superior Court, late Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and now one of the leading Populists of the State.

Mrs. Arrington commenced, last summer, the publication of a newspaper known as "The Criminal Document." In this she charged ex-Judge Whitaker with having stolen $1,300 from her by an order he made while Judge in the case he had appeared in before he was elected Judge. For this she was indicted. The trial commenced to-day.

Not being able to employ a lawyer, Mrs. Arrington defended herself, and she did it with skill, tact, and ability. She gave ex-Judge Whitaker a scorching cross-examination.

She went on the witness stand and her evidence was graphic and startling. She got beyond the control of the Court, and detailed her experiences in all her litigation. She denounced many of the most prominent lawyers and Judges in the State as being guilty of crimes for which they should be breaking rock in the penitentiary.

It is the first time a woman was indicted in this State for this offense. It was the first time a woman was compelled to be her own lawyer.

The Court House was crowded, and those present seemed to sympathize with Mrs. Arrington.

There is another indictment against her for libeling the late Chief Justice William N. H. Smith in publishing in her paper, after his death, a statement that Mr. Smith had defrauded her and her children out of their home.

Mrs. Arrington is from one of the oldest and best families in the State, and her character is good.

She made a strong speech to the jury, and at times was impassioned and eloquent. She frequently criticised the District Attorney, and denounced parts of his speech as wilfully false.

The jury promptly found her guilty. Judgment was reserved until to-morrow.

MR. FORRESTER'S BRAINY FRIEND

At an Examination He Wrote That Grover Cleveland Governed State, Richard Croker City.

Commissioner George B. Forrester of the Department of Police and Excise, Brooklyn, is a disgusted man. He had a faithful follower whom he wanted placed on the police force. With his political influence he believed this was an easy matter. It might have been had it not been for the civil service examination.

When the list of men who had passed the civil service examination was published a few days ago, Commissioner Forrester carelessly looked over the names. He missed the name of his political protégé. He then put on his glasses, after wiping them carefully, and went over the list extremely carefully, but the name was not there.

"O, it's only a mistake," said he to himself, "the name has been left off accidentally."

The Excise Commissioner called on Commissioner Welles for an explanation. Mr. Welles simply referred Mr. Forrester to his protégé's examination papers. Here are some of the questions and answers:

Q.—Who is the Governor of New-York State? A.—Grover Cleveland.

Q.—Who is Mayor of New-York City? A—Richard Croker.

Q.—What is the northeastern State of the Union? A.—Africa.

Q.—What States border on the Mississippi? A.—The Hudson.

Q.—What is the usual process of dealing with a prisoner from the time of his arrest until his conviction? A.—One month.

Q.—Who appoints the Police Commissioner? A.—Mr. Welles.

Q.—What is the population of Brooklyn? A.—New-York.

Commissioner Forrester asked no other questions, and left the Police Commissioners' office a sadder but wiser man. Hereafter he will look into the mental qualifications of men whom he backs for appointment.

TUPPER WILL SUCCEED BOWELL

Probability That Canada Will Have a New Premier To-day—Manitoba People Prepare to Vote.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 8.—The political situation is practically unchanged to-night, although there is no doubt that before another day is over Sir MacKenzie Bowell will have retired from the Premiership, and Lord Aberdeen will have summoned Sir Charles Tupper, Sr., to form a new Government. Efforts are now being made to get Lieut. Gov. Chapleau to join the Administration along with Tupper. If he can get the sanction of the Governor General, Sir Charles Tupper will ask for dissolution.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 8.—Formal nominations for the Manitoba general elections were made to-day. The Government of Premier Greenway, supporting National schools, secured the return of eight members by acclamation, including two Ministers, but in all the other thirty-two constituencies there are spirited contests. With the acclamations secured to-day and a disorganized opposition, the chances are now that the Government will win the election, which will be held Jan. 15.

SELLING MILK FROM DISEASED COWS

Dairies in New-Jersey Said to be Sending It to New-York.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The State Board of Health, the State Tuberculosis Commission, and the State Dairy Commission are investigating the swill dairies in Hudson County, where diseased cows are herder in unsanitary stables and the milk put on the market in upper Hudson County, and in New-York City. Three of these dairies have just been inspected by the Tuberculosis Commission.

State Dairy Commissioner McGuire said to-day that one of the herds discovered in North Hudson was in a badly diseased condition, yet the milk was being consumed.

Value of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Weather Bureau has issued an account of the recent cold wave, with maps, giving graphically the progress of the fall in temperature and other conditions. It is shown that during this cold wave a warning signal was displayed at every station in the service, in the regions traversed by the wave twenty-four hours before the temperature fall occurred, and the claim is advanced that transportation companies and dealers in produce and perishable manufactures effected savings running well into the millions by being well forewarned.

Must Speak the English Language.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, after refusing naturalization to six out of eight would-be citizens, made the following announcement:

"I shall refuse to naturalize any more persons, or to admit them to citizenship unless they have read the Constitution of the United States and can speak the English language, which is the language of this country. Persons who cannot fill these requirements need not come before the Court. They will only waste their time by so doing."

CANNOT BE INTERVIEWED

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney Silent Regarding Venezuela.

EFFORTS OF LONDON NEWSPAPER MEN

Fail to Secure Audiences with the President or Secretary of State—Commission to Work in Secrte.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Interest has been about equally divided here for two or three days between the prospects of a successful issue of bonds and the controversy between England and Germany over the situation in the Transvaal. The Venezuelan question has not been forgotten, and it is not likely to be overlooked while Mr. Norman continues to supply the British capital with information about the facts in the case, and the determined, but peaceful attitude of the American people.

Mr. Norman's quest for information has been made at just the same disadvantage that is encountered by American correspondents. The Administration has considered it unwise or inexpedient to assist in any private way in the cultivation of domestic opinion on this matter. The opinions of the Secretary of State, as well as the news that he may have, reach the public only when they are divulged by messages, or in reply to inquiries from the Congress. All that is accessible here is the documents bearing on the dispute.

Efforts have been made by Mr. Norman and by Mr. Fielders, the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, to reach the Secretary of State and the President, in order to obtain, if possible, some expression from one or both of them that could be used to fortify the already strong impressions that have been made on the other side of the Atlantic, amounting almost to a complete revulsion. While appreciating the friendly purpose of these visiting journalists, the President has preferred not to be quoted as saying anything upon the subject in addition to what he has said in an official way.

There is reason to believe that he and Secretary Olney would gladly contribute to the discussion if they felt that they could do so with propriety, but in every way in which they have considered the requests to favor the correspondents from abroad with interviews they have come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to depart from the usual custom of making known the affairs of the State Department only through communications to the Congress.

Being under the direction of the State Departments, it seems likely that the business of the Venezuela Commission will be conducted with the strict secrecy that characterizes all the work of that department under the present Administration. Until the commission is ready to report, the progress in the inquiry it is to make will be guarded with great care, and when anything is made known about it the result of its inquiries will be fully reported. There is the chance all the time that five men may not be all equally strict in carrying out the intention of the whole commission, and that inevitable leaks will develop through which will escape hints and imperfect intimations of what has been found out about the respective claims of Venezuela and Great Britain.

Naturally enough, the sudden presentation to England of the Transvaal difficulty is regarded as likely to assist the United States. While the British Government was not embarrassed with any other question of prime importance except the Armenian matter, the dispute with the United States was likely to be maintained with greater sharpness than it will be by a Ministry obliged to give instant attention to the menaces of so great a power as Germany.

The urgency of the new controversy may be made an excuse for British neglect of the Venezuela controversy, but it may constrain the United States to go on independently if England shall persist in disregarding the declaration of the President that the divisional line shall be ascertained as correctly as possible and then asserted, possibly with readiness to assume the responsibility for what may follow.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held its first meeting this morning since the reorganization of the Senate. There was no attempt made to consider the important business before the committee. An adjournment was taken until Saturday, when a special meeting will be held.

Chief among the matters referred to this committee are affairs relating to Cuba, Venezuela, and Armenia. Members of the committee say the latter is one that will cause this Government no end of trouble. Papers before the committee indicate that the half has not been told, and how to effectually interfere without violating our National policy of evading entangling alliances with foreign powers, is a problem that the skill of the committee and the diplomacy of the State Department alone can solve. Some Senators are in favor of sending an urgent appeal to Russia to take charge of the case and look after the interests of Americans in Armenia.

The recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans is also pressing upon the committee, and this will be the first thing taken up at the meeting Saturday. There is no division of sentiment among the members on this subject. Should the insurgents secure Havana or make a vital attack on the Spanish troops that would give them a stronger foothold on the island, the Senate will, it is believed, at once pass the resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. The informal discussion of the members of the committee has shown the practical unanimity with which they look upon this question. The only element of doubt in the whole case is, when is the proper time to grant the rights prayed for by the Cubans. The meeting of Saturday may result in important action on this subject.

WILL INSURE PERPETUAL PEACE.

The London Chronicle Advocates the Proposed Commission.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—With reference to the meeting held to consider what further steps shall be taken concerning the suggestion that differences between the United States and Great Britain be settled by a commission composed of an equal number of Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice and of the United States Supreme Court The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"We are delighted that a practical movement has been begun. It will instantly create a response in the United States, and thus the original warlike situation may prove a preliminary to a great and noble peace, honorable to the nations concerned, and a lesson to the world. Half of the mischief which has desolated mankind has been due to inability to put ourselves in the point of view of our fancied enemy. To learn what he thinks is our first duty, and our most vital interest. Let us realize the American feeling, as Americans should, and will, realize ours; let us provide a method for putting each view before wise and learned men.

"That the present friction can only be ended by impartial arbitration is already certain. Lord Salisbury could not possibly face Parliament with the statement that he had refused to meet the United States on this ground. The first movement in this particular issue between the two countries should perhaps have come from our Government as soon as Secretary of State Olney's dispatch was handed to Lord Salisbury.

"Our conviction is that when Lord Salisbury shall have replied it will be for the English people to speak touching the necessity for what Kant called perpetual peace. This would involve the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration between the two countries to discuss, advise upon, and adjudicate all disputes that may arise. That court, we are able to say, the American Government desires."

The Daily News will say:

"There are many proofs that the people of Great Britain and the United States will not have war nor any dispute likely to lead to war. In both countries the people are stronger and wiser than their Governments, and the evidence that both nations are ripe for a friendly settlement of their differences gives an opening for diplomacy which each should be quick to seize if it wishes to maintain its pretensions to be a great promoter of peace."

PROPOSED COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Sir George S. Clarke Seems to Have Made the First Suggestion.

The present discussion as to the possibility of the establishment of a court of arbitration, composed of Americans and Englishmen, to which all questions between Great Britain and the United States would be regularly submitted for settlement, appears to have taken its rise in a suggestion recently made by Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Harlan, however, was not the first to make a suggestion of this kind. Sir George S. Clarke, who commands her Majesty's forces in Malta, in discussing the possibility of a naval union between Great Britain and the United States, in March, 1894, in The North American Review, made a similar suggestion in the following terms:

"An Anglo-American council could effectively deal with most questions likely to arise. Four members on either side, including the respective highest legal authorities, a President appointed for five years from each nation alternately, continuous renewal of members on the principle of the United States Senate, and complete disassociation from party politics are the necessary conditions of the constitution of a high tribunal which would command universal confidence.

"To such a body, meeting once a year, would be referred by joint consent all questions not necessarily controversial, but of mutual arrangement, and the misunderstandings which the interchange of diplomatic notes inevitably promotes, together with the friction on the manufacture of which some newspapers thrive, would cease. In the last resort arbitration would still be available. The substitution of personal conference for smart dispatch writing would mark an era in the relations of the two nations."

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. de Sola Tells of Enthusiasm in Venezuela Caused by the Mesage.

The Red D Line steamship Venezuela, which sailed from La Guayra Jan. 1, reached Quarantine at a late hour Tuesday night and came up to her Brooklyn pier yesterday. Among her saloon passengers were F. and H. B. de Sola, members of the firm of de Sola Brothers, 61 William Street, this city.

When seen at his office yesterday Mr. F. de Sola said that he and his brother had spent two weeks in Venezuela, having been called there on business. Mr. de Sola was in Caracas when the news of President Cleveland's message was received. He says it occasioned a great outburst of popular feeling. At the time of his departure, things were running along in their regular channels.

He had seen no preparations for war nor heard of any. So far as he had been able to ascertain, the Venezuelans are satisfied with Crespo as a ruler.

Mr. Boulton of the firm Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, agents of the Red D Line, said that the ship had brought no correspondence to the firm relating to political questions; all the letters received being of a business nature.

Venezuelan Committee Meet.

A call was isued yesterday for the first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Venezuelan Committee, to be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow in the rooms of the Chamber. The committee would have been called together earlier, but for the indisposition of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, its chairman.

STOLE ALL THE MONEY IN THE BANK

Burglars Thought to Have Carried off from $8,000 to $15,000.

FAYETTE, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The Bank of Fayette, a private financial institution, of which E. L. Barber, President of the Ketcham National Bank of Toledo is a stockholder, and Charles L. Allen, cashier, was entered by thieves last night, and all the cash in the safe and valuable papers were stolen. The robbery was not discovered until the time came for the bank to open this morning.

The value of the money and papers taken is not known, as the officials of the bank refuse to tell. It is believed, however, to be at least $8,000, and probably as high as $15,000 was obtained.

The robbers pried open a window, and easily gained an entrance to the bank. The safe was blown open with powder, it is thought, as an explosion of dynamite would have been heard. The door of the safe was torn off by the concussion.

WILL BEGIN WORK ON THE CANALS

Engineers to Start In on the Survey Next Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—State Engineer Adams to-day sent out notices to the appointees under the nine-million-dollar canal improvement scheme, ordering them to report for duty on Monday morning. He says he has divided them into parties, ready for active service, his expectation being that money will be ready by the end of this week in the shape of the proceeds from to-morrow's sale of $2,000,000 of the new canal bonds.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Superintendent Aldridge to-day notified Division Superintendent Seeley to draw the water from the upper and lower levels of the canal in order to permit the engineers to begin the surveys next Monday. Some few miles will shut down for repairs pending the survey, which will occupy about thirty days, and other mills will run by steam.

Fires in Two Schoolhouses.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Fire in the Winthrop School on Tremont Street, near Eliot, this morning, caused a loss of several thousand dollars. There were 600 children in the building at the time, but they were managed so well by the teachers that all got out safely.

There was a similar experience in the Highland School, in the neighboring city of Woburn, this morning. The children became somewhat frightened, but their egress was effected without accident.

Tried to Rob the British Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—But for the vigilance of two policemen a burglary would have been committed at the British Embassy last night. Police Officers Jacobson and Donohue saw two men go down the area steps of the embassy in the evening. They captured the men as they were in the act of picking the lock. One of them gave the name of Henry Phelps, from Chicago. The other man said his name was George Williams of Brooklyn.

DR. JAMESON IS RELEASED

Kruger Wants Him and Rhodes to be Banished From Transvaal.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RIGHTS AFFIRMED

Salisbury Sends a Warning to Germany that Her Treaty Must and Shall Be Maintained.

GOV. ROBINSON'S QUIETING STATEMENT

Anxiety of British South Africa Company About Its Charter—Bellicose Anti-German Expressions.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Cape Town received to-night says that Dr. Jameson and those of his followers who were taken prisoners by the Boers have been released and handed over to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony.

A Pretoria dispatch says it is reported there that the Transvaal Government has demanded the banishment from the country of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, and the payment of a large indemnity by the British South Africa Company. Nothing is known of this report in official quarters, and it is not believed.

The editorials of the leading papers tomorrow will be unanimous in lauding the generosity and prudence of President Kruger, and assuring him that England appreciates them at their full value. All of the papers will praise Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for his course throughout the difficulty.

The Daily Chronicle will congratulate him upon having secured peace with honor. Sir Herecules Robinson will receive his share of praise.

The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle lead in an emphatic demand for a thorough sifting of the British South Africa Company's liability for the trouble, and admonish the Government not to shirk its obligation to the Transvaal and to England to discover the real authors of the apparent gross conspiracy against the South African Republic.

The lectures to Emperor William are generally repeated. The marked cessation of the hostility of the press of Germany toward England is ascribed to the British Government's preparations for war, which are highly commended on all sides.

SALISBURY WARNS GERMANY.

Great Britain Will Maintain Her Treaty Rights in the Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Notwithstanding the fact that the report that orders to prepare a flying squadron of six vessels to be in readiness for "navigating duties" Jan. 14 has been found to be true and that Admiral Harry Rawson, commanding the Cape and West Africa squadron, has been ordered to proceed with his flagship, the St. George, to Delagoa Bay, and is already en route from Cape Town for that place, Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is said to consider the Transvaal crisis as past.

In political circles, however, the formation of the flying squadron is considered as an indication that the situation is graver than it has hitherto been thought, and all of the afternoon papers approve of the preparations for war. Some of them urge the revocation of the British South Africa Company's charter, after which England would be able to fight Germany on account of the latter's interference with clean hands.

The Central News is authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury has notified the German Government that Great Britain will maintain the rights in the Transvaal secured to her under the convention of 1884, at all costs.

According to a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Jan. 4, it is reported there that the High Court of the Transvaal Republic ordered that Dr. Jameson be shot, but President Gruger refused to sign the warrant for his execution. This report is not confirmed. Another dispatch asserts that if Dr. Jameson should be executed, hostile feeling would become so greatly aroused that the British Government forces would not be able to prevent a race war in South Africa.

Official advices from Pretoria say that Dr. Jameson will be released and handed over to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, on the frontier of the Transvaal, and it is also stated that Sir Hercules, after consulting with the heads of the Transvaal Government, informed the people in the Rand that they would be allowed twenty-four hours, from noon of Jan. 6, to lay down their arms unconditionally.

Another Pretoria dispatch, dated Jan. 6, says the prisoners of Dr. Jameson's following are loud in their praise of the treatment they received at the hands of the Boers, while the burghers deeply resent the action of Dr. Jameson. They are intensely angry at the necessity of leaving their farms, and demand a speedy and final settlement of the questions at issue, and full and free possession of the Transvaal country under the undisputed rule of the Boers.

Of the prisoners, the men were confined in the race-course inclosure at Pretoria, and the officers in the town jail. Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and the Messrs. White were deeply dejected at the result of their movement, Jameson refusing to take food for some time after his imprisonment.

Colonial Office's Statement.

The following statement has been issued by the Colonial Office:

"Gov. Robinson of the Cape Colony telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain from Pretoria, Jan. 7: 'I communicated to Mr. F. J. Newton, Secretary of the Colony of British Bechuanaland, your telegram of the 5th, and received a reply from him that he had been absent from Bechuanaland nearly a fortnight prior to the raid into the Transvaal. He arrived at Mafeking Dec. 29, and heard then, after the telegraph line had been closed, that Jameson's force was leaving.

"'That night the wires were cut, and the first message that got through, Dec. 30, was yours, directing me to send Dr. Jameson an order to return. About one-fifth of Jameson's force started from Mafeking and the rest from Pictsani, in the British South Africa's new territory.

"'Jameson left only ten policemen in the whole of the Bechuanaland protectorate, and of these four were doing customs duty. The whole country was virtually unpoliced. There was no representative of the British South Africa Company in Mafeking, and no magistrate in the company's territory. There was only one representative of the company in the lower protectorate, and he had joined Jameson's force.'

"Gov. Robinson adds: 'Newton will come to Pretoria at my invitation to confer with me in regard to reducing the protectorate.'

"Gov. Robinson telegraphed Mr. Chamberlain Jan. 7: 'Johannesburg surrendered unconditionally this afternoon and gave up arms. President Kruger has intimated his intention to hand over Jameson and the other prisoners upon the frontier of Natal. You may be satisfied that the crisis is over and all danger of further hostilities ended.'"

The generosity shown by President Kruger is admitted everywhere. At the clubs here it is a matter of speculation as to what terms will be made by Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony. The consensus of opinion is that President Kruger will expel the leading agitators in the Rand of whose participation in the conspiracy against the Transvaal Government he possesses proofs, and that the British Government will punish the other participants. It is also believed that the British South Africa Company will be obliged to pay a heavy indemnity and will lose its administrative rights in the adjoining territory.

The Directors of the British South Africa Company have held repeated meetings during the last week, and since Monday they have met twice daily, but they have made no statement to the press. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has ordered the Directors to obtain from Cecil Rhodes a detailed statement of his knowledge of Dr. Jameson's movements prior to the latter's raid into the Transvaal, otherwise the charter of the British South Africa Company would be revoked.

The anxiety of the Directors increases as the days go by without bringing any statement from Rhodes, whose only reference to Jameson was made in a dispatch received here Jan. 1, in which he said that Jameson had acted without authority.

Everything is quiet about the Government offices this evening. Lord Salisbury is giving a county ball at Batfield House, his seat in Hertfordshire.

Capt. Coventry Was Not Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It is stated this evening that the Hon. Charles Coventry, a Captain in the Bechuanaland police, and son of the Earl of Coventry, whose death was recently announced to have occurred from the effects of wounds received in the battle between the Boers and Dr. Jameson's forces in the Transvaal, is alive. The dispatch conveying this information also says that, although he was wounded, Mr. Coventry's condition is not serious.

COLD WEATHER MAKES SKATING

Central Park Lakes Opened Yesterday—Not Enough Snow Fell to Bother Col. Waring.

The weather moderated very much yesterday, though not as rapidly as the Weather Bureau had anticipated. Yesterday was the coldest Jan. 8 that the bureau has recorded. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer was only 5° above zero.

One effect of the cold snap was to make good skating on all the park lakes yesterday. At Central Park the red ball was raised about 11 o'clock, and the ice was in excellent condition. A force of men was kept busy clearing off the light snow.

Terrace Lake, the Fifty-ninth Street pond, and the Harlem pond, at One Hundred and Tenth Street were all opened. At the last-named place the roof of the skating house has been replaced.

If Mr. Dunn can be believed, there is a good chance for several days' skating. He announced yesterday that the thermometer would probably hang around the freezing point for some time.

The snowfall was not heavy enough to force the Street-Cleaning Department to any unusual activity. It was announced yesterday that no effort would be made to remove any snow until it proved a hindrance to traffic. Light snows, such as we had yesterday, will have to melt.

Tortured the Indian for His Money.

PARIS, Texas, Jan. 8.—In the mountains twenty miles east of Tushkahomma, Indian Territory, John Battiste, an old Choctaw, was reputed to keep money in his house. Four white men, disguised, entered the house Sunday.

They took Battiste out to the lot and tried by threats to get him to tell where his money was, but he refused. This was followed by an unmerciful lashing. Still he would not tell.

He was hauled up by the neck and hanged until life was almost extinct. As soon as he could speak after being let down he told them to tell his wife to give them the money, and she gave them $720.

Ex-Treasurer Arnold Pardoned.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—John Jacob Arnold, ex-Treasurer of Niagara County and ex-cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Lockport, who is serving a sentence of eleven years four months in Auburn prison for embezzlement, received information to-day from Albany that he had been pardoned by Gov. Morton. Arnold was received here March 2, 1894. His pardon was obtained through the efforts of Richard Crowley of Lockport.

Shot Hihself Through the Heart.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Joseph W. Fritz, chief electrician of the Franois Wilson Company, which is now appearing at the Broad Street Theatre, in this city, committed suicide this morning at his boarding place by shooting himself through the heart. Fritz, who was thirty-two years old, and unmarried, resided in Kansas City, and had been chief electrician of the company for four years. No cause is known.

To Celebrate the Louisiana Purchase.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—The preliminary step has been taken for the celebration in this city of the centenary of the Louisiana purchase in 1901.

Ex-Gov. Francis presented the matter, and, from the plans outlined, the contemplated celebration, or exposition, will excel in scope and splendor anything the world has ever seen. Congress will be asked to aid.

New Journal Clerk in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Thomas H. McKee of Indiana, Superintendent of the House document room in the Fifty-first Congress, and Assistant Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee in the campaign of 1894, was to-day appointed Journal Clerk of the House, relieving N. T. Crutchfield of Kentucky, who filled the position in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

Several Passengers Slightly Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Train 300 on the Erie Railway, which leaves Newark at 6:10 A. M., ran into a freight train this morning between Riverside and Fourth Avenues, Newark. Three freight cars were thrown from the track, and travel was blocked for several hours. Several passengers were slightly hurt. The train was in charge of Conductor Whittaker.

Mr. Reckard's New Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Edward L. Reckard, who was private secretary to ex-Postmaster General Bissell and continued in office under Postmaster General Wilson, was to-day appointed Chief Clerk of the Dead Letter Office. He will be succeeded as private secretary by Mr. Newton D. Baker, Jr., of Martinsburg, West Va.

Newport City Officials Re-elected.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8.—All the city officials were re-elected last night, with the exception that ex-Alderman William Hamilton was chosen Street Commissioner over Capt. Joseph P. Cotton, the present incumbent.

BLOW AT CONSOLIDATION

Senator Lexow Joins the Opponents of Greater New-York.

PROPOSES AN INDEFINITE DELAY

Would Have a General Investigation of the Subject by a Joint Junketing Committee.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS AID THE NYACK MAN

Consolidation Matters to Have the Right of Way in the Senate To-day—Resubmission Suggested.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Greater New-York has again become a political football.

After meeting in New-York with the Commisioners the other day, and getting a copy of their bill for consolidation, Senator Lexow gave everybody a surprise to-night by presenting a resolution which provides for indefinite delay for an overhauling of the New-York and Brooklyn departments and for a junketing expedition by portions of the two Cities Committees.

Business was going along briskly in the Senate to-night when Mr. Lexow offered the resolution, which is designed to put Greater New-York into the hands of an investigating committee. It authorizes the two committees named to constitute themselves a joint committee to investigate all sides of the question, employ a stenographer and counsel, send for persons and papers, and hold sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, and Albany, in an attempt to ascertain facts on which to enlighten the Senate with reference to the Greater New-York and the best way to bring about consolidation. A sub-committee of three from each Cities Committee is to be selected to do the actual work, and with this committee the President of the commission, the Attorney General, the Corporation Counsel of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City are to be associated. A preliminary report is to be made not later than March 1.

Mr. Lexow at once said he wanted this matter considered promptly, and moved to make it a special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. Cantor proceeded to characterize the resolution as a political trick, designed to bring delay and sure to cause disappointment to the people of the two cities. It would simply "hold up" the matter until the end of the session, he maintained.

The Brooklyn men, who are ready to fight consolidation except at their own terms, were evidently taken greatly by surprise at the resolution. Dr. Brush said he might favor it. He did not know whether he would or not, but he wanted to see it in print and study it before he declared himself. He took a position for delay by moving that it be made a special order for next Tuesday.

After fifteen minutes of argument it was made the special order for to-morrow morning, and Mr. Lexow gave notice that he would then ask for a call of the House.

A little later Mr. Lexow arose as if nothing had been said on the subject, and soberly introduced the Commissions bill.

Dr. Brush then came to the front as the leader of the Brooklyn opposition to consolidation. Upon his desk was a square box, which he said contained a petition signed by 72,800 voters in Brooklyn. He introduced a bill providing for re-submitting to the voters of Brooklyn the question of consolidation, and said that the petition asked for the passage of the bill. That there might be no doubt as to the genuineness of the signatures, Dr. Brush produced a copy of the poll lists of Brooklyn, and invited comparison of names on the petition.

The Brooklyn contingent was strong in the Senate Chamber. "Uncle Dan" Bradley, who dickered away consolidation last year, and J. O. Cleaveland, who was a tireless worker for the referendum last year, were thus early on the ground.

The turn of affairs in view of Senator Lexow's resolution has upset the calculations of all. If the resolution is the order of the machine it is pretty sure to go through, or there will be a big breaking of orders. Senator Lexow expects the Senate will pass it.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, Under and by virtue of Chapter 311 of the Laws of 1890 a commission was created known as the "Municipal Consolidation Commission," to inquire into the expediency of consolidating into one municipality the various municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations contiguous to the Port of New-York; said commission, after inquiry and examination did, by memorial to the Governor and Legislature of the State, report in favor of the consolidation; and,

Whereas, Pursuant to such report an act was passed, being Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1894, entitled, "An act providing for the submission of the question of consolidation of the City of New-York with certain territory under a single municipal administration to a vote of the people," such question of consolidation was submitted to a vote of the duly qualified electors of the territory embraced within the limits of the proposed greater city, and a majority in each locality voted in favor of consolidation, the aggregate of such majorities being 44,464; and,

Whereas, A bill was thereupon introduced in the Legislature of 1895, designed to carry into effect said popular vote, by providing for a commission to prepare a charter and laws for the government as one municipality of the territories embraced within the limits of the proposed greater city, but said bill failed of passage; and,

Whereas, The said Municipal Consolidation Commission has, by reason of the premises, been unable to present to this Legislature any adequate plan of government for said proposed greater city, in form to enable this Legislature intelligently to consider and determine the important questions involved; and

Whereas, A just and considerate treatment of the questions connected with and arising from the creation of the greater city and consolidation of the various local governments into one municipality is of vital consequence to the people, not alone of the territories immediately affected, but of the whole State, and concerns so deeply the moral and material interests, the well-being, security, and convenience of more than 3,000,000 of people, and the principles of government and administration to be applied require deliberation and care commensurate with the complexity and magnitude of the undertaking; and should suggest a practical solution of many of the problems of municipal government, and afford relief from evils now existing, and a full and fair and deliberate consideration of the whole subject is deemed advisable and expedient; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Senate, and the Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Assembly, be and they hereby are, appointed a joint commission of this Legislature, and are authorized and empowered to investigate and inquire into, all and singular, the matters set forth and related to the questions hereinbefore mentioned, with full power and authority to prosecute their inquiries in any and all directions in their judgment necessary and expedient to enable them to obtain and report the information required by these resolutions.

Resolved further, and for the purpose aforesaid, That said committee may employ a stenographer and one or more counsel, and such other assistants as may be necessary, and may send for persons, books, records, and papers, call or subpoena witnesses, and administer oaths.

Resolved, further, That said committee be authorized and empowered to appoint a sub-committee consisting of three Senators and [illegible] Members of the Assembly, which sub-committee (when appointed) shall have the same power and authority, under all respects, as are [illegible] said joint committee, and whose duty it shall be to proceed with the inquiry and investigation into matters aforesaid with all reasonable diligence, and so that and full power and authority are hereby conferred on such sub-committee (when appointed) to perform and exercise all and singular the functions and duties of said joint committee, to send for persons, books, records, and papers, call or subpoena witnesses, and administer oaths with the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as though done by said joint committee, and for the convenience of the public, and in order to secure as full an inquiry as may be practical, and hold sessions in the City of New-York, Brooklyn, and Albany.

Resolved further, and for the purposes aforesaid, That said joint committee and said subcommittee thereof (when appointed) be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to call to their aid and assistance, in an advisory capacity, the President and associate members of the Municipal Consolidation Commission hereinbefore referred to, and also the Attorney General of the State, and the Corporation Counsel of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City to aid and facilitate the acquisition of the information required by these resolutions, and the report of said commission.

Resolved, further, That said committee shall make a preliminary report as soon as practicable, and not later than the 1st day of March, 1896, to the end that proper legislation may be enacted in the premises.

Senator Brush's bill for the resubmission of the consolidation question at the next general election provides that if the majority of the electors of the City of New-York and the majority of the electors of the City of Brooklyn shall vote for consolidation, nine Commissioners shall be appointed to draft a charter for the consolidated city, three by the Governor of the State of New-York, three by the Mayor of the City of New-York, and three by the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. These Commissioners shall serve without pay. The Mayor of the City of New-York and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn shall be members of the commission ex-officio.

The commission shall be known as the Consolidation Committee. It shall elect from among its members a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. It may employ one or more counselors at law and laymen specially learned in matters of municipal government, and also such assistants and clerks as shall be needed. The expenses of the commission shall be borne equally by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The commission shall report to the Legislature of the State of New-York on or before March 1, 1897, and shall present a charter for the consolidated city with its report.

A WOMAN STABS POLICEMAN M'NAMARA

Mamie Hughes Almost Destroys His Right Eye with a Pair of Scissors.

Patrolman Thomas McNamara of the Mercer Street Police Station was twice stabbed near the right eye on Thompson Street last night by Mamie Hughes, a disorderly woman of the neighborhood. McNamara received a number of complaints from pedestrians that the woman was annoying them, and he placed her under arrest. Without a word she cut him just above and below the right eye with a pair of scissors.

McNamara seized the woman and whistled for assistance. Another policeman took her to the station house. She said there that she had gone out to injure some policeman, and she wanted to go to prison for it.

The woman was locked up on a charge of felonious assault. McNamara's wounds were dressed by a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance surgeon. He was told by the doctor that he had a narrow escape from losing his sight.

Mamie Hughes is well known in the French quarter, where she was formerly called the "Queen of the Blood Heart," a low saloon at Bleecker and Thompson Streets. She is a niece of John Reil, who, twenty-five years ago, shot a policeman from behind a coalbox at Thirty-second Street and First Avenue, and was afterward hanged for his crime.

In the station house the woman said she lived at 504 West Twenty-eighth Street, but the police say she has no home.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wesley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wesley, who died at her home in Port Chester, N. Y., Monday night, was the wife of E. B. Wesley, who is well known in New-York City. She was seventy-six years old. She was married to Mr. Wesley sixty years ago. Mr. Wesley, who is now eighty-four years old, is still active and vigorous. He has large property interests in Port Chester.

Mrs. Wesley's name before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Kelley. Her father was William P. Kelley, a dry goods merchant, of New-York City. The family moved from New-York to Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley have lived in Port Chester forty years. They were members of Christ Church, Rye. The funeral services will be held there to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Kirkby, rector of the church, will officiate.

Mrs. Wesley leaves two children, Mrs. Charles A. Breck of Mount Vernon, and Mrs. Johanna Parsons of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Wesley has nephews and nieces living in Port Chester.

Paul W. Caesar.

Notice was posted yesterday at the Maritime Exchange of the death of one of the original members of the Exchange, Paul W. Caesar, which occurred Tuesday, after a lingering illness, at his home in Clinton Avenue, New-Brighton, S. I. Mr. Caesar was seventy-one years old. He had represented in this city for many years the Bremen-Hamburg Marine Underwriters, with an office at 52 Beaver Street. Funeral services will be held in Christ Church, New-Brighton, to-morrow, at 2:30 o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Mary Munger Muldaur, mother of the late Lieut. Commander Alonzo N. Muldaur of the United States steamer Oneida, who lost his life in Yokohama Bay, died at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, at her daughter-in-law's residence. She was eighty years old and a native of New-York. Lieut. Commander Muldaur was her only son. Her husband was killed at Puerto Rico, by the bursting of a gun, forty years ago. Her ancestors came to America with Winthrop in 1630.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Bloodgood, wife of John H. Bloodgood, died Tuesday at her home, 6 West Fortieth Street. She was the daughter of the late David Wood. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

—The Rev. John B. Husted, the oldest member of the New-England Conference, died at Watertown, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Alford, Mass., in 1804, joined the New-York Conference in 1826, and was transferred to the New-England Southern Conference in 1841.

—Capt. Frank Toner of the Central Police District, Baltimore, died yesterday of heart trouble. He had been on the Baltimore police force twenty-five years, and no man in the department was more highly valued or respected. He was forty-seven years old.

—Isabella Margaret Sewell, the sister of United States Senator William J. Sewell, died at her brother's home in Camden, N. J., yesterday. The funeral services will be held Friday. The interment will be at Tarrytown, N. Y.

—William H. Rosch, a war veteran, well-known throughout Monmouth County, N. J., died yesterday at Oceanport, aged sixty-eight years.

MAINE PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETS

C. B. Burleigh of Augusta Chosen President—Other Officers.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the Maine Press Association was held to-night. George S. Rowell was in the chair. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of the State. The following officers were elected:

President—C. B. Burleigh, Augusta.

Vice Presidents—John S. M. Hunter, Farmington; Chester W. Robbins, Oldtown; Arthur E. Forbes, South Paris.

Secretary—Joseph Wood, Portland.

Treasurer—F. C. Vickery, Augusta.

Corresponding Secretary—C. A. Pillsbury, Belfast.

Executive Committee—C. B. Burleigh, Augusta; M. N. Rich, Portland; John F. Hill, Augusta; C. B. Haskell, Pittsfield.

Essayist—Charles B. Haskell; alternate, Arthur E. Forbes.

Poet—George S. Rowell; alternate, Howard Owen, Augusta.

The literary exercises will take place to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening President Rowell will entertain the members at his residence.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 8.—The house of Isaac L. Mead, an undertaker, was burned today. The loss was $10,000; insurance, $1,500.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

FIRE INSURANCE DISCUSSED

QUESTION OF STANDARD POLICY BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee to Act with Fire Companies in Bringing About Modifications That May Be Desired.

The twenty-third annual meeting and election of officers of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation took place in the boardrooms yesterday afternoon.

The following were elected Managing Directors of the board, to serve until January, 1899: Thomas White, Morris S. Wise, William H. Parsons, William H. Webb, William McCarroll, Andrew B. Rogers, Jr., Thomas W. Ormiston, Alexander Gilbert, Lawrence J. Callanan, Ernest C. Bliss, H. H. Brockway, and Irving R. Fisher. Joseph A. Dean was elected a Managing Director to serve until January, 1898, to fill the term of Ambrose Snow, deceased.

The report was submitted of a special committee appointed to look into and make suggestions regarding the standard fire insurance policy of this State, and the riders used thereon. This report read, in part, as follows:

"After careful consideration and deliberation, in our opinion, the standard fire insurance policy is not adequate nor equitable. We believe that there should be a form of policy that will afford absolute protection against fire from any cause whatever, unless fraud or want of reasonable care can be shown on the part of the insured. We believe it to be the best interest of the community that the insurers and the insured should co-operate to provide the fairest, simplest, and most comprehensive form of insurance policy, and one that will satisfy not only the fire insurance companies, but their patrons, as well.

"If this cannot be accomplished by mutual co-operation, the committee recommends that the matter be brought to the attention of the Legislature of the State. This is not a question of insurance rates. The business men of New-York are willing to pay for what they get. They simply ask that they shall get what they pay for in the form of a policy devoid of technicalities, exceptions, and expressions that operate in the interest of the companies exclusively, and are not understood by the general public, such as the clause, for example, 'If a building, or any portion thereof, fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance on this policy on such building, or its contents shall immediately cease,' or the clause which voids a policy immediately on merchandise where a chattel mortgage is given."

This report was signed by G. Waldo Smith and Oscar S. Straus. Mr. Smith afterward said that the general public did not understand about the collapse clause or the 80 per cent. standard clause, under which the insured can recover only within three-eighths of the amount insured for.

John N. Washburn of the Home Insurance Company and the President of the Fire Underwriters, read a minority report in which he said that it would not be wise to attempt to get the standard policy modified; that the insurance companies treated their patrons generously, and that the main trouble occurred where the insured failed to understand their policies as the result of not reading them.

After a long discussion with Messrs. Smith and Straus of the committee this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee on fire insurance policies be appointed by the board, which committee is hereby instructed to confer with the fire insurance companies as to such modifications of the standard policy as seem to be desirable and possible; to arrange with the companies for a joint committee to apply to the Legislature for such a change in the law as such modifications may require.

After the Executive Committee had recommended several names of firms and individuals for membership, the meeting adjourned. These are the names recommended: Robert Dunlap, H. C. Dodge, Central Park Pickle Works, Johnson & Sons, W. R. Gopher, and T. B. Truesdell.

Stowaways Found on Normannia.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 8.—Seven Italians were lodged in jail here to-night on a charge of disorderly conduct under peculiar circumstances. They had concealed themselves on board the steamship Normannia, which sailed to-day. When the steamship reached Quarantine the stowaways were discovered, and the Captain put them on a tug and sent them back. They will be arraigned before Recorder McDonough to-morrow.

Five Horses Burned to Death.

William Droudt's kindling wood factory and stable, 229 and 231 West Sixty-fourth Street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning and five of his nine horses were burned to death. Droudt's loss will be about $3,000. It was feared that his house, which adjoins the stable, would also be burned, and all the furniture was moved to the sidewalk, but hard work by the firemen saved the building.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—RECRUITS AT DALY'S.—Besides Edwin Varrey and Edwin Stevens, new members of Mr. Daly's company are William Redmund, an actor of long experience, and Charles J. Richman. Richman played the Schoolmaster in "Hannele," and was in the casts of "New Blood" and "The New Woman" at Palmer's. He is a good-looking man, but has thus far been a stiff and awkward actor. At Daly's, under the beneficial discipline of the managers, he will doubtless improve. The facility Maxine Elliot has gained there is remarkable. The next new play at Daly's will be "Countess Gucki," written for Ada Rehan by Franz von Schonthau. Richman will appear in that. In the cast of "Henry IV.," with which the season will close, Clarke will be the King, Redmund Hotspur, Miss Rehan Prince Hal, Lewis Falstaff, Gresham Poins, Herbert Shallow, Mrs. Gilbert Dame Quickly, and Miss Elliot Lady Percy.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—One of the strongest programmes of the season, in point of imported features, is now being presented at Koster & Bial's. It includes Paul Cinquevalli, the king of jugglers, in some entirely new feats; the seven wonderful Craggs, gentlemen acrobats; Paul Martinetti and his pantomime company, in the farce comedy pantomime, "A Terrible Night"; Prof. Woodward's wonderful trained seals and sea lions; Mons. Bernito, a double-voiced musical mimic; the Mario-Dunham trio, in their startling midair triple horizontal bar act, and Koster & Bial's living pictures. Next week a new feature of the bill will be the first appearance in America of Miss Rosie Rendel, a noted transformation dancer, who has lately created a sensation at the Paris Eldorado. On Saturday next, commencing at 2:15 P. M., the usual family matinée will be given.

—NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.—The eighth grand Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday evening will be as interesting as any that has yet been given here. There will be ten soloists, including Mme. Saville, Mlle. Sofia Traubmann, Mlle. Mathilde Bauermeister, and Mlle. Lola Beeth. In addition to these there will be M. Plancon, Cremonini, Russitano, d'Aubigne, Viviani, and Victor Maurel, together with the entire Metropolitan Opera House orchestra under the direction of Anton Seidl.

—MRS. WIDMER'S BENEFIT.—Lotta has sent a check for $50 for a box at the benefit performance for Mrs. Henry Widmer, at Daly's Theatre, Jan. 23, and the Professional Woman's League has also secured a box. The Twelfth Night Club, of which Mrs. Widmer is a member, has secured a block of seats for the same performance. The work of arranging the programme is well under way, and an unusually strong entertainment is promised.

—TONY PASTOR TO CHANGE POLICY.—It is reported that Tony Pastor will transform his theatre in Fourteenth Street to a continuous performance house after next week. Mr. Pastor says he pays his artists as good salaries as any manager does, and he does not see why they should not act twice a day for him as they do for Messrs. Keith and Proctor. This will make four continuous performance houses in this city after Jan. 20.

—THE ELEPHANTS RELEASED.—Mrs. George Lockhart, wife of the elephant trainer, has returned from Europe, where she has succeeded in postponing the Crystal Palace, Berlin, and St. Petersburg engagements of the elephants, thus enabling them to remain here and tour the country next season. The canceling of the time in London involved the payment of $2,500 forfeit.

—THE BOSTONIANS.—The Bostonians have entered into negotiations with Massenet, composer of "La Navarraise," and Mascagni, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," for new comic operas. This is the first time this company has felt obliged to seek the aid of foreign composers, a fact which does not speak well for the supply of home talent.

—FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Saved from the Sea," an English melodrama, will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night, with a cast including Boyd Putnam, Emmett Corrigan, Frank Brumich, David R. Young, George W. Larson, Franklin Roberts, Emma Hooker, Effie Densmore, and Henrietta Lauder.

—IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—The first production of "Der Dornenweg," (The Thorny Path,) the latest and most successful drama by Felix Philippi, will take place at the Irving Place Theatre to-night, with Messrs. Bira, Hanseler, Pfeil, Schmelzer, Strobl, Romanowska, and Schlueter in the principal parts.

MADE UP TO SUIT PLATT

The Machine Gets Both Committees on Affairs of Cities.

LEXOW TAKES THE JUDICIARY BERTH

Coggeshall Only Gets Minor Appointments on the Less Important Committees.

COUNTRY MEMBERS TO DEAL WITH EXCISE

Few Surprises in the Selections Made by Speaker Fish—Some Disappointments.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The committees were announced in both branches of the Legislature to-night.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton gave most people a surprise by naming Senator Stranahan of Oswego for the important position as the head of the Cities Committee. Mr. Lexow had originally been scheduled for it. It was reported yesterday that he was to have the Judiciary, and Parsons of Rochester would take Cities. Parsons wanted Railroads, it is said, and as that was reserved for Mr. Raines, he could not have his wish. Accordingly, Mr. Stranahan, who had been put down originally for Commerce and Navigation, was put at the head of Cities and Parsons took his place.

Mr. Pavey was omitted from the Cities Committee in accordance with the announcement from lower Broadway some days ago, and Mr. Page of New-York got a place upon it.

Mr. Stranahan ranks as strongly as a Platt man in Oswego as does Mr. Lexow in Nyack or New-York.

Mr. Nussbaum of Albany, who is also on this committee, is in thorough accord with Mr. Platt's lieutenant, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Tibbits of Troy is in the same category.

Mr. White of Onondaga, while not on record in the Legislature, is one of the followers of Francis Hendricks, and Mr. Hendricks is the leader of the Syracuse branch of the Republican machine.

Dr. Brush of Kings and Simon Siebert of Erie are the two Republican members of this committee who are classed in any way as anti-Platt men, and Mr. Siebert is by no means pronounced in his attitude toward the "boss." So the Committee of Cities has a good working majority of machine men.

Mr. Lamy was made Chairman of the Committee on Canals, Mr. Lexow has the Judiciary, Mr. Mullin, Finance; Malby, Codes; Burns, Insurance, and Raines, Railroads.

Mr. Raines has a prominence in the committees which hardly any other man has, having a place on Judiciary, Insurance, Railroads, and Rules, sharing honors on the latter with Leader Ellsworth.

Coggeshall, the oldest member of all, has minor places on Commerce and Navigation, Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Roads and Bridges.

As was expected, Mr. Austin of New-York is Chairman of the Cities Committee in the Assembly. He is a good machine man. So are Messrs. O'Grady, Keenholts, Andrews, Wells, and Stewart, who have places on that committee. So this committee also can be depended on to follow the machine directions.

The other Chairmanships in the Assembly had no surprises. O'Grady heads Ways and Means; Robbins of Allegany, Judiciary; Hurton of Wayne, General Laws; Cutler of Rockland, Taxation and Retrenchment; Eldridge of Warren, Canals; Nixon of Chautauqua, Railroads; Goodsell of Orange, Commerce and Navigation; Husted of Westchester, Insurance, and Lounsberry of Ulster, Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply; Olds of Chenango, Excise.

The Committee on Excise has no New-Yorker in the majority. Except for Mr. Hughes of Kings, no Republican member lives in a county that has a city larger than Binghamton and Newburg. That they would know what measures will suit New-York City is hardly to be expected, except as they get their information at second hand.

SPEAKER FISH'S SELECTIONS.

Austin of New-York Heads the Cities Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Speaker Hamilton Fish to-night announced the following standing committees of the Assembly for the present year:

Ways and Means—Messrs. O'Grady of Monroe, Nixon of Chautauqua, Kern of Madison, Cutler of Rockland, Lounsberry of Ulster, Brown of Yates, Kelsey of Livingston, Horton of Wayne, Sears of Franklin, Cole of Onondaga, Stanchfield of Chemung, Zurn of Kings, Butts of New-York.

Judiciary—Messrs. Robbins of Allegany, Kern of Madison, Sanger of Oneida, Armstrong of Monroe, Scherer of Albany, Bondy of Onondaga, Dudley of Niagara, Alids of Chenango, Downs of Orleans, Marshall of Kings, Norton of Rensselaer, Hoffman of New-York, Green of New-York.

Revision—Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Brown of Fulton and Hamilton, Downs of Orleans, Anderson of Rensselaer, Cromwell of Queens, Gorham of Otsego, Laimbeer of New-York, Matteson of Cattaraugus, Rounds of Cayuga, Sanders of Genesee, Kempner of New-York, Corrigan of New-York, Schmid of Kings.

Codes—Messrs. Armstrong of Monroe, Robbins of Allegany, Kelsey of Livingston, Wagstaff of Kings, McNaughton of Saratoga, Laimbeer of New-York, Waldo of Kings, Wells of Onondaga, Perkins of Kings, Scherer of Albany, Fitzgerald of New-York, J. A. Donnelly of New-York, Kelly of Albany.

General Laws—Messrs. Horton of Wayne, Husted of Westchester, Bedell of Orange, Marshall of Kings, Carlisle of Westchester, Tupper of Broome, Perkins of Kings, Burr of Suffolk, Miles of St. Lawrence, Steiner of Erie, McClellan of Columbia, J. A. Donnelly of New-York, Trainer of New-York.

Taxation and Retrenchment—Messrs. Cutler of Rockland, Brown of Yates, Babcock of Chautauqua, Miller of Cattaraugus, Miles of St. Lawrence, Saunders of Cortland, Clark of Jefferson, Waldo of Kings, Brown of Fulton and Hamilton, Bates of Tompkins, Fitzgerald of New-York, Guider of Kings, McCabe of New-York.

Canals—Messrs. Eldridge of Warren, Winne of Schenectady, Hill of Erie, Ablett of Albany, Rogers of Onondaga, Taylor of Oswego, Weed of Essex, Brennan of Kings, Warner of Niagara, Springer of Herkimer, Coughlin of Erie, Barry of New-York, Lennon of Kings.

Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Austin of New-York, O'Grady of Monroe, Keenholtz of Albany, H. T. Andrews of New-York, Wells of Onondaga, Hill of Erie, Audett of Kings, Wilson of New-York, Stewart of Westchester, Babcock of Chautauqua, Finn of New-York, McKeon of Kings, Davidson of New-York.

Railroads—Messrs. Nixon of Chautauqua, Eldridge of Warren, Smith of Monroe, Braun of Erie, Brownell of Broome, Ablett of Albany, Costello of Oswego, Sanders of Genesee, Budd of Schuyler, Graves of Oneida, Cain of Kings, Coughlin of Erie, Kinn of Seneca.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Goodsell of Orange, Vankuren of Ulster, Andrews of New-York, Gray of Dutchess, Bedell of Orange, Post of Suffolk, Costello of Oswego, Gregory of New-York, Peevers of Erie, French of New-York, Mittnacht of New-York, Cullen of Kings, Myer of New-York.

Insurance—Messrs. Husted of Westchester, Hobbie of Washington, McNaughton of Saratoga, Adler of New-York, Smith of Erie, Cromwell of Queens, Eddy of Monroe, Keenholtz of Albany, Matterson of Cattaraugus, Witter of Tioga, Ebbett of Kings, Delmour of New-York, Donnelly of New-York.

Banks—Messrs. Gray of Dutchess, Adler of New-York, Weed of Essex, Storm of Queens, French of New-York, Degraw of Kings, Miller of Cattaraugus, Wilson of Kings, Carlisle of Westchester, Blaisdell of Erie, Mittnacht of New-York, Schmid of Kings, McCabe of New-York.

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Internal Affairs—Messrs. Brown of Yates, Budd of Schuyler, Hanna of Dutchess, Stewart of Westchester, Witter of Tioga, Sweet of Green, Brennan of Kings, Sheldon of Cayuga, Scherer of Albany, Zimmerman of Jefferson, Enders of Schoharie, Barth of Richmond, Embley of Oneida.

Labor and Industry—Messrs. Audett of Kings, Gray of Dutchess, Springweiler of Erie, Storm of Queens, Livingston of Kings, Eddy of Monroe, Brown of Fulton, Wilson of New-York, McGraw of Rensselaer, Sanders of Genesee, McCoy of New-York, Guider of Kings, George M. Myers of New-York.

Excise—Messrs. Alids of Chenango, Sears of Franklin, Tupper of Broome, Hughes of Kings, Ives of St. Lawrence, Bedell of Orange, Witter of Tioga, Miller of Cattaraugus, Rounds of Cayuga, Warner of Niagara, Kempner of New-York, Barry of New-York, Kinne of Seneca.

Villages—Messrs. Brownell of Broome, Sanders of Cortland, Cole of Wyoming, Carlisle of Westchester, Steiner of Erie, Downs of Orleans, Cromwell of Queens, Hanna of Dutchess, Anderson of Rensselaer, Mackey of Delaware, Zurn of Kings, Stahl of Queens, Enders of Schoharie.

Public Printing—Messrs. Keenholtz of Albany, Goodsell of Orange, Audett of Kings, Blaisdell of Erie, Burr of Suffolk, Eddy of Monroe, Forrester of Kings, Koster of Lewis, Andrew of New-York, Lennon of Kings, Myers of New-York.

Public Health—Messrs. Andrews of New-York, Eldridge of Warren, Messiter of Sullivan, Honsinger of Clinton, Murphy of New-York, Steele of Ontario, McGraw of Rensselaer, Hughes of Kings, Hoffman of New-York, Stahl of Queens, P. J. Andrews of New-York.

Public Education—Messrs. Sanger of Oneida, Winne of Schenectady, Harrison of Steuben, Sweet of Greene, Burr of Suffolk, Smith of Monroe, Schmidt of Montgomery, Clark of Jefferson, Norton of Rensselaer, Leonard of New-York, and Gledhill of New-York.

Public Lands and Forestry—Messrs. Wagstaff of Kings, Weed of Essex, Mills of St. Lawrence, Koster of Lewis, Alids of Chenango, Zimmerman of Jefferson, Mackey of Delaware, Clark of Steuben, Fitzgerald of New-York, Embley of Oneida, and Galligan of New-York.

Public Institutions—Messrs. Winne of Schenectady, Lounsberry of Ulster, Stewart of Westchester, Degraw of Kings, Ives of St. Lawrence, Bates of Tompkins, Wilson of Kings, Anderson of Rensselaer, Schulum of New-York, Malone of New-York, and McCoy of New-York.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Murphy of New-York, Sanger of Oneida, Van Keuren of Ulster, Clark of Steuben, Gregory of New-York, Steele of Ontario, Koster of Lewis, Tupper of Broome, Hart of New-York, Budd of Kings, and Schulum of New-York.

Soldiers' Home—Van Keuren of Ulster, Honsinger of Clinton, Harrison of Steuben, Mackey of Delaware, Costello of Oswego, Clark of Steuben, Gorham of Otsego, McGraw of Rensselaer, Ebbets of Kings, Fritz of New-York, and Davidson of New-York.

Claims—Messrs. Sears of Franklin, Armstrong of Monroe, Austin of New-York, Bondy of Onondaga, Dudley of Niagara, Perkins of Kings, Livingston of Kings, Barth of Richmond, Newman of Kings.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Smith of Monroe, Horton of Wayne, Hobbie of Washington, Dudley of Niagara, Springer of Herkimer, Brennan of Kings, Bates of Tompkins, Davidson of New-York, Malone of New-York.

Charities and Religious Societies—Messrs. Braun of Erie, Honsinger of Clinton, Bondy of Onondaga, Sweet of Green, Springweiler of Erie, Hobcock of Chautauqua, Fritz of New-York, Budd of Kings, T. F. Myers of New-York.

State Prisons—Messrs Hobbie of Washington, Springweiler of Erie, Gregory of New-York, Storm of Queens, Sheldon of Cayuga, Graves of Oneida, Newman of Kings, Green of New-York, Cullen of Kings.

Fisheries and Game—Messrs. Messiter of Sullivan, Post of Suffolk, Laimbeer of New-York, Cole of Wyoming, Clark of Jefferson, Hanna of Dutchess, Springer of Herkimer, McClellan of Columbia, Galligan of New-York.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs Kern of Madison, Steiner of Erie, Murphy of New-York, Waldo of Kings, Smith of Erie, Forrester of Kings, Butts of New-York, Gledhill of New-York, Trainer of New-York.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Cole of Onondaga, Wilson of Kings, Schmidt of Montgomery, Gorham of Otsego, Peevers of Erie, Livingston of Kings, Harrison of Steuben, Hart of New-York, Leonard of New-York.

Agriculture—Messrs. Ives of St. Lawrence, Saunders of Cortland, Blaisdell of Erie, Zimmerman of Jefferson, Clark of Steuben, Steele of Ontario, Budd of Schuyler, Kinn of Seneca, Enders of Schoharie.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Rogers of Onondaga, Hughes of Kings, Graves of Oneida, Schmidt of Montgomery, Sheldon of Cayuga, Smith of Erie, Degraw of Kings, Zurn of Kings, Donnelly of New-York.

Rules—The Speaker and Messrs. O'Grady of Monroe, Nixon of Chautauqua, Robbins of Allegany, Stanchfield of Chemung, Finn of New-York.

Printed and Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Adler of New-York, Matteson of Cattaraugus, Rounds of Cayuga, Cain of Kings, Barry of New-York.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. Ablett of Albany, French of New-York, Peevers of Erie, T. F. Donnelly of New-York, Kelly of Albany.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Stranahan Placed at the Head of the Cities Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton to-night announced the following list of standing committees to serve during the session of the present Senate.

Finance—Messrs. Mullin, Higgins, Raines, Malby, Stewart, Brown, Higbie, Harrison, Cantor, Guy, and Koehler.

Judiciary—Messrs. Lexow, Wray, Pavey, Krum, Brackett, Daley, Charles Davis, George A. Davis, McCarren, Cantor, and Guy.

Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Stranahan, Lexow, Brush, Nussbaum, White, Tibbets, Page, Seibert, Ahearn, Grady, and McCarren.

Canals—Messrs. Lamy, Wieman, Pavey, Sheppard, Charles Davis, Harrison, Foley, Gallagher, and Martin.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Parsons, Burns, Higbie, Ford, Tibbets, George A. Davis, Coggeshall, Sullivan, and McCarren.

Codes—Messrs. Malby, Burns, White, Ford, Nussbaum, Page, Coggeshall, Guy, and O'Grady.

Insurance—Messrs. Burns, Higgins, Parsons, Raines, Malby, Wieman, Cantor, Ahearn, and Koehler.

Railroads—Messrs. Raines, Parsons, Mullin, Chahoon, Wilcox, Brackett, Ballantyne, Munzinger, and Featherson.

Taxation and Retrenchment—Messrs. Higgins, Krum, Stranahan, Humphrey, Daley, Johnson, Coggeshall, Coffey, Foley.

Banks—Messrs. Humphrey, Sheppard, Harrison, Lamy, Ford, McNulty, Munzinger.

Forest, Fish, and Game Laws—Messrs. Krum, Higbie, Chahoon, Ballantyne, Charles Davis, Gallagher, and Sullivan.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Stewart, Krum, Burns, Brown, Tibbetts, Gallagher, and Munzinger.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, Daley, Brush, Page, Seibert, Coffey, and McNulty.

Miscellaneous Corporations—Messrs. Brown, Wilcox, Malby, Chahoon, Wieman, Sullivan, and Munzinger.

Public Education—Messrs. Wray, Parsons, Stewart, White, Brackett, Foley, and McNulty.

Public Health—Messrs. Brush, Johnson, Lamy, Page, Sheppard, Coffey, and Martin.

Penal Institutions—Messrs. Wilcox, Stewart, G. A. Davis, Pavey, Humphrey, Foley, and Martin.

Revision—Messrs. Pavey, Nussbaum, Wray, Ford, Ballantyne, Grady, and McNulty.

Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Brackett, Stewart, Humphrey, Featherson, and Gallagher.

Agriculture—Messrs. Higbie, Chahoon, Krum, Koehler, and Ahearn.

Printed and Engrossed Bills—Messrs. White, Seibert, Ballantyne, Ford, and McCarren.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. George A. Davis, Wray, White, Higbie, and Gallagher.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Nussbaum, Charles Davis, Stranahan, Grady, and Guy.

Public Printing—Messrs. Ballantyne, Pavey, Wilcox, McNulty, and Munzinger.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Sheppard, Seibert, Krum, Coggeshall, and Coffey.

Rules—Messrs. Ellsworth, Raines, and Cantor.

UNSATISFACTORY TEST OF ARMOR PLATE

A Six-Inch Projectile Broke It into Three Pieces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A plate representing 415 tons of eight-inch turret and barbette armor of the battleship Iowa and the armored cruiser Brooklyn was tested at the Indian Head Proving Grounds to-day, with results very unsatisfactory to the manufacturers, the Carnegie Steel Company.

Two big ports were cut in the plate to make it represent as nearly as possible a port plate of the eight-inch turrets on these vessels. One shot only was necessary to determine that the plate was not up to the standard. A six-inch armor-piercing projectile of the Wheeler type, weighing 100 pounds, was fired at the big steel target with a velocity of 1,700 feet a second.

The contract for the group which this plate represented required that the shell should do no greater damage than to merely crack it, but after the shot was fired an examination disclosed the fact that the target had been broken into three pieces.

There was nothing further to be done, and Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, and the other officers who witnessed the test, returned to Washington.

The result of the test will cause the holding up of this group of armor and its temporary rejection, but a second test will be had, which is likely to prove more successful for the Carnegie Company.

The plate which fared so badly to-day was of inferior quality, and it is said that it did not fairly represent the other plates in the group. It was selected for the test because of its inferiority, in accordance with the policy of the Ordnance Bureau to choose for this purpose the specimen which is believed to be the weakest in a group, the idea being that if the poorest plate can stand the severe test prescribed by the bureau, the others must necessarily be able to withstand a greater striking force.

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THE SHERIFF'S JURY DINNER

Mr. Tamsen Speaks of His Hard Lot—Addresses by Mayor Strong, W. H. McElroy and Others.

The annual dinner of the first panel of the Sheriff's jury was held last night at Delmonico's. Covers were laid for 200 persons, and every seat was occupied by the 100 members of the jury and their 100 guests.

William H. McElroy was the toastmaster. On his left was seated Mayor William L. Strong and on his right F. P. Fournald, Jr., foreman of the panel.

The others seated at the guests' table were Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Justices Bischoff, McAdam, Bookstaver, Daly, Gildersleeve, and MacLean of the Supreme Court, Judges Cowing and Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, the Rev. C. L. Twing, Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford, Conn.; L. W. Reddington, and Commodore Sicard, United States Navy.

Among those at the other tables were John S. Wise, ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, Justice L. A. Giegerich, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, R. R. Hunt, Adon Smith, James Boyd, Lansing Lamont, A. M. Lawrence, Arthur F. Bowers, Jacob Hays, C. K. Randall, D. Phoenix Ingraham, John Sinclair, Justice Joseph E. Newburger, John Jerolomon, J. Edgar Leaycraft, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Francis M. Scott, E. B. Hinsdale, Job E. Hedges, Jordan L. Mott, Edward M. Brown, Edward C. Rice, George B. Parsons, and C. M. Johnson.

After Mr. McElroy's address of welcome Sheriff Tamsen said:

One year ago I stood here before you for the first time. I stood before you as a reformer, and you said I would make many radical changes. I have not done so. I have not made many changes. This is the first year's experience in office for me, and you must all admit that it has been a hard year for any public official. The laws of the Sheriff's office are antiquated and only fit to be applied to the rural districts, and not to such a great city as New-York.

Gentlemen, is it not an anomaly that an official should be held criminally responsible for the acts of his subordinates?

Mayor Strong was the next speaker. He said:

I have been told that if I would bring my wife down to the City Hall she would please the people better than I do, and I believe she would, for she is a very attractive little woman.

This is the first time I have ever been before a jury. I don't believe I stand the same way on the reform question as the Sheriff does, because he has had his Sunday beer taken away from him. The Sheriff was one of a committee of four that afterward became a Committee of One Hundred, who called on me and said: "You must regulate your Police Commissioners a little or you will get all the Germans down on you."

I told them I could not do it, and he felt very angry at me; but I think that he feels different now. He came in to see me a short time ago and said: "You know that we Germans must have beer on Sunday. Well, I have saved considerable money because I could not buy beer on Sunday."

Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford, Conn.; John S. Wise, and L. W. Reddington also made speeches.

GOLD MINING IN COLORADO

What John B. Farish Says of the Work and Activity in That State.

"Colorado has completely recovered from the effects of the panic of 1893," said John B. Farish at the Hotel Waldorf last evening. Mr. Farish is a prominent mining engineer of Denver, who is quite well known in New-York.

"The effects of the panic were very severe for a time. Take a parallel case. Suppose in Pennsylvania the people should wake up some morning and find that their coal and iron had become worthless. You can imagine that they would be thrown into a state of collapse for a time. So it was with Colorado. When the final blow came to silver the State seemed prostrated.

"But the people of Colorado are peculiar. They never seem to rest, and if one thing is not profitable they turn to another. Thus many of our inhabitants turned to gold mining. The result now is that to-day Colorado is probably the most prosperous State in the Union, considering its population.

"For the first time in its history, California has been outstripped in the production of gold. In round numbers the production in Colorado during the past year has been $17,000,000. That is an increase over the year before of $6,000,000. There is every reason to believe that this total will be largely increased this year.

"To the people of the East Cripple Creek seems to be the one gold region of Colorado. The impression, of course, has been engendered by the rapid growth of the camp, which in a few years has spread out with wonderful rapidity and drawn at least 25,000 people into it.

"But there are other districts in the State which hold out much promise. The Leadville gold belt is very rich. This gold belt is a continuation of the great silver belt, which for years formed such a source of richness. It seems that the veins, as they progressed toward the east, held much higher values in gold.

"This condition has been found in other places. There are some mines in the San Juan country where it is very marked. In the centre is a mine carrying good values of gold and silver. On one end of this mine, in the same vein, is a silver mine, and on the other end is a gold mine.

"There is another region that is just being opened up. It is in the southwestern part of the State. In the days of silver it was called the 'Silver San Juan.' In it were such camps as Telluride, Silverton, Ouray, and Lake City. Now this region is developing into a great gold field. The greatest producing mine in Colorado, the Tom Boy, is found in it.

"The mountains are rough and precipitous. The Swiss Alps do not rival them in grandeur. These mountains have been found to be seamed with true fissure veins of very high grade gold ore. The depth of some of the veins can be imagined when it is known that the Revenue Tunnel has cut the vein of the Virginius mine at a depth of 3,000 feet.

"The present revival of gold mining, which is taking place all over the world, can be likened to the period from 1850 to 1855. In the next few years the supply of gold will be materially increased."

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HIGHER LICENSE PROPOSED

Senator Raines Completes an Elaborate Excise Bill.

HALF THE REVENUES TO THE STATE

Confidential Agents to Enforce the Law—Present Sunday Laws Are Incorporated.

A "MACHINE" MEASURE IN ALL ITS PARTS

Much More in Accord with the Ideas of Warner Miller than with Those of Edward Lauterbach.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Senator Raines presented his excise bill to-night. It is a long one, dealing with the entire subject of liquor selling, and designed to take the place of the existing statute. It makes no reference to any local option in the matter of Sunday selling, and, of course, makes no provision for the sale of "beer adn light wines on Sunday."

The measure is supposed to be the "machine" bill. It is more in line with the position taken by Warner Miller in the last campaign than with that taken by Edward Lauterbach.

It has no provision for any of the "liberal" changes for which the New-York County Republican organization declared in its platform. It is a change in form of more strict regulations, rather than more liberal.

It is supposed to meet the temperance views of the rural members. It gives them opportunity to levy tribute on the cities, because one-half the license fees are to go to the State Treasury.

It increases the price of licenses all around, and makes those in New-York higher than those in the country.

It creates a new State department within the jurisdiction of the Controller, and provides salaries for about a score of office holders.

In commenting on the bill to-day, Senator Raines said he believed it would bring a greater revenue in New-York City than do the existing laws. "I do not believe that a local option bill, one referring the question of Sunday opening in New-York City to the people of that city, can be passed," said Senator Raines.

There is a "joker" in Senator Raines's bill, in the shape of a clause which allows wards of cities to vote on the question of the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor within the ward lines. This voting is to be done by a "yes" or "no" on four propositions, relating to the granting of licenses under any one of the four classifications. This is by some considered the most radical provision of the bill. It is in marked contrast with the wide open arguments with which the Republicans of New-York City tried to "catch the German vote" during the last campaign.

The bill is entitled "An act in relation to the traffic in liquors, and for the taxation and regulation of the same, and to provide for local option."

The bill abolishes all boards of excise after April 30, 1896, and no liquor license shall be granted by Excise Boards after the passage of the act to extend beyond that time. All valid licenses in force when the act takes effect shall hold until their expiration, unless revoked according to the law under which they were granted.

All Excise Boards shall report April 15 to their respective County Treasurers, and in New-York City to the City Controller, the number of licenses in force and to whom granted and additional information provided for, and a like supplementary report shall be made April 30. All the records of Excise Boards shall be deposited with the same officials by May 1.

Section 6 provides for four grades of taxes upon the liquor traffic, as follows:

Sub-division 1.—Upon the business of trafficking in liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold, or which are so drunk, whether in a hotel, restaurant, saloon, store, shop, booth, or other place, or in any outbuilding, yard, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, there is assessed a tax to be paid by every corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in such traffic, and for each such place where such traffic is carried on in a city of 1,500,000 or more inhabitants, the sum of $800; in a city of less than 1,500,000 but more than 500,000, the sum of $650; in a city of less than 500,000 but more than 50,000, $500; in a city or village of less than 50,000 but more than 5,000, $350; in an incorporated village of less than 5,000, $200; in any other place, $100. The holder of a liquor-tax certificate under this sub-division is entitled also to traffic in liquors as though he held a liquor-tax certificate under sub-division 2 of this section.

Sub-division 2—Upon the business of trafficking in liquors, in quantities less than five wine gallons, no part of which shall be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any outbuilding, yard, booth, or garden appertaining thereto, or connected therewith, there is assessed a tax, to be paid by every corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in such traffic, and for each such place where such traffic is carried on, if the same be in a city having a population of 1,500,000 or more, $500; in a city of less than 1,500,000, but more than 500,000, $400; in a city of less than 500,000, but more than 50,000, $300; in a city or village of less than 50,000, but more than 5,000, $200; if in an incorporated village having less than 5,000, $100; if in any other place, $75.

Sub-division 3—Upon the business of trafficking in liquors by duly licensed pharmacists, which liquors can only be sold upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician, which prescription shall be used but once, and which liquors shall not be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any outbuilding, yard, booth, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, there is assessed a tax, to be paid by such duly licensed pharmacist or the corporation, association, or copartnership of which he is a member, engaged in such traffic, and for each such place where such traffic is carried on, if the same be in a city having by the last census a population of 1,500,000 or more, $200; in a city less than 1,500,000, but more than 500,000, $150; in a city of less than 500,000, but more than 50,000, $100; in a city or village of less than 50,000, but more than 5,000, $75; in an incorporated village of less than 5,000, $50; in any other place, $30.

Sub-division 4—Upon the business of trafficking in liquors upon any car, steamboat, or vessel within this State, to be drunk on such car or on any car connected therewith, or on any such steamboat or vessel, or upon any boat or barge attached thereto, there is assessed a tax, to be paid by every corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in such traffic, and for each car, steamboat, or vessel, upon which such traffic is carried on, the sum of $200.

Any corporation, association, copartnership, or person taxed under Sub-division 3 of Section 6 of this act, may pay the tax assessed under sub-division 2 of said section, and shall receive the liquor tax certificate provided, to be issued under such Sub-division 2, and shall not in such case be taxed under Sub-division 3.

The taxes shall be collected by the County Treasurer, and in New-York City by the City Controller. The State Controller is to collect the liquor tax paid by the corporations. One-half of the revenue resulting from taxes, fines, and penalties, under the provisions of this act, less the amount allowed for collecting the same, shall be paid by the County Treasurer, and by the Controller of the City of New-York, within sixty days from the receipt thereof, to the Treasurer of the State of New-York as part of the general tax revenue of the State, and shall be appropriated to the payment of the general expenses of the State and the remaining one-half thereof, less the amount allowed for collecting the same, shall belong to the town or city in which the traffic was carried on from which the revenues were received, and shall be paid by the County Treasurer of such county, and by the Controller of the City of New-York, to such town or city; and such revenue shall be expended by such town or city in such manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

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As full compensation and in full payment of all charges and expenses for collecting the tax as herein provided for and keeping the necessary books and making the necessary reports and issuing the liquor tax certificates, the officers charged therewith, viz., the County Treasurer of each county and the Controller of the City of New-York, shall be allowed, in counties containing a city of the first class, 1 per centum of the amount of taxes and penalties collected; in counties containing a city of the second class, 2 per centum; in counties containing a city of the third class, 3 per centum, and in all other counties, 5 per centum.

The State Controller is to furnish County Treasurers with books in which are to be recorded the receipts under the law.

Persons applying for a license are to file statements concerning the application, and must give a bond to the State Controller in the sum of $1,000 that they will live up to the law and allow no gambling on the licensed premises. The State Controller is to issue the liquor tax certificates. No corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in carrying on the business of selling dry goods or groceries or provisions or drugs as a pharmacist shall be assessed under Subdivision 1 of Section 6 of this act, or receive a liquor tax certificate under such subdivision unless it be to carry on the traffic in liquors under such Subdivision 1 at some other place entirely distinct and separate from and not communicating with the place where, and in which, such business of selling dry goods, groceries, provisions, or as a pharmacist is carried on.

The provision of the present law prohibiting saloons within 200 feet of a church or a schoolhouse is incorporated in the bill.

The provisions of the present law touching the sale of liquor on Sundays, election day, and on week days are also incorporated.

The holder of a liquor certificate tax under Subdivision 1, who is the keeper of a hotel may sell liquor to his guests with their meals or in their rooms at any time, but not in the barroom. During closing hours the bars shall not be screened and open side doors are prohibited.

Any person selling liquor without a liquor tax certificate shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine twice as large as one year's tax and imprisonment for from six months to a year, or both. Employers and employes are alike liable for violations, and a violation of the law forfeits the tax certificate and is punishable by a fine of from $200 to $500 and imprisonment for from six months to a year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

She State Controller is to establish in his office a liquor tax department, the head of which shall be a lawyer of at least five years' standing, who is to be appointed as a deputy at a salary of $4,000. The State Controller is also to appoint fifteen confidential special agents in the State, who are to receive a salary of $1,500. They are to examine the records of county officials having to do with the enforcement of the law, and are to see that the provisions of the law are obeyed.

The question of local option is provided for by submitting to the vote of the people of a ward or two the question whether or not liquors shall be sold.

No Aid from Mr. Lauterbach.

A committee, headed by Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse and Dr. John Friederich, called on Edward Lauterbach yesterday in the interest of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws and other organizations that desire a relaxation of the present strict enforcement of the excise law.

Mr. Lauterbach received the committeemen pleasantly, but said that they should have acted with the Republicans in the last campaign if they wanted new excise laws that would permit the opening of saloons within restricted hours on Sundays. He did not see how he could aid the committeemen in their work.

A friend of Mr. Louterbach said last night that Senator Raines's Excise bill will be enacted into a law.

DR. WHITTEN MUST ANSWER TO THE STATE

The United States Court Orders Him to Surrender Himself.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—In the United States Court to-day Dr. George A. Whitten was ordered to appear in court Saturday and surrender himself to the State authorities.

This is in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining Judge Townsend's ruling, wherein it refused to interfere in Dr. Whitten's behalf until the resources of the State courts had been exhausted.

Dr. Whitten was arrested for murder in the second degree at his home in Auburndale, Mass., and brought to Connecticut. It was claimed the indictment was irregular. He was taken into the United States court on habeas corpus proceedings, and thence the case went to the United States Supreme Court.

Ask your doctor!

The doctors approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

HOUSE READY FOR WORK

Will Hold Long Sessions Five Days Each Week.

A FLOOD OF BILLS INTRODUCED

Kilburn Succeeds Preston as Superintendent of Banks — Gov. Morton Sends in Many Nominations.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Hardly an Assemblyman was absent when at 8:45 to-night the first practical business session of the lower house of the year 1896 convened. The rules of last year's Assembly were adopted for this session.

The report of the committee to formulate changes in Executive procedure was handed down by the Speaker and referred to the Committee on Rules.

A resolution offered by Mr. O'Grady provided that sessions of the House be held as follows: Monday evenings at 8:30 o'clock; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock, and Fridays at 10 o'clock.

The Speaker handed down the following list of appointments:

Speaker's Messenger, A. C. Kelly; Postmaster, W. J. Rogers; Assistant Postmaster, H. M. Vankeuren; Post Office Messenger, George Medaffy; Assistant Doorkeepers, J. J. Mahaney, M. L. Kathen, George Ertz, Charles Stark, Michael Ball, Robert Moore, Newlove Williston, William J. Manley; Janitor, Major Poole; Assistant Janitor, George L. Watson; General Messengers, William Ross, William H. Bradt, Charles Chambers, E. J. Murphy, L. W. Lawrence, M. O. Bennett; Committee Clerks, W. H. Driscoll, Charles Armstrong, E. J. Griswold, Edward Deniston, F. O. Maney, Fred Whitner, B. P. Schutts, F. D. Smith, B. Slacking, George M. Rockwell, Franklin Montrose, Leonard Jaycox, J. Grant Wright, Lloyd F. Lennigan, Louis Viereck, William Thompson, and J. W. Rose.

The Clerk announced these appointments: Assistant Clerk—William H. Havely, Jr.; Journal Clerk—Edward M. Johnson; Assistant Journal Clerk—Henry L. Gates; Deputy Clerks—John R. Glover, John E. Overton, Charles H. Betts, A. D. Lewis, L. G. Burton, Sanford W. Smith, Thomas L. Thompson, Edward J. Seymour, George L. Hamilton, Richard Crowley, Jr., William Bird, J. L. Burnett, Clarence Coon, John A. Cole, and Seth Wilkes; Librarian—James J. Dykeman; Assistant Librarian—Benjamin W. Smith; Financial Clerk—William C. Stevens; Assistant Financial Clerk—Charles A. Weddinger; Superintendent of Wrapping Department—Eugene Farrington; Assistant Superintendent of Wrapping Department—O. G. King; Mail and Document Carrier—Charles Wade; Superintendent of Documents—John J. Bachman; Assistant Superintendent of Documents—James Green; Chief Messenger—Anderson Lawrence.

These pages were named by the Speaker: William Ross, Russell Dudney, Robert McFarlane, John Griffin, John Hertz, Charles L. Cauton, Jesse Cohn, Charles Burt, Samuel Alls, William Pumpelly, Corbett Sparros, E. J. Wells, Fred Kuefer, John Bronk, T. J. Finn, C. F. Hart, G. P. Farrell, Peter Millspaugh, Edward Matthews, Charles Getts, William O'Brien, O. T. Ronk, William E. Nye, W. O. Honsinger, John Scanlon, Jr., J. G. Malone, James J. Dwyer, James H. Lowe, Andrew Chapman, and Frank Linean.

Mr. Armstrong introduced a resolution, which went to the Committee on Rules, providing that State departments receive notice of the hearings on bills in which they are interested.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

A Large Number of Measures Relating to New-York and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Mr. Pavey—Providing that a receiver must give ample notice to his bondsmen of his intention to present his accounts.

Mr. Daley—Appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a monument to commemorate the ratification of the United States Constitution by New-York State at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Pavey—Providing for the granting of permits for the use of the stands in New-York City streets by bootblacks.

Mr. Pavey—Confirming the change of name of the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

Mr. Wieman—Providing for the payment of claims against Brooklyn for services rendered by persons appointed to observe infractions of city ordinances in the operation of trolley roads in Brooklyn.

Mr. Brush—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure regarding the Brooklyn Court of Sessions.

Mr. Brush—Repealing Chapter 745, Laws of 1894, relating to discoverers of mines.

Mr. Pavey—Empowering the New-York Street Cleaning Commissioner to allow full or half pay to drivers or sweepers absent from duty since Dec. 15 last, on account of injuries received while on duty.

Mr. Coggeshall—Fixing the price of gas in New-York and Brooklyn at $1 per thousand cubic feet.

Mr. Higgins—Empowering the Governor to revoke a designation to an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and prescribe other duties for a Justice.

Mr. Wieman—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to pay the claim of Thomas Monahan for street paving.

Mr. Burns—Appropriating $75,000 for the completion of the repairs and betterments for Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. Brush—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to make additional appropriations for charitable and benevolent institutions.

Mr. Martin—To ratify the laying out of St. John's Park in the City of New-York.

Mr. Page—Providing for a special jury in criminal cases in counties of over 500,000 inhabitants, and providing for special Commissioners of Jurors for such counties.

Mr. Brush—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to establish a disciplinary training school for boys.

Mr. Brush—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to make appropriations of $115,000 to the Police Pension Fund and $150,000 to benevolent and charitable institutions, and providing that the excise receipts shall go into the revenue fund.

Mr. Parsons—Amending the act authorizing the use of the Myers ballot machine.

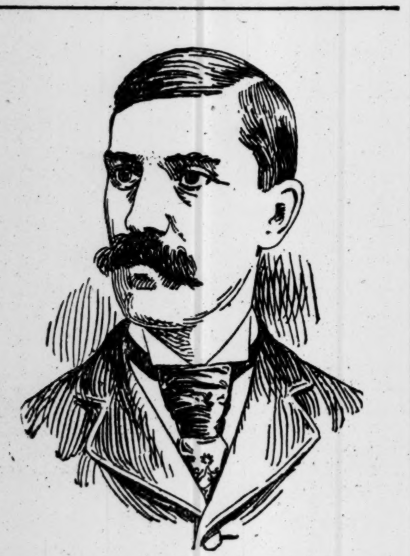
Mr. Raines—Amendments to the Raines' blanket ballot law.

All these bills were referred to committees.

KILBURN IS SELECTED.

Succeeds Preston as Superintendent of Banks—Nominations.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Ex-Senator Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone to-night was nominated by Gov. Morton to be Superintendent of Banks to succeed Charles M. Preston, resigned. After eulogistic speeches by several Senators, the nomination was confirmed.



Frank D. Kilbourn.
New Superintendent of Banks.

Other nominations sent to the Senate were:

Civil Service Commissioner—George P. Lord of Dundee, in the place of Willard D. McKinetry, resigned.

County Judge of Otsego County—James W. Barnum of Cherry Valley, in the place of Burr Mattice, resigned.

Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District—J. Woodward, Jamestown, to supply a vacancy.

Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District—Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, in the place of Irving G. Vann, resigned.

Also for confirmation the following, who were appointed to vacancies since the adjournment of the last session:

Manager Utica State Hospital—Charles B. Rogers, Utica.

Managers St. Lawrence State Hospital—Andrew Tuck of Lisbon and George W. Sesson of Potsdam.

Managers of the Long Island State Hospital—Miss Mary E. Jones of Cold Springs Harbor, Theron L. Smith of Smithtown, Alexander E. Orr, Dr. Evan F. Smith, John A. Nichols, and John G. Deubert of Brooklyn.

Trustees of Middletown Homeopathic State Hospital—Edward Tompkins and James B. Carson of Middletown, and Frederick W. Devoe of New-York City.

Managers of the Craig Epileptic Colony—Dr. Katherine Hatthaway Salon of Syracuse and Anson S. Thompson of Ellisburg.

State Assessors—Martin Haermance of Poughkeepsie, Edward L. Adams of Elmira, and Rollin L. Jenkins of Moriah.

State Commissioners of Prisons—Lispenard Stewart of New-York City, Charles J. Body of Middletown, Nelson Davenport of Troy, W. R. Remington of Canton, John C. Dorrance of Camden, William J. Mantaye of Portland, Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport of Bath, and George J. Hayes of Buffalo.

Make a Pie

Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic *good*. Do everybody good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard. Follow this rule and Cottolene will do the rest.

Genuine is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.
Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

Commissioners of Quarantine—Dr. Edmund J. Palmer of New-York City and Frederick H. Schroeder of Brooklyn.

Port Warden of the Port of New-York—John H. Boland of Troy.

Agent of the Onondaga Indians—Daniel Pickney of South Onondaga.

Manager of the Thomas Asylum—Wallace Jemison of Basom.

Bronx Valley Sewer Commissioners—Fordham Morris and Archibald Van Orden of New-York City, Charles Willson of Mount Vernon, James Wood of Mount Kisko, and W. Delevan Baldwin of Yonkers.

United States Deposit Fund Commissioners—W. H. Meade for Erie County, Alpheus A. Morse and Elhart L. Torrance for Essex County, Thomas R. Eddy and Fred F. Fisk for Franklin County, R. F. Steele for Jefferson County, Garnon Jones for Montgomery County, William Bradford for St. Lawrence County, and Frank E. Bronson for Steuben County.

All were referred except the nomination of James L. Stewart of New-York to be Inspector of Gas Meters, in place of Anthony Clinchy, which was confirmed on motion of Senator Grady, who said that Mr. Stewart resided in his Senate and Assembly Districts, and was mainly instrumental in the polling of 6,000 votes cast against Senator Grady. Senator Grady, then, amid laughter, asked that for the benefit of his Christian standing the nomination be confirmed immediately.

Senator Brown asked for the immediate confirmation of the nomination of James W. Barnum to be County Judge of Otsego County. Senator Coggeshall made a speech in favor of the immediate confirmation, but Senator Ellsworth objected unless there was a special reason. The nomination was referred.

TOUCHING THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

A Bill to Refer the Subject to the Cities Interested.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The following bills were introduced in the House to-night:

Mr. Hoffman of New-York—Providing that hereafter it shall be lawful and it shall be the duty of the Board or Boards of Aldermen or Board or Boards of Common Council, Supervisors, or such boards of officials now exercising by authority of the law in this State the like duty of such officers in all the cities, towns, and villages in this State, from time to time, to provide, establish, and enact such law or laws, rules, ordinances, and regulations which shall govern the sale or non-sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday.

Mr. Waldo—Amending the Flatbush annexation act regarding the City of Brooklyn becoming liable for the debts of the town.

Mr. French—Amending the law of last year regarding the sentencing of persons to imprisonment for public intoxication in New-York City, by making such sentence discretionary with the court.

Mr. Carlisle—Reducing pawnbrokers' fees to 2 per cent. interest a month for the first six months, and 1½ per cent. for each succeeding month, on any loan not exceeding $100, and 1½ per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding $100.

Mr. Audett—Allowing barbers' shops to open in Brooklyn on Sunday.

Mr. Sherer—Appropriating $300,000 to continue work on the new Capitol Building.

Mr. Marshall—Prohibiting railroads on Macon Street, Brooklyn, without the consent of a majority of the property owners.

Mr. Audett—Regarding the appropriations of moneys in Brooklyn for Washington's Birthday celebrations.

Mr. Bedell—Providing that the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge must be completed within ten years after the Secretary of War approves of the plans, and that the bridge shall be 150 feet above high water of spring tides.

Mr. Zurn—Requiring a two-cent fare on ferries operated by the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries between New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. J. N. Stewart—Establishing an additional civil judicial district in New-York City.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting railroads on New-York Avenue in Brooklyn.

These bills went to the appropriate committees.

WOULD PAY CANAL BONDS "IN COIN."

Assemblyman Babcock Objects to Confining Payments to Gold.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Assemblyman Babcock of Chautauqua County brought in a resolution to-night asking that the canal bonds, soon to be sold, be made payable "in coin." Controller Roberts will to-morrow open bids for the first of the $9,000,000 authorized by the people, and his proposal was that they be payable "in gold."

Mr. Babcock was nominated by the free-silver Populists of Chautauqua County. His resolution did not go through to-night, and nothing further is likely to come of it. Controller Roberts said it would be impossible to sell the bonds, if they were to be payable in anything but gold.

Because of the recent request for bids for bonds by Secretary Carlisle, Mr. Roberts said, it would not be possible to dispose of the canal bonds at as favorable figures as would otherwise have been the case.

He has precedent for his action in making the bonds payable in gold. Francis C. Barlow, then Attorney General and by virtue of his office a member of the Canal Board, gave an opinion in 1873 that the board had the right to promise to pay both the interest and principal of bonds then to be issued in gold, and he himself offered a resolution that the bonds, both principal and interest, be paid in gold.

In preparing for the present bond issue, Controller Roberts took one of the bonds of the issue of 1873 and simply altered the wording so as to make it applicable for the first installment, which will amount to $2,000,000.

West 14th St.
1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Prudence is one of the virtues called cardinal by the ancient ethical writers.—Fleming.

Prudence recognizes the advantages to be reaped in selecting a carpet now before the most desirable patterns are gone. Many are reaching the remnant lengths, and while the old low prices are still to be enjoyed, do not let this golden opportunity slip by.

Such magnificence of coloring and richness of design are a rare combination.

Choicest collection of furniture, rugs, ornaments, etc., now all at reduced prices to make room for new stock.

CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

POLITICAL JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Morton Fills Two Vacancies on the Supreme Court Bench.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Morton sent to the Senate to-night the names of two appointees to the Supreme bench to fill vacancies.

Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse was named to succeed Judge Vann, who succeeded Judge Peckham on the Court of Appeals bench, and John Woodward of Jamestown was named to fill the vacancy in the Eighth District.

There was politics in both appointments. Mr. Hiscock was defeated at the convention in his district last year for a place on the Supreme bench. He is a member of the Republican State Committee and a nephew of ex-Senator Frank Hiscock.

John Woodward has been District Attorney of Chautauqua County. He fills a vacancy caused by peculiar circumstances. Judge Hatch was one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo, which was abolished by the new Constitution. He would have become a Supreme Court Judge of limited jurisdiction.

There was a vacancy in that district at the last election, and Judge Hatch became the candidate and was elected for a full term. There was accordingly one Judge lacking from the number contemplated by the Constitution, and it is this place which Mr. Woodward was chosen to fill.

The Senate Clerkships.

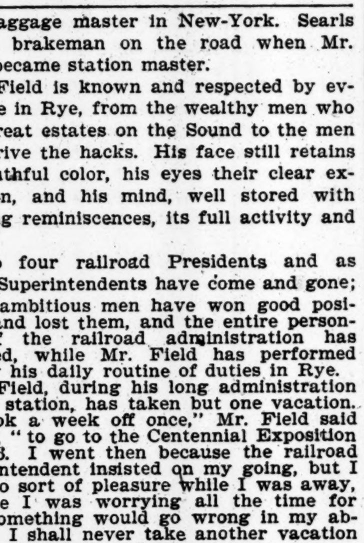
ALBANY, Jan. 8.—In the Senate to-night Clerk Kenyon announced the following appointments: Assistant Clerk—Charles A. Ball; Journal Clerk—L. B. Gleason; Assistant Journal Clerk—Samuel Cooper; Deputy Clerks—George D. Emerson, W. P. Belden, George W. McElroy, Matthias Callahan; Index Clerks—Ernest A. Fay; Assistant Index Clerk—E. H. Ford; Financial Clerk—W. P. Dodge; Clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills—John D. Whitson; Librarian—D. H. Lawrence; Assistant Librarian—Thomas F. Mannix; Superintendent of Documents—Ira J. Farman; Assistant Superintendents of Documents—George Gage, J. W. Tibbitts, William Hersch, H. M. Clark; Messengers—H. B. Whitbeck, W. W. Brinckerhoff, Samuel F. Basager, W. L. Finger, Henry C. Weeks, James F. Sheridan; Pages—William Bailey, S. A. Schrieber, Jerome Weil, Roscoe Jolley, Seymour Scott, Harold Helmer, Frederick C. Crawford, Murray Mandeville, George Hausmann, Joseph H. B. Houck, James Canty, John J. Kenna, Leon Leshin, William S. Deyo.

STEPHEN FIELD'S PEACEFUL LIFE

STATION MASTER AT RYE FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

Has Taken Only One Vacation and Has Seen Four Presidents of the Road for Which He Works.

RYE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Stephen Field, local station agent for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, will soon finish his thirty-third year of service in that position. There is not a conductor, brakeman, or baggage man employed on the New-York Division that does not know Stephen Field. He claims to have been in the service of the railroad company longer than any man on the line excepting James Searls, who is now baggage master in New-York. Searls was a brakeman on the road when Mr. Field became station master.



Stephen Field.
Has Been Station Master at Rye for 33 Years.

Mr. Field is known and respected by every one in Rye, from the wealthy men who own great estates on the Sound to the men who drive the hacks. His face still retains its youthful color, his eyes their clear expression, and his mind, well stored with pleasing reminiscences, its full activity and vigor.

Some four railroad Presidents and as many Superintendents have come and gone; many ambitious men have won good positions and lost them, and the entire personnel of the railroad administration has changed, while Mr. Field has performed quietly his daily routine of duties in Rye.

Mr. Field, during his long administration at the station, has taken but one vacation. "I took a week off once," Mr. Field said to-day, "to go to the Centennial Exposition in 1876. I went then because the railroad Superintendent insisted on my going, but I took no sort of pleasure while I was away, because I was worrying all the time for fear something would go wrong in my absence. I shall never take another vacation if I can help it."

Mr. Field was born in Harrison on the farm that had been in possession of the Field family for seven generations. His mother was a Cromwell and claimed alliance with the family to which Oliver Cromwell belonged. The home of the Cromwells was near Rye Lake.

Mr. Field has served in three stations. The first station was replaced by a larger one after Mr. Field had been in it seven years. He worked in the second station nineteen years, until it was removed to make room for the present structure.

The time that Mr. Field does not work at the station is spent in his pleasant home opposite Rye Seminary. He seldom leaves the village to go to New-York, or anywhere else. He joined the Royal Arcanum seven years ago, and has not been to a meeting since. He prefers staying at home to going out, and his ambition is to live peacefully and to keep everything in shipshape order at the station.

More than one business man hurrying to catch a train found time to say to Mr. Field: "I wish my life was half as tranquil as yours. I would exchange a good share of my wealth for your contentment."

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED IN TENNESSEE

They Were to be Tried Yesterday, but Were Captured by a Mob.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 8.—Harrison Fuller and Frank Simpson, negroes, who were to have been placed on trial at Lexington, Tenn., to-day, for an assault last August upon Mrs. Pomeroy and her sixteen-year-old daughter, white, were lynched last night. Fuller and Simpson were arrested shortly after the assault and identified by their victims.

They were taken to Nashville for safekeeping. The authorities supposed excitement at Lexington had subsided, and the prisoners were yesterday returned for trial. When the train arrived at Lexington it was met by a mob, the Sheriff was overpowered and the prisoners taken into the woods, where fifty shots were fired into the body of each.

City Safe Full of Sponges.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 8.—The big safe in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works was opened to-day for the first time since the change in the city officers. It was expected that the safe contained public records and account books, but instead it was found to be filled with sponges such as are used in stables.

The Gist of It.

Alum costs between 3 and 4 cents a pound, but it is unwholesome.

Cream of tartar costs 25 cents a pound, but it is a fruit product and perfectly wholesome.

Cleveland's baking powder is made of pure cream of tartar; no alum, no ammonia, no tartaric acid, no phosphate, no adulteration of any sort.

That's why Cleveland's costs more to make than others; but it is worth more; it is wholesome and makes wholesome food.

DENOUNCED FROM THE GALLOWS

A Man About to be Hanged Accuses a Young Woman with Having Instigated the Murder of His Wife.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Jan. 8.—F. D. Hathorn, white, and Thompson Wade, colored, were hanged at Augusta at noon to-day, both men dropping simultaneously from the same scaffold. The execution was witnessed by 3,000 persons.

The men were hanged for the murder of Mrs. Hathorn, on the evening of Oct. 7 last, the negro shooting the woman at the instigation and compulsion of her husband. Hathorn had become infatuated with a young woman, Josephine Marriatt, and from the gallows to-day he declared that she suggested and urged him to kill his wife.

The father of the young woman was in the crowd, and when Hathorn stated that Marriatt knew of his relations with his daughter, Marriatt interrupted the statement with a demand for proof. Hathorn replied that the father's actions had led him to believe so.

The men indulged in a controversy that caused much excitement. Hathorn endeavored to prolong his harangue indefinitely, claiming that the young woman should be hanged with him.

Sheriff McCullum finally adjusted the noose and black cap and dropped the men.

ARGUE AGAINST DUPONT'S CLAIM

Brief of the Opposition Counsel Placed on File.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 8.—The brief of counsel in opposition to the seating of Henry A. Dupont by the United States Senate has been filed with the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate.

The brief takes up the eight propositions of counsel on the other side in favor of Mr. Dupont's claim to a seat in the Senate as presented by his counsel, and answers them, and concludes as follows:

"The Senate of the United States may, in a case involving the title of a person claiming a seat therein, inquire into the proceedings of the joint Assembly and into the conduct of the persons composing it, since it is a body organized under a Federal statute; but it has no jurisdiction to inquire into the elections, returns, and qualifications of the members. This is a matter that rests exclusively with each house.

"The Senate of the United States must determine all questions arising out of the proceedings of the electors, but 'who sustain the characters of the electors is to be determined by the legislative body of the State.'"

WITNESS FLEISCHAUER WAS THREATENED

Says He Was Told Not to Testify Against Murdered Lalor's Mother.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 8.—Only three witnesses were examined this evening at the continuation of the Lalor inquest. They were John Fleischauer, who slept with Lalor the night before the murder; George Fostell, Lalor's brother-in-law, and Walter Case, who testified that he was at the police station when the notification of the murder of Lalor arrived there, and that it was 11:50 o'clock. The murder was committed between 7 and 8 o'clock. The stories told by Fleischauer and Fostell were repetitions of testimony already taken.

Fleischauer, however, created a sensation by declaring that certain persons, whose names he did not give, had threatened to "do" him if he gave testimony reflecting upon Mrs. Lalor.

John B. Merrill secured Fleischauer's release from custody to-day on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Justice Smith. Anthony Fostell was also released, by order of the District Attorney. Mrs. Lalor is still in custody, although it is said that no warrant charging her with the crime has been issued.

What Is the Improved Welsbach Light

It is a scientific method of burning ordinary gas—an improvement as far in advance of the old-fashioned jet as the steam engine is ahead of the stage coach. It is an economizer of gas—a multiplier of light. Half the gas you now consume is made to give you three times the service, and the light is always of uniform brilliancy. No variation—no flickering. The Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light can be attached to any fixture without trouble or expense, and is as safe as safe can be. There are many more points of value about the Welsbach Light that every householder should know. It will pay you to call and have them explained.

THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.
MANHATTAN INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO., Sole Agts. for N.Y.City, 931 Broadway.
Branches—121 W. 125th Street, 2650 3d Avenue.

PLEA FOR SOUND MONEY

Continued from Page 1.

threatened, and it is for us to see that it has not alone come, but that it has come to stay.

"Other reforms, I need not remind you, gentleman, have also come nearer home, so drastic and sweeping that in the dust and whirlwind they have raised both reforms and reformers bid fair ere long to disappear, and between high taxes, thugs, and thirst, the unhappy reformed may be doomed to follow, unless conditions alter.

"But through it all, through doubt and despondency, through good and evil report, the star of Democracy has shone, obscured it may be at times by the clouds of adversity, but as undimmed and constant as its prototype in the northern sky.

"The doctrines of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of Monroe still live, and our country only needs first incitement to prove, if necessary, that although many in creeds, in views, and in politics we are but one in heart, independence, and in patriotism.

"Nor are we one only selfishly where our own interests and independence are involved. Our hands may be tied by treaties and official utterances, silenced by diplomacy's rigid requirements, but sympathy will ever defy restraint, and who shall condemn us if we send our earnest godspeed your deliverance to an oppressed people, struggling in the same sacred cause of freedom that gave our own beloved Nation conception and birth."

Secretary Herbert on Sound Money.

Mr. Myers introduced as the first speaker Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Herbert spoke on "Sound Money Necessary to Commercial Prosperity." He said:

"The Administration of Andrew Jackson was noted for three salient features: First, by his firm foreign policy he caused our country to take a stand among the nations of the earth it had never before occupied; secondly, he saw, as all men now see by the light of experience, the value of the union of these States, and he saved the country from a sectional war which at that time might have resulted in disintegration and final separation; and thirdly, he saw as clearly as it can be pointed out to-day the value of the soundest possible currency, and in the midst of a financial crisis severer and more prolonged than any this country ever witnessed, he brought the currency of the land back to a sound basis by an exhibition of courage and devotion to principle which, though it may have its parallel, is never to be surpassed.

"I shall ask permission to depart somewhat from the subject assigned to me, and to speak on sound money chiefly as Andrew Jackson was related to it, with the hope to draw very briefly from the memories we indulge in this evening a lesson applicable to the present.

"Times change, and circumstances change with them. The money question presented itself in different phases during Jackson's two Administrations. He began his fight for sound money by making war on the United States Bank. He believed that institution was financially rotten, and he made up his mind it must go. He ended his fight for sound money by making war on the State banks. First, it was the Bank of the United States that, in his opinion, stood in the way of honest money, and he destroyed that bank. Then he came to see that the State banks were rotten, and he issued his famous specie circular, ordering that no bills on any bank should be taken, but that all debts due to the Government should be paid in gold and silver. He saw the fate that was about to overwhelm both State and private banks, but he did not hesitate. The system of inflated credits came down with a crash. Cheap money had performed its function; credits had been inflated, debts had multiplied, and now, when the day of reckoning had come, the victims of unsound money were everywhere appealing for the revocation of the specie circular, but Jackson was as firm in his devotion to the cause of sound money as he had been in the days of nullification in maintaining the supremacy of the Union. Deaf alike to the appeals of stockholders and Directors, whether of the National Bank in 1834 or of the State banks in 1836, resisting the importunities of friends, and heedless of the maledictions of his enemies, he stood forth then, and he stands out to-day in history, no matter what the form of the issue, as the unflinching friend of honest money that cheats no man and as the inflexible foe of a depreciated currency, which is always the robber of the poor and despoiler of industry.

Commercial Value Dominates.

"I have no time here to-night to attempt any comprehensive discussion of the issue between cheap money and sound money as it is to-day, but let me say that it is now so clearly defined that no one can misunderstand it. The friends of free silver insist that it should be coined in unlimited quantity at the ratio of 16 to 1, and so the issue is made up. No man who reads Andrew Jackson aright can for a moment doubt where he would stand upon the question, for he is upon record as declaring in the most solemn manner that a silver dollar should have in it neither more nor less than a dollar's worth of silver, reckoned by its commercial value. He held no such idea as that now advocated that the Government can declare a ratio by law and maintain two metals at part on that ratio, simply because the law so provides. He knew that the relative value of gold and silver was a commercial question to be settled by the markets of the world. He saw that a difference of 3 cents in the value of the bullion in a gold and in a silver dollar had driven gold out of the country, and he signed a law that changed the ratio of the two metals from 16 to 1 to 15½ to 1.

"Further than that, Andrew Jackson had none of the prejudices against gold or the advocates of gold that men seek to-day to instill into the minds of his fellowers. He knew when he signed this bill that his spokesman in the Senate, Thomas H. Benton, had said in discussing it that 'gold in the United States ought to be the preferred metal,' not that either metal should be expelled, but that the mistake in fixing the ratio of any should be 'made in favor of gold, and not against it.' The results of the law proved at once that Benton was right, that the new ratio did favor gold as against silver, and yet Jackson, seeing its effect, seeing that gold was being invited to, and that silver was shunning, our mints referred approvingly to the operation of this law in his annual message of 1834, and again approvingly in his annual message of 1835.

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 PURE
If Ivory were not the best soap it would not be found at more grocery stores than any other.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

"How strange it is that any Democrat reared in the school of Andrew Jackson should contend to-day that Congress can coin silver at 16 to 1 in unlimited quantities, and keep it at par with gold, when the difference in the bullion value of a gold and a silver dollar is nearly 50 cents, when the old hero himself, the most imperious chieftain who ever sat in the White House, saw and acknowledged by signing the law that he and the Congress together had not the power to control and keep in circulation, side by side, under unlimited coinage, gold and silver dollars, when there was only a difference of 3 cents in their value.

Lesson in Jackson's Position.

"Gentlemen, the most mischievous heresy that ever was instilled into the minds of voters in this land—the fundamental error that lies at the foundation of every argument now made for the unlimited coinage of silver—inheres in the idea that Congress, and not commerce, controls the relative values of silver and gold. The lesson that should go forth this evening from this hall and from every meeting where the name of Jackson is honored to-night to the home of every Democrat in the land should be that this chosen chieftain of their party, who overcame all his opponents, who triumphed over all his enemies, who broke the fortunes of the proudest and mightiest that arrayed themselves against him, who dominated Congress and fashioned legislation to suit his will as no other President ever did, the Democrat of Democrats, whose memory we celebrate to-night, acknowledged by signing the coinage act of 1834 that it was beyond the power of the Government, even with him at its head, to compel gold and silver to circulate side by side under unlimited coinage without equalizing the value of the metal in the correlative coins.

"The coinage act of 1834 was not only an admission, it was an assertion of the fact that under any system of unlimited coinage it is commerce and not the law of any particular Government that determines the relative value of the precious metals. When the voters of this country come to understand this one proposition, the battle for sound money will be won. For the truth of that proposition Jackson stood sponsor when he signed the act of 1834.

"It certainly is true that Jackson desired to see both silver and gold in circulation, and I feel absolutely sure that a very large majority of the people of the United States to-day desire the same thing. But, Jackson, who saw that 3 cents difference in the bullion value of the two dollars would be fatal to their joint circulation under unlimited coinage would see now that they never could both be circulated under unlimited coinage, when the difference is nearly 50 cents on the dollar, and he would undoubtedly oppose the attempt to make them so circulate as futile and chimerical. So I believe a vast majority of the voters of the United States will do when they come to to the polls, if they have an opportunity next Fall, as they should have, to render a verdict on this question that is unequivocal and unmistakable.

"Why should not the people have this opportunity? Have not political parties faltered with this question long enough? Why should not every citizen and every public man, whatever be his position, who is in favor of sound money, speak out for it and stand by his sentiments on all occasions, as Andrew Jackson stood by his specie circular? Men voting for the sale of bonds to replenish our stock of gold, if we mean to pay back in the currency we get, as we do, why not say so on the bonds? It may be that no bond bill promising to pay in gold can pass the Senate, possibly no bond bill of any kind can pass. If so, then why not strengthen our credit at home and abroad by showing to the world the number of those in Congress who mean to stand up at all times and be counted for sound money?

Currency System Must Be Reformed.

"Our currency system must be reformed, and reformed on sound principles. How shall we ever get this reform? It can only be effected by getting a sound-money President and sound-money Congress at the same time. It is easy enough to get the House, for the House represents the people, and the people of this country will always be for sound money by a large majority. But the Senate, we must have that too. How shall we get it?

"I answer, first, we must have no more equivocal platforms; we must have no more juggling with words in any party convention; we must accept the challenge the free-silver men have given, and then, when the issue is made up, we must look for our votes to the great agricultural States of the Middle West, and to the South—to States that have no local interests to lead them away from sound principles of finance. There are twelve or fourteen votes in the Senate coming from silver-producing States that will always be against us, but the Southern States nearly all followed Jackson in all his fights for sound currency—for a currency that was good in the great markets of the world—and they will follow again where he would lead when the way is made clear by discussion.

"Financial problems are the most difficult of all public questions, but the people of the South mean to understand the issue that is before them, and they will understand it and be right upon it. In Alabama, in Georgia, and other Southern States the contest is now going on between the forces of sound money and free silver, and do not doubt the result. In some States new Senators will be elected who will stand for sound money; in other States Legislatures will instruct Senators already chosen; still other States, where the free-silver sentiment now dominates, will swing into line when a National Convention has spoken, and thus enough votes will be added to those that come from north of the Ohio to control a Senate in favor of sound finance.

What Can Be Accomplished.

"The object lesson of the early days of 1895 will not be forgotten in this contest. The country emerged then from the shadows of a disastrous panic, because our stock of gold was replenished and confidence restored. The stock argument of the inflationist, that prosperity depends upon the amount of money per capita, was demolished. The amount of money in the country was not increased—it was somewhat decreased—but confidence was restored, the money on hand began to circulate, prices of products and rates of wages everywhere went up, and it was demonstrated that prices depended and prosperity is based, not upon the volume, but upon the value and stability of the circulating medium upon confidence that causes money to circulate upon credit at home and credit abroad.

"When the issue now boldly tendered by the advocates of free silver shall have been squarely and fairly accepted and the contest fought out to a finish; when not only a President whose views are not to be doubted, but a Congress about whose opinions in favor of sound money there can be no mistake, shall have been elected, then we shall have currency reform, some stable, self-executing system, that will give us at all times a fair share of the money of the world. With such a system will come to us, on account of our great resources, unlimited credit, and then, with the products of our fields and our forests, our mines and our industries, laborers and brain workers, all sustained in every effort by an unfailing supply of sound money, and each and all stimulated and energized by the spirit of free institutions, the time will soon come when we shall lead, as we ought to lead, in the commerce of the world."

Secretary Herbert's speech was received with loud applause and cheers.

Isidor Reyner's Speech.

Isidor Rayner responded to the toast, "The People Rule in Politics," and his words were interrupted again and again by applause.

He said on an anniversary of this sort the past should not be viewed as much as the present, and in viewing the present there were vital questions to be considered. "In my opinion," he declared, "the day of questionable methods and of corruption and despotic management in the government of political parties is drawing to a close, and the day of honorable methods is breaking in upon the horizon. A new generation is coming to the front, arrayed for a moral purpose. As a Democrat trained in the strictest school of democracy, I regard this as a blessing, and I look upon the detrimental uses to which political parties have put in the hands of unscrupulous leaders as the curse and bane of the Republic. No party can be hurt by driving its bad elements to the rear and bringing its good elements to the front.

"I believe in party organization and in discipline, but I do not believe that any manager or leader has the right to use the party to enrich himself. Nominations must come from the people and not from the managers."

Speaking of the future of the Democratic Party, Mr. Rayner said:

"By the memory of Jackson, whose victory you are celebrating to-night, and by the memory of Jefferson, who framed the greatest political charter that was ever delivered to the human race, and by the memory of Tilden, who was robbed of his right to rule this people, and by the example of Cleveland, who is as unflinching a foe as corruption ever encountered, I warn you, let us stand by our creed and not abandon the altars of our fathers. We cannot and we must not leave the solid ground upon which we have stood for a century for the tottering quicksands of a time-serving policy, and we must not become proselytes to every new fancy that agitates the public mind."

Thomas M. Waller.

Thomas M. Waller spoke to the toast, "Patriotism and Partisanship." He said in part:

"I have listened with interest and applauded with vim the patriotic utterances of the speakers before me, for I rejoice in the National feeling that has been set on fire in the last thirty days everywhere in the republics of America.

"Our ten millions of voters, Sovereigns and Rulers, partisans and politicians, are to-night, without exception, all patriots, too. And their patriotism is not Jingoism; it is love of country, and not love of war. There is not an American of position, or whose voice commands attention, who would have his country take action for the advantage of conquest or the glory of success. For this generation of our people, more, perhaps, than any other people on the face of this footstool deprecate war, and they have reason for it, for they know its horrors. Its ghastly memorials are in nearly every home in the land.

"But bad as it is, there is, as we have been reminded, to a nation of freemen, something worse than even war. Our people believe, and fervently believe, as did their fathers, that it is the mission of this country of ours to preserve inviolate America's Continent from the further aggressions and possessions of European powers. This they would have done by diplomacy if can be, by arbitration if needs be, but, little as they wish it, and much as they fear it, by war if it must be.

"The world never saw a better illustration of the power of patriotism and partisanship, when, acting together, as our political opponents presented in Congress in their unanimous support of the Chief of our Nation, and our great party leader, when he raised the American standard in the front of old England and advanced to the uttermost limit of the doctrine of Monroe. In this our political opponents acted nobly and wisely for the good of their country and party, too. It is true they did not continue to keep step with our forces, nor continue long in the good way they started, but I will not linger a moment here to upbraid them for that."

Ex-Gov. Flower.

Chairman Myers next introduced ex-Gov. Flower, who responded to the toast, "The State of New-York."

"When my colleague in the Forty-seventh Congress," he said, "talked on currency, I knew that he meant what he said. In that Congress, more money was wanted, and they got it from the product of rice, cotton, labor, and wheat. When Secretary Herbert went back to his district from that session, he had to fight his supporters, and, as a result, he was returned to the next Congress."

Gov. Flower said in regard to city matters that much had been taken from the powers of the Board of Aldermen, and that the duty of Democrats was to attend and be active at the primaries. Coming to the recent message by the President, he said:

"I do not believe that one inch they do not at present possess on this continent should be given to a foreign monarchy. If a war comes, and God grant that it does not, you will saint Grover Cleveland as you to-night saint Andrew Jackson. I want you to study the Monroe doctrine and the message. It does not mean war unless England wants it.

"Let us stand for the Monroe doctrine, which is the fundamental principle of our Government."

The Other Speakers.

The other speakers were Ashbel P. Fitch, on "The City of New-York," and Amos J. Cummings, on "The Press." Joseph C. Hendrix was unable to be present. He was expected to answer to the toast, "Our Finances."

The banquet was declared by every one present to have been the most successful ever held by the association, and when the proceedings terminated, long after midnight, the congratulations were general and enthusiastic.

SECRETARY SMITH ON SOUND MONEY

Celebration of Jackson Day by Democrats of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—For the sixteenth year the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia to-night observed the anniversary of the victory of Andrew Jackson over the British at New-Orleans by a dinner. The dinner was held in the banqueting hall of the New Bourse Building, and was attended by about 200 members of the association.

The principal guests of the evening were Vice President Stevenson, Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States; United States Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, and John L. Seymour, Commissioner of Patents. Attorney General Harmon was expected to be present to respond to the toast, "The President of the United States," but he was detained in Washington by Government business before the Supreme Court.

Secretary Smith spoke to the toast, "The Public Credit." Mr. Smith's speech was one in advocacy of a gold standard as opposed to free silver. He declared that Andrew Jackson was a sound-money Democrat, and reviewed the record of the Democratic Administration from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889, showing that it had paid off $341,448,000 of bonds, and had left over $230,000,000 in the Treasury in excess of the gold reserve, while the Republican Administration which followed paid off $238,000,000 of bonds, found a surplus in the Treasury almost sufficient with which to make the payments, and left the Treasury practically empty, with the exception of the gold reserve, when turned over to the Democrats on March 4, 1893.

He urged that the financial disturbance began before the revenues had ceased to be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, and also that the first deficiency was before the passage of new tariff legislation, there having been a deficiency, in round numbers, of $60,000,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding the repeal of the McKinley act; that the passage of the Sherman purchasing law forced into the currency a large amount of paper money at a time when already it was difficult to sustain the depreciated silver and the outstanding greenbacks. He urged further that immediately upon the passage of this act the withdrawals of gold became large, and that during the last seven months of 1892 they amounted to over $33,000,000, and that gold was being withdrawn at the rate of $12,000,000 a month during the last three months of the Republican Administration. He also showed that since the passage of the Sherman purchasing act gold to the amount of $395,000,000 had been withdrawn from the Treasury. Continuing his remarks, the Secretary said:

No one questions the ability of the Government to meet its current expenses. It is the doubt as to the purpose of the Government to maintain gold as a standard which has created the distrust, which has shaken confidence, which has checked business, and lessened the revenues. Remove this doubt, and the increase of general prosperity will readily take care of the question of revenues.

Andrew Jackson was distinguished for his courage and patriotism. Let Democrats meet the issues before the country with the same spirit, and Republican majorities will fade before them.

Senator Faulkner spoke for "The Democratic Party," and Robert E. Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, for "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and "The Young Democracy" was spoken for by Emanuel Furth of Philadelphia.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Comedy and Tragedy and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Dornen Weg—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Ladies' Six-Day Bicycle Race—3:00 to 12:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Bauble Shop—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau.		Times.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	42	8	12
6 A. M.	42	5	9
9 A. M.	42	5	10
12 M.	41	14	15
4 P. M.	37	16	18
6 P. M.	35	16	17
9 P. M.	34	13	16
12 P. M.	34	13	16

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday..................14.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 11.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years....................31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

It was nearly twenty years ago, after the Congress of Berlin, that the late Lord SHERBROOKE (ROBERT LOWE) declared that the policy of England had "turned the keys of hell" on the Christian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey. But the action of England at that time was but the double locking of the gates of torment which in 1856 she had deliberately placed in the sure keeping of the Sultan. It was in that year, after the close of the Crimean war, which abolished the protectorate of Russia over the Christians of Turkey, that the Sultan was for the first time able to say that his "empire was declared to be forever necessary for the balance of power in Europe." On that claim he proceeded to exercise the prerogative of independence by pursuing with renewed zeal the oppression and suppression of the "Nazarene dogs," the enemies of the faith, whom the revealed will of ALLAH put beyond the pale of all human law and under the ban of the Divine wrath. Four years later Earl RUSSELL, in conjunction with France, rescued a portion of the inhabitants of Syria from the Sultan and placed them in semi-independence and relative security under the Constitution of the Lebanon framed by Lord DUFFERIN. But this was only a proof on a small scale of how, if England had really cared to do so, she could have compelled the Sultan to treat the Christians decently. Having demonstrated her power to do this, she abandoned all further attempts, and, though the files of her Foreign Office were crowded with reports from her own Consuls showing that Christian life, property, and honor were steadily and cruelly outraged by the Turkish Government, she never lifted a hand, she never even lifted her voice beyond a whisper, to check the crimes for which she had made herself responsible.

When Lord SHERBROOKE, in 1878, used the severe language we have quoted, he did not refer to the selfish indifference that England had constantly shown to the sufferings of a race whom she had deprived of their Russian protection. The words would hardly have been too harsh to describe that offense, but they were applied to one much more monstrous. At the close of the Russian campaign against Turkey, in 1877, when the armies of the Czar were at the gates of Constantinople and the peace of San Stefano was made, England invited the powers of Europe to meet and revise the terms of that peace. The result was the almost absolute rescue of Asiatic Turkey from the consequences of defeat and the consignment of the Christians of Turkey again to the tender mercies of their oppressors, to be restrained only by an impossible agreement of the great powers. A second time England had intervened to stay the hand of the only friendly power able and willing to extend any substantial protection to the victims of the fanatic Mussulman. Nor had England stopped at this. She had made a special and secret treaty with Turkey, by which she bound herself to defend the Armenian border from Russia, and assumed the distinct individual responsibility for reforms in Turkey that should secure peace and safety for the Christians. For the first, she took her price in the Island of Cyprus, giving her what her Government deemed command of the key to the Eastern Mediterranean, to the passage of the Dardanelles, and to the Suez Canal, the "ocean gateway of India." The responsibility is to be measured by the advantage. In the eyes of Christendom, England, and England alone, was from that day accountable for the fate of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Russia could not, the combined powers would not, protect them. England could, but would not. It was then that she gave the second turn to "the keys of hell" for that hapless people. From that day to this she has abandoned them to their fate, with infinite protestations of pity and indignation that render her supineness only the more amazing.

A few weeks since Lord SALISBURY, speaking at the Lord Mayor's dinner, solemnly announced that the "providence of GOD" had doomed the Empire of Turkey, and Christian hearts the world over were stirred with the hope that at last England was to break the golden fetters that had bound her conscience and do the duty that forty years before she had assumed. It is needless now to recite the "thundering in the index" that led up to the passage of the Dardanelles, by European guardships, which was loudly proclaimed by the British press as the beginning of the end, but which proved only the end of the pitiful beginning. During the week ending with the 14th of December the British press, in various tones, apologetic, regretful, indignant, according to party connections largely, pronounced the farce played out, the European concert smashed, the Sultan triumphant, and Great Britain balked in whatever purpose she may have had to advance the "doom" of Turkey. What that purpose really was no one can say. What it was not is plain. It was not the performance of duty at any risk. This at that moment not a single Englishman, statesman, journalist, or other, ventured to deny. But within the next week came the message of President CLEVELAND on the Venezuelan question, and straightway the English press—and one curiously prejudiced American paper—suddenly discovered that it was Mr. CLEVELAND and not Lord SALISBURY who had decided the course of England. It is true that the decision had preceded the message, and "ante ergo propter" is not a recognized rule of ordinary logic. But logic does not guide a man or a people which seeks an excuse for a base act. Let us hope that when reason resumes its sway the shame of Englishmen at the course of their Government—which was distinctly shameful—will extend to the false excuse presented for that course.

READY FOR WORK.

Lieut. Gov. SAXTON showed no sign of independence of the Platt influence in the make-up of the Senate committees announced last night. So many of the members of the Senate are new that it is not easy to estimate their fitness for the places to which they have been assigned, but those whose names are familiar seem to be put about where PLATT would be likely to put them. MULLIN, LEXOW, and RAINES have the Chairmanships of their choice, COGGESHALL is duly humiliated, and PAVEY is kept off the Cities Committee.

The Cities Committee is this year the most important of the list, and it is made up of very light timber. The Chairman is Mr. STRANAHAN, a new and inexperienced Senator from the third-class city of Oswego, but LEXOW the statesman of Nyack, who deems himself an expert in municipal government, stands next. Mr. LEXOW has already distinguished himself by aiming a deadly blow at the Greater New-York bill after consenting to introduce it. The Republican member from this city is Mr. PAGE, who was elected by a very narrow plurality in a Democratic district, on account of a division of the Democratic vote between two candidates. He is without experience or known fitness. New-York and Brooklyn are favored with such Democrats as AHEARN, GRADY, and MCCARREN on the committee, but they are not likely to have much influence in its councils. It is evident that the committee is intended to be directed from without.

We are bound to say that the Assembly Cities Committee is made up of better material. The Chairman, though poor in legislative experience, is from this city and understands something of the needs of cities of the first class. It contains three other members from this city, two from Brooklyn, and one from Buffalo. In fact, it is made up of men who understand municipal affairs, but that does not imply that it will necessarily act in the interest of good city government, as everything indicates a purpose of the outside politicians to determine what shall be done. The Excise Committee is composed chiefly of rural material, the only city members being HUGHES of Brooklyn and KEMPNER and BUTTS of this city. Both the latter are Democrats, who will be permitted no voice in excise legislation.

The two houses are organized and ready for the session's work, but no session ever opened with less expectation of independent, public-spirited action or more signs of subserviency to party bosses. If from such an unpromising beginning a good record should be made, it will be an agreeable surprise.

THE RAINES EXCISE BILL.

The Raines Excise bill is a tax measure only in name. It is in substance a license measure, requiring a tax certificate in place of a license as evidence of the right to sell liquor and calling the charge therefor a tax instead of a fee. It is a sham to speak of it as abolishing the license system, though it does away with all local Excise Boards. It retains all the restrictions and requirements of a license law, and applies them to applicants for tax certificates instead of applicants for licenses. Nominally there is no discretion allowed for withholding a certificate, but provision is made for writs of certiorari if it is refused.

To the Controller in this city and County Treasurers elsewhere are given functions very similar to those of Excise Boards, except that supervision of the traffic is transferred to the State Controller, who may employ a force of special agents to look after the officers who collect the tax and to see whether the law is observed or not. The main purpose of the act, as we have pointed out heretofore, is to transfer patronage and official control from local to State authorities, to grade the tax so that a liquor seller in New-York shall pay $800 a year for his privilege, while one in Brooklyn pays $650, and so on down to $200 in villages and $100 in rural communities not incorporated, and to seize one-half the revenues for the State Treasury. If this is to be construed as a tax law, the inequality of assessment which it provides for should invalidate it. It is [illegible] the cities in proportion to their population and wealth for the relief of rural communities from the burden of State taxation.

Regarded as a police measure for the regulation of the liquor traffic, this would surely prove ineffective. It might reduce the number of saloons slightly by the increased charge, but it would not improve their character, and it would so far remove the responsibility for the execution of the law from the communities in which the sales were made that the restrictions would be of little effect. It is made the duty of the officer charged with collecting the tax and of Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, police officers, constables, and special agents of the State Controller who have notice or knowledge of violations of the law to notify the District Attorney, whose duty it shall be when complaint on oath is made of such violation to prosecute the violator. This would effectually put an end to police interference with the liquor traffic and all chance of blackmail, but it would also very speedily put an end to the enforcement of those restrictions the violation of which has heretofore been a misdemeanor, making the offender liable to immediate arrest.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

The German Emperor's message of congratulation to the Boers was productive in Great Britain even more of surprise than of indignation, or, rather, the surprise preceded the indignation. Indeed, the first sentiment of the British was one of simple bewilderment. Even now it is not altogether easy to explain the message except upon the theory that the Emperor meant to insult and defy Great Britain, and that course seemed, in view of anything that was publicly known about the diplomatic relations of the two nations, to be quite wanton and gratuitous.

It is quite certain that the Emperor did not interfere upon grounds of humanity or chivalry toward a people whom he believed to have been ill treated. He has repeatedly disclaimed the part which Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons humorously attributed to himself of a "bottle holder of oppressed nationalities." The latest disclaimer was made in the case of Armenia, which appeared to most people, and even to some Governments, the common cause of Christendom. Yet the Emperor made it quite clear that he did not regard it as his business or that of Germany to prevent the massacre of Christians in Armenia or to redress the outrages that had there been committed. From this attitude of resolute non-intervention to that of resolute intervention which he suddenly took up in the South African case the change was so surprising that we are driven to inquire into hidden reasons of State for a course for which no reasons of State are patent.

We shall look for these without success in the affairs of South Africa. There are really no outstanding questions of moment between Germany and Great Britain relating to that continent. It is ten years since either the Cameroons or German Southwest Africa presented any diplomatic difficulties. Indeed, so completely have these questions subsided that the world had begun to believe that the colonial policy of expansion instituted by BISMARCK had been suffered quietly to lapse since his retirement, and that Germany had concluded to confine her efforts in the wildernesses remaining in the world to the protection of her subjects who chose to seek them on mercantile adventures, and had pretty well given up the aspirations of ten years ago for protectorates and "spheres of influence." German East Africa does not belong to South Africa at all. There is a German possession recognized on the maps at the mouth of the Cameroons. There is another, composed of Damaraland and Namaqualand, occupying some five degrees of latitude upon the west coast, between the Portuguese possession of Angola and the British possession of Cape Colony. On the inland side this German possession, or claim, marches with the other British possession, or protectorate, of Bechuanaland, which separates it from the South African Republic and from the Orange Free State. It was from Bechuanaland that JAMESON'S filibusters took their way into the Boer republic and were repulsed.

It is quite true that the behavior of the British inhabitants of Bechuanaland is a matter of concern to Germany. If they are to be encouraged to make raids upon the Boer possessions to the east of them, it might reasonably be apprehended that their next step would be to organize incursions upon the German possessions to the east of them. If JAMESON'S expedition had been instigated or connived at by the British Government, or by the Government of Cape Colony, for the conduct of which Great Britain is responsible, the Kaiser's dispatch of congratulation would be intelligible. But the British Government took great and successful pains to put off any responsibility for JAMESON'S raid. The Government of the South African Republic has not maintained that the Government of Cape Colony was in the smallest degree at fault, and if that Government is blameless, the British Government is also blameless. Why, then, should the German Emperor take any official action or make any official expression upon an event which officially had no international significance, but concerned only the police of the South African Republic, which had shown itself perfectly competent to deal with it?

This is a puzzling question. Equally puzzling is the question why the interference of Germany, or of the German Emperor, should take the form of a recognition of the complete independence which the South African Republic does claim, and of seeming to tear up a treaty to which Germany was not a party. The treaty of 1884 was not ex[illegible] the Boers. In fact, their position when it was made was much more that of the victors than of the vanquished. They had successfully defended themselves, not against a raid of irresponsible filibusters, but against regular British troops sent against them. They were in a position to resent and to resist any conditions that they regarded as unjust or oppressive. Yet they acquiesced in the "suzerainty" of Great Britain, a form of protectorate so slight and peculiar that this is the only case in which it is applied to a British claim. It amounts only to this, that the South African Republic bound itself not to enter into a treaty with any nation other than the Orange Free State to which the consent of Great Britain was not given. That treaty has stood for twelve years without any attempt on the part of the Boers to secure its abrogation, and it is now pointedly ignored by a power which was not a party to it.

This recital seems to make it clear that Germany has no concern in the situation created by JAMESON'S raid, and that the Emperor's dispatch was deliberately intended to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. Of course, that would make the present situation not less, but far more, grave and critical.

THE CITY DEBT.

The Controller's annual statement shows that the total funded debt of the city advanced last year from $173,991,081.32 to $185,588,597.08, an increase of $11,597,515.76, while the amount in the Sinking Fund increased from $69,912,260.51 to $75,703,087.63, a gain of $5,790,827.12. This makes the net funded debt on the 31st of December, 1895, $109,885,509.45, as against $104,078,820.81 a year before, the increase being $5,806,688.64. The bonds issued during the year amounted to $15,127,215.76, while the amount redeemed was $9,320,527.12.

This shows that the debt of the city continues to advance, but the actual increase is due to permanent improvements. The water-supply works are not yet completed, and they required over $2,000,000 last year, while new parks and improvements to parks absorbed over $3,500,000, public buildings over $2,750,000, and new bridges more than $1,100,000. As similar demands are likely to continue and still more extraordinary ones will be made for the rapid-transit system and the new East River Bridge, to say nothing of a much-needed municipal building and more new schoolhouses, it is a question whether expenses for street opening and paving and for other matters pertaining merely to the normal requirements of a growing city should not be paid in future from current taxation. The issue of bonds for the Dock Department is more than offset by the revenues which it turns into the Sinking Fund.

The assessed valuation of real estate last year was $1,646,028,655, which makes the Constitutional debt limit for the city $164,602,865. Deducting from this the present debt, less Sinking Fund, we have $54,717,146 as the margin now existing for the issue of bonds. The advance in the valuation of real estate last year over that of the previous year was less than $33,000,000, which is unusually small. The increase is likely to average at least $50,000,000 a year, which will raise the debt limit by $5,000,000 annually. Apart from the requirement for rapid transit, it is desirable to recede from the limit rather than approach it in the future, but not only would the rapid-transit bonds be met, interest and principal, from the proceeds of operating the road, but the result of establishing the system would in a few years be such an advance in real estate values as to make it a good investment even if the charges were to be met from taxation.

RAILROAD COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Three of the amendments to the existing railroad laws of this State, recommended in the annual report of the State Board of Commissioners, will certainly receive the cordial approval of the public. One is that all passenger and drawing-room or sleeping cars on steam surface railroads and all passenger cars on elevated railroads shall be lighted by gas or electricity; another is that all street surface, cable or electric, cars shall be compelled to use safety fenders, and the third is "the enactment of a comprehensive statute for the gradual abolition of all grade crossings in the State under direction of some properly constituted authority."

The State board has prepared a bill relating to the abolition of grade crossings which will be submitted to the present Legislature. The members of the board express the belief that legislative enactment is necessary to determine the apportionment of the expense of removing the existing grade crossings. The Commissioners and the various railroad companies have not been able to agree upon that point.

NO SUCH DISCRETION.

One of the arguments for abandoning the license system and abolishing Boards of Excise has been the abuse to which the discretion of such boards in granting licenses is subject. Our Excise Board seems to be meeting this argument by assuming to itself a discretion which the law does not give it. Some months ago the Police Board threatened to assume a legislative power by applying the excise law to clubs, though the statute made no such application. Now the Excise Board has decided by resolution to assume both a legislative and a judicial authority with reference to granting new licenses.

While we do not think that a declaration of policy such as is contained in the preamble to the resolutions adopted on Tuesday is any part of the business of an Excise Board, it is undoubtedly right in its opinion that there are too many liquor saloons in the city. It is quite within its power to raise the license fees to the limit allowed by the law as a means of reducing the number. It is desirable that there should be some more effectual means provided by law, with a proper safeguard for vested interests. But when the Excise Board declares that it will not grant a license for any new place or relicense any place for which a license has been revoked, except upon the closing of two existing places and a surrender of their licenses, and upon certain other conditions not prescribed in the law, it proposes to exercise a discretion which does not belong to it.

The present excise law prescribes the conditions with which applicants must comply before licenses can be granted, and it assumes that all applicants are on the same footing and that the Commissioners cannot refuse their applications except for reasons recognized by law. On this account it provides for writs of certiorari when licenses are refused, and for a review of the determination by a court, which shall order the license to be granted if it finds that it was refused "without sufficient (good and valid) reasons therefor."

The obvious purpose of this is to prevent an arbitrary exercise of discretion by Excise Boards and to put all applicants for licenses on an equal footing. It is desirable to effect a reduction in the number of places where liquor is sold in this city, but if there are to be new conditions for the granting of licenses, they will have to be imposed by a change in the statute. The Board of Excise cannot prescribe them, and it has no authority to discriminate between applicants for licenses except on statutory grounds, and it ought to have none. It would be subject to far greater abuse than any discretion which the board now has.

There are numberless reasons for believing that the so-called confession made by the man MCGOUGH is false in every particular; there is not a single reason for even suspecting that he is telling the truth. "BAT" SHEA was convicted on evidence which was perfectly conclusive. Amid all the desperate efforts that have been made to save the life of this wretched product of ring politics, that evidence has remained unshaken. Just what influence, or whose, moved MCGOUGH to declare himself the murderer cannot be told from any certain knowledge at present available, but it takes no deep insight to understand that those who profit by his lie must have procured the utterance of it. ROBERT ROSS, a reputable citizen, was assassinated by a hired thug, for no other offense than that he was reputable, and therefore in the way of men who had conspired to make the ballot a farce in Troy. The crime was committed with hardly a pretense of concealment. The criminal was fairly tried. If ever the death penalty was deserved, it is in this instance, and yet it must be deferred, simply because another criminal, without any risk whatever to himself, chooses, for what was doubtless a sufficient incentive, to say that it was he who fired the fatal shot.

DIALOGUES IN THE AIR.

—"Statistics say that there are one and a half children for every family in your State."
"Quite like statistics; I have only one child."
"You cheated."

—"What is marriage?"
"One woman more, one man less."

—"Lazarus would not be resurrected nowadays, would he, doctor?"
"No; the science of medicine has advanced too much."

—"How terrible it is to grow old!"
"It is the only way to live long."

—"How far have you progressed with your new play?"
"Oh, I have already written the intermissions."

—"You needn't give me the quarter to-day; to-morrow will be time enough."
"But if I should die in the interval?"
"Then the loss would be trivial."

—"Rich as you are, you refuse to give?"
"If I liked to give I would be too happy."

—"I am twenty; whom shall I take for a husband?"
"I, thirty; who'll take me for a wife?"

—"Your finances force you to go to Canada! I pity you."
"Pity those who remain behind."

—"Are you happy now that you are wealthy?"
"Yes; now I am liked for myself."

—"He never makes an error in spelling."
"How can you tell?"
"He writes every word that I ever wrote different from the way I write it."

—"At my age it is hard to begin one's life all over again."
"Why don't you begin another life?"

—"She gives an income to him."
"Her present makes him forget her past."

—"Five dollars is too dear for these shoes."
"Think of the calf that goes in them!"

—"Why does Fräulein snore so?"
"I guess she sleeps in German."

—"It is ancient?"
"No, modern."
"What a pity! It is so pretty."

—"There are wrinkles in her cheeks."
"Smiles forgotten in her dimples."

—"What, Bridget! Drinking the master's old port!"
"Excuse me, Madam. I was only trying to brace up for having broken your Chinese vase."

An Acknowledgment of Thanks.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The family of the late Thomas Hallaran, who died in the Hudson Street Hospital on Nov. 25, aged twenty years and two days, desire to acknowledge with deep gratitude the kindness and attention shown to him by the hospital surgeons and nurses and others with whom he came in contact, whose affection he so strikingly won during the month he lay on his deathbed.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 27 contained an article describing the pathetic circumstances of his death in very touching terms. That article brought much consolation to his parents, proving (as it did) that, although he "died among strangers," still the beautiful traits in his character obtained for him the loving care in his dying hours, which neither parent nor brother nor sister could bestow upon him owing to ignorance of his serious condition.

We were not aware of any danger in his illness until the day before he died, and have been informed that this was at his desire, who wished to spare us anxiety while there was a ray of hope.

THOMAS T. HALLARAN,
Rector of Cahirciveen.

COUNTY KERRY, Ireland, Dec. 27, 1895.

It Might and It Did.

From The Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 27.

It is true that the situation in the Transvaal does not promise such startling incidents as Armenia or Venezuela might at any moment furnish, but it might easily prove troublesome enough, and not improbably give rise to international compli

SECOND WEDNESDAY COTILLION

THE DANCE AT SHERRY'S LARGELY ATTENDED.

Arthur Skelton Wiley and Miss Constance Trenholm the Leaders—Some of the Guests.

The second meeting of the season of the Wednesday Cotillion was held last evening at Sherry's. It was a most brilliant affair, and was largely attended.

Among the patronesses present were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullival, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. William M. Hoes. Among the Board of Governors present were George H. Sullivan, Percy A. Pickrell, Henry C. Adams, James L. Johnson, and Heth Lorton, who presented the guests to the patronesses.

The cotillion was danced before supper, and was led by Arthur Skelton Wiley, who danced with Miss Constance Trenholm.

Among those present were Miss Cornelia P. Lockwood, Miss Mary Turner, Thornton Turner, Daniel Wynkoop, Miss Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, Robert E. Lee Lewis, Miss Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Lieut. M. C. Butler, United States Army; Lieut. T. Porter Kane, United States Navy; Lieut. Henry M. Hodges, United States Navy; Harry S. Coykendall, Arthur L. Doremus, Beverly Bogart, Stephen C. Millett, Keitt Pinckney Walker, Dr. Leonard W. Ely, Alexander Ward, Robert F. Elmer, John Vandergee, Robert Stewart Edson, W. R. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. Requa and Mrs. Crocker of San Francisco, Miss Mitchell of Baltimore, Charles Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble, Miss Aline Griffin, William Toel, Miss Slocovich, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clifford Bernard, Miss Emily Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dryden.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Hughes, Miss Eleanor Johnson, Misses Ireland, Dr. and Mrs. James H. Parker, Miss Shaw, Miss Pearl Voorhies, Frank A. Acer, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, H. B. Eddy, Robert Gibson, C. Monteith Gilpin, Bernard Harrison, Frank Trenholm, Godfrey Phelps Koop, Clarence Morfit, Edward D. O'Brien, Edward C. Parrish, J. L. Pendergast, E. Bancker Smedes, Willoughby W. Sharp, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Arthur Von Brunt, Dr. J. P. Winston, Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, United States Army; Julian Thornley, A. S. Williams, A. P. W. Seamen, Gano S. Dunn, H. D. Ewing, Archer B. Quarrier, Andrew E. Foge, Dr. Russell Bellamy, H. Wilson Hodge, John R. Abney, L. H. Newkirk, Duff Green Maynard, J. F. Alexander, W. De H. Washington, Minturn Post Collins.

Miss Helene Trenholm, the Misses Quarrier, the Misses Marvin, Miss Verona M. Spencer, Miss Simmons, the Misses Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, the Misses Harrison, Miss Sue Dabney, the Misses Grace, the Misses Laidlaw, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Mr. Edward Lewis, Miss Julia Lewis, Edward Parrish, Theodore H. Price, J. Stewart Barney, George Gordon Battle, Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Julian De S. Trenholm, Miss Lydia H. Bell, Miss Mary E. Price, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Nannie D. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Requa, Miss Eddy, Miss Ann C. Johnson of Staten Island, Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss De Maurice, Miss Skee, Miss Adele Sturges.

Miss Dumont, Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss Tilt, Miss Taylor of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Worthington, Miss Edith Black, James L. Johnson, Harry C. Adams, George N. Sullivan, Miss May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, Miss Cushman, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Earle, Dr. and Mrs. Loudon Carter Gray, Miss Hedden, Miss Hewlett, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Carlotta Nicoll, the Misses Ireland, Miss Louise Macbeth of South Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Miss McAnerney, the Misses Patterson, Miss Quackenbush, Miss Ross, Mr. Heth Lorton, and others.

The next assemblies will be given at Sherry's Jan. 22 and Feb. 5.

GIFT OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

He and Mrs. Vanderbilt Give a Building to St. Bartholomew's Church for Charitable Work.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and his wife, Alice G. Vanderbilt, have transferred as a gift the premises on the north side of Forty-second Street, 155 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.5, to the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

The deed of the property was executed on Jan. 6, and was received by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, of which the Vanderbilts are members. The property was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt last June from Clark R. Gavit, and the price paid was $60,000.

A clause in the deed states as a wish of Mr. Vanderbilt that the grantees will conduct, as soon as a lease held by John N. Stearns expires, June 3, 1897, an institution for missionary, religious, charitable, benevolent, and educational work. The property will be used as specified.

The corporation of St. Bartholomew's Church, although it is the actual owner, will merely act as Trustee of the property, as it is not allowed to occupy any part of the premises, except for the specified purposes.

In case of the destruction of the buildings by fire or otherwise Mr. Vanderbilt provides that the indemnity money collected shall be applied toward restoration or the construction of a new structure. The instruments recording the sale by Gavit and the gift were recorded simultaneously in the Register's Office yesterday.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—Marcus T. Hun of Albany.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. James D. MacBride of Philadelphia.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse.

—WALDORF—Gov. J. E. Rickards of Montana, and Capt. J. A. Henderson of the British Army.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd of Rhode Island, and David H. Moffatt of Colorado.

—SAVOY—Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner of Maryland, and Capt. F. V. Whittall of the British Army.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—W. C. Beer, New-York.

—RIGGS—C. S. Hammond, A. Bryan Alley, New-York.

—HAMILTON—B. B. Stewart, W. Bull, New-York.

—EBBIT—T. O. German, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Husband, New-York.

—UNREGISTERED—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greason, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Jones, Brooklyn.

—WILLARD'S—Mrs. W. H. Babcock, Mrs. A. N. Meeks, Henry Mason, Benjamin Wright, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Ferdinand May and wife, E. B. Cuthbert, H. D. Donnelly, Jacob Filbel, W. Smith, David Ives Meckle, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—J. L. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagg, E. L. Burlingame, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiegand, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walters, Albert A. Cohn, Thomas W. Bradley, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—James Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leroy and child, D. G. Sprague, J. E. Woodbridge, R. E. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Swainson, Francis F. Dewles, H. J. Rose, J. E. Wood, F. P. Morse, New-York.

What Difference Does It Make?

From The Boston Transcript.

When will the error that The Saturday Review originated the question, "Who reads an American book?" cease traveling the rounds of the press? It was asked long before The Saturday Review was thought of, and by a very good friend of the United States, Sydney Smith, in an article in which he urged America that it was time to turn her energies to arts, sciences, and letters.

Gov. Hastings's Health Improving.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—A letter was received to-day by Deputy Attorney General Elkins from Attorney General McCormick, which says Gov. Hastings and his party are comfortably situated at Hot Springs, Ark., and that the Governor has noticeably improved in health. The Governor expects completely to recover before he returns to Harrisburg.

A SEVERE CUBAN DEFEAT

Rebels Surrounded Near Artemisa and Base of Operations.

GOMEZ, MACEO AND ZAYAS DISPERSED

Spanish Reports Complain of the Marauders Who Destroy Property but Never Fight—Minister Confident.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—It is reported here this evening that a great battle has been fought near Artemisa, a town near Guanajay, the base of operations of the rebels.

The report has it that the insurgents were surrounded by Spanish troops under Gens. Suarez, Valdes, Madan, and Navarro, and it is believed they met with a complete defeat. No details of the fight can be obtained.

It is said that the rebel leader Nunez was killed in yesterday's battle with Gen. Navarro's forces, and that the rebels lost 200 men.

After an engagement lasting three hours, the Spanish troops, under Gens. Garcia and Navarro, yesterday dispersed the rebels at Guanajay, forty-five miles from Havana, which place was chosen by the insurgents as the centre of operations.

Another battle took place late in the evening at Ceiba del Agua, between the rebel bands under command of the leaders Gomez, Maceo, and Zayas, and the forces of Gens. Garcia and Navarro. The insurgents were again defeated and dispersed, but the direction in which they fled is not known.

Their loss was twenty-three killed and one taken prisoner. The Spanish forces captured seventeen rifles and a number of machetes, besides a number of the rebels' horses. Their loss was four officers and thirty soldiers wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following cable dispatch from Gen. Martinez Campos was received at the Spanish Legation late this afternoon:

"The column of Gen. Navarro yesterday had an engagement lasting three hours with the main bands of Maceo and Gomez in Ceiba del Agua, dispersing them. Twenty dead have been found and buried by our soldiers. The Spanish loss was slight—four officers wounded and twenty casualties among the men, either killed or badly wounded.

"The troops captured numbers of horses and arms and ammunition. The column is reconnoitering the scene of the fight, and many columns are following the insurgents.

"The army is in high spirits and Havana is completely quiet."

Minister Dupuy de Lome also received a long cable dispatch from the Government at Madrid to-day, giving a summary of the latest official reports received there from the Commander in Chief in Cuba. These reports show that it is exceedingly difficult to get a fight with the bands of marauders, which are continually galloping about, burning and pillaging the defenseless plantations and small villages.

Gen. Echague, who is in the rear of the insurgents, has twice succeeded in overtaking a few of the bands and capturing some prisoners. Gen. Martinez Campos says the rebels never stop long enough to be overtaken in any considerable numbers.

In the invasion of Pinar del Rio by the insurgents, small bands of patriots precede the main forces of the insurgents, and cause more damage than Maceo and Gomez.

Yesterday 1,000 men were sent by sea to Colonia, the port of Pinar del Rio, to reinforce the troops there. In the rest of the entire island of Cuba, nothing of a revolutionary character is occurring.

Minister Dupuy de Lome expresses his full confidence that these dispatches give an exactly truthful statement of affairs, and he courts the comparison of these dispatches with news from other sources, which secure publicity from day to day in several newspapers that have been proved so unreliable recently.

CUBAN TOWNS ARE PLUNDERED.

Mariano Escapes Attack by the Arrival of the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Jan 8.—The rebels, after plundering the towns of Hoyo Colorado and Punta Brava, broke up into small parties and burned the sugar cane on the estates in the vicinity. The arrival of Spanish troops, who dispersed the rebels, prevented them from making an attack upon the town of Mariano. Gen. Suarez Valdes is said to have defeated a band of rebels on a plantation near Baracoa.

Gen. Arderius has ordered the concentration of the forces in Havana, in case any movement of the insurgents should cause disorders in the city. The circulation of the people in social and commercial intercourse throughout the city is uninterrupted.

APPEALING FOR RECOGNITION.

Secretary Olney Grants an Informal Interview to Gen. Palma.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma and the other members of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee now in Washington have had an interview with Secretary Olney on the subject of recognition of Cuban belligerency by the Government of the United States.

It was expressly stipulated by Secretary Olney that the interview should be informal, and Gen. Palma therefore was not given any standing in his capacity of envoy to the United States from the Cuban Provisional Government. Secretary Olney, of course, did not commit himself with reference to the matter.

Filibusters Fit Another Boat.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 8.—The fruit ship Neptuno, plying between New-York and the West Indies, has been lying at the foot of Fourth Street for about a month, and a rumor is being circulated that she is fitting out for a Cuban expedition.

A number of men, who are supposed to be United States officers, have been watching the vessel, apparently, since Sunday, but they refuse to say anything about their business or the vessel.

It is said that the Neptuno was formerly owned by John E. Kerr & Co. of Pier 6, New-York, and that she was sold two months ago to a Cuban syndicate.

DEATH OF PAUL VERLAINE.

Strange Career of One of the Most Admirable Poets of France.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Paul Verlaine, the French poet, died in Paris this evening.

Paul Verlaine was born at Metz, March 30, 1844. His father was a Captain of Military Engineers. He was educated in Paris, and he became a clerk in one of Baron Haussmann's municipal offices, where Coppée and others who have become fa- "Fêtes Galantes," in 1870 "La Bonne At twenty years of age he was one of the Parnassiens who met at Lemerre's bookshop and wrote in strange rhythms faultless verses on archaic themes. He published in 1865 "Poèmes Saturniens," in 1869 "Fêtes Gralantes," in 1870 "La Bonne Chanson," and then his friends, Anatole France, Paul Bourget, and other young men whom his great merit as a poet had charmed, lost sight of him. He disappeared for a decade, and when he returned strange stories were told of him.

He had been a drunkard, a vagabond, a teacher of French in an English boarding school, a prisoner on some criminal conviction never explained. He published a book of poems, "Sagesse," in 1881, full of repentance and naïve, pre-Raphaelite piety. He called himself "Pauvre Lélian"; he had already the air of an old faun which Eugène Carrière gives to his portrait, in a painting that made the artist's celebrity. He published a book on "Les Poètes Maudits," which made famous Tristan Corbière, Arthur Rimbaud, and Stéphane Mallarmé, and attracted a great number of recruits to the "Symboliste" idea of poetical composition.

He published in 1885 "Jadis et Naguère," poems as delicate as those of his "Fêtes Galantes," but pious; in 1886, a collection of novelettes; in 1887, "Mémoires d'un Veuf," and "Romances sans Paroles"; in 1888, "Amour"; in 1889, "Parallèlement"; in 1800, "Dédicaces"; in 1891, "Chansons pour Elle," and "Mes Hopitaux"; recently, "Confessions." He represented intensely the lineage of French poets of the people descended from Villon, so distinctly opposed to the one that descends from Ronsard, in French literature. His style is individual, of course, and contains accents which had never been heard before, but his art trained by classical learning was as rebellious as his life was said to have been.

He had fervent admirers in England, in Holland, where he lectured; in America, where his poems have been translated, and in Belgium, where writers of "La Jeune Belgique," formed a school of his imitators. He lived in Paris, principally in hospitals. He was a curiosity of Parisian life. His eyes were oblique and lustrous, his head was embossed like an antique cauldron; he was a surprise and a shock to the eye; he limped with thirty years of errantry in his legs; but his poems sing as leaves shiver in the air, and Paul Verlaine has written the most intensely Christian poems of modern civilization.

GEN. SANGUILLY WELL PROTECTED.

Secretary Olney Reassures Inquirers on the Insurgent's Fate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Manuel Sanguilly, accompanied by Gonzalo Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee in the United States, called on Secretary Olney this morning with reference to the case of Gen. Julio Sanguilly, now serving a life sentence in Morro Castle, Havana, and said to be in danger from the Spanish volunteers of Havana.

Secretary Olney assured them that Sanguilly was well protected, and in no danger, advices to that effect having been received from Consul General Williams.

HAITIAN REPUBLIC DISQUIET.

Prophete, Minister of Public Works, Has Resigned from Cabinet.

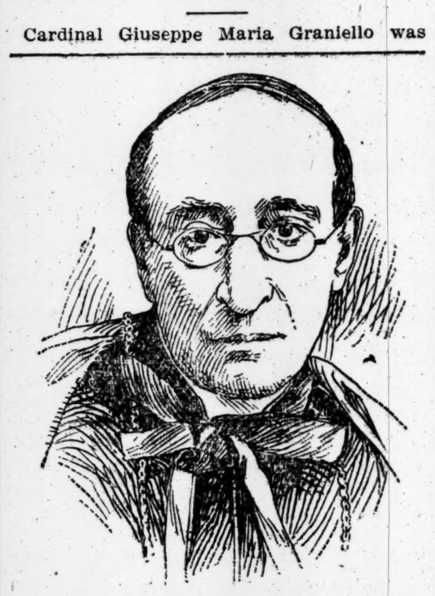
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 8.—Advices received here from Port au Prince say that there is an increased feeling of uneasiness throughout the Haitian Republic, and that the Government of President Hippolyte is breaking.

Minister of Public Works Prophète has tendered his resignation. The elections will begin on Friday, Jan. 10, and trouble is anticipated.

Cardinal Graniello Died in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 8.—Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Graniello died in this city to-day.

Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Graniello was born at Naples, February, 1834. He was created a Cardinal in the order of priests, June 12, 1893.



Cardinal Graniello.

Abyssinians of the Vanguard Killed.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Government has received advices from Abyssinia stating that the vanguard of the native army, under Ras Makonnen, has had a skirmish with the Italian patrols, in which several Abyssinians were killed. The Italians had no men killed.

Marlboroughs on Their Way to Cairo.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Port Said says the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough arrived there and started this afternoon for Cairo.

THREE FIRMS BURNED OUT

The United Shirt and Collar Company and Two Flower Concerns in Broadway Lose $150,000.

The five-story building at 596 Broadway, which extends back through the block to Crosby Street, was completely wrecked by fire at 11:30 o'clock last night, and the three firms in the place lost all of their stock.

The losers are the United Shirt and Collar Company, Blumenthal & Steiner, flower and feather merchants, and M. Wasserman, dealer in flowers. Their joint loss and the damage done to the building will probably amount to $150,000.

The fire proved the severest one that the firemen have had to encounter since the one at Bleecker Street and Broadway on election day last year. It started on the second floor some time after 11 o'clock, and was discovered by a private watchman, Samuel Lazarus.

When Lazarus was passing the building at 11:30 o'clock he saw flames mounting from the second story up through the elevator shaft in the centre of the building. He ran to the firebox at Broadway and Prince Street and sent in an alarm.

The first alarm brought Chief Bonner and an unusually strong contingent of engines to the scene. They arrived to find flames bursting from every window on the Crosby Street side of the building, and extending clear through the 150-foot workrooms on the top floors.

Engine Company No. 13 was the first to get out a line of hose. Its men broke open the door on the Crosby Street side and dashed up the stairs as far as the second floor, carrying their hose with them. There was a perfect furnace of flame above them, extending clear through the top of the building, and before their water pressure could be applied a back draught drove the flames down on them, and they tumbled headlong down the staircase. Their hose was burned through before they could pull it to a place of safety.

Before the first alarm engines could get to work the whole building was a perfect furnace; flames darted from every window and through the roof, and it seemed as though the whole block must inevitably go down and the flames would sweep westward across narrow Crosby Street. Almost before examining the buildings Chief Bonner ordered a second alarm to be sounded. Three minutes later this was followed by a third, and fifteen minutes later a fourth was sounded.

The firemen were unable to face the fire directly opposite the building, so great was the heat in Crosby Street, and the buildings directly in front of the fire were blistered.

Manning the windows of these buildings, however, the firemen turned a dozen streams of water on the blazing holes opposite, and at the same time a water tower was put to work on Broadway, and the firemen mounted the roofs of the buildings north and south, and worked like demons to check the spread of the flames.

To the north of the burning building a small three-story structure, occupied by Erickson & Stewart, straw and felt manufacturers, was slightly damaged, and others suffered a little.

The loss to the shirt company was $25,000; to Blumenthal & Steiner, $70,000; to M. Wasserman, $40,000, and to the building, about $15,000. The other damaged buildings sustained a loss of perhaps $10,000.

Investigating Superintendent Pierce.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The State Board of Charities to-day considered the charges against Superintendent Pierce of the Westchester Home for Destitute Children of cruel treatment to some of the inmates of the institution. The board received the report of Commissioner Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn and Inspector James O. Fanning of the board, who investigated the charges, and adopted resolutions expressing the sentiment of the board on the charges. The report and the board's action will be made public to-morrow.

SAYS SPAIN WILL REVOLT

Gen. Carlos Garcia Expects the Carlists to Soon Show Disgust.

FAILURES OF CAMPOS IN CUBA

Destruction of Tobacco Plants by Gomez Will Affect Our Supply and Prices—Work of the Red Cross.

"Unless something unforeseen happens there will be a very small supply of fine Havana tobacco next year," said Gen. Carlos Garcia of the Cuban insurgents yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He is a son of Gen. Manuel Garcia, and has been in the midst of the fighting until late months. He is here on business connected with the cause, and will return within the next six weeks.

"What fine tobacco there is next year will come from supplies which have been laid in before now. The price will probably be very high. The reason for this scarcity will come through the operations of Gen. Gomez in the Province of Matanzas, into which he has now penetrated.

"Most of the fine tobacco comes from the western end of the island. It is probable that the troops, in passing through this region, will destroy almost all the crops. The plants are only about six inches high now, and therefore they cannot be burned. But the cavalry will be passed over them and there will be no crops.

"Gen. Gomez is justified in his war against the planters. Almost all of them are either Spaniards or Spanish sympathizers. They have been using money they obtained from their crops to help the Spanish forces. To destroy these crops means to destroy revenue for the Government.

"This revolution has progressed further than any we have ever had. Even in the best days of 1868 we never got so far west as we have this time. I do not believe there is any possibility now that we will be stopped.

"The Spanish soldiers cannot cope with the Cubans. On their native soil the Spaniards make good soldiers. When they were helping England against France they gained many brilliant victories. But then they were fighting for their homes. Now thousands of the soldiers in Cuba do not really know what they are figthing for. Besides that, there are many new recruits. There are Carlists, too, among them and Republicans. These men feel rather favorable to us, and would rather do something to help us than to hurt us.

"Many of them have to be forced to fight. You see they are merely fighting for money. On the other hand, our men are figthing for an idea—for liberty. They do not get money. They are on their own soil. That is the reason Campos cannot hold back the Cubans.

"What he says about smothering the rebellion cannot come true. He said when we came to Vegas that we would not cross it and get into the Province of Matanzas. But we did. He has promised to break our lines in the east and has not done so. His promise to put down the rebellion before March will not be kept. He cannot do it.

"We expect a revolution in Spain within the next few months. The Carlists have told Gen. Campos they will give him an opportunity to carry out his policy, and if he cannot keep his promise they will then rise in arms and fight against the present Government. Of course this will be the signal for an uprising of the Republicans, and when this comes, the fight will be three-cornered and the situation will be mixed.

"Spain has no money now. She is crippled. The Government may be able to borrow money, but it will be compelled to pay a very high rate of interest. Whenever it tries to make such a loan it will find a very large party rising in opposition to it, and this may precipitate the uprising.

"The Spanish operations in Cuba cannot be kept up without money. The Spaniards are compelled to pay for everything their soldiers get. The Cubans do not need to buy. The people everywhere turn out and give all they have to the army. Under this system we can move very quickly from one place to another, and can have an advantage.

"Since I have been in the United States I have been surprised at the sympathy I have found. Many men of very high station have offered help. West Point graduates, officers in the army—not merely Lieutenants and Captains, but Colonels—have offered to give up their posts and go to Cuba to fight. I can show you letters from such men. Hundreds of people write and call to express their sympathy and to offer to do what they can for us.

"In Cuba, Gen. Gomez has offers of more volunteers than he can handle. He has not arms and ammunition sufficient for the Cubans who come to him and offer their services. So he has told them to go back to their farms and homes and work, saying he will call them when the time comes.

"The people in Havana and other cities are not aroused yet. They feel a lack of energy. The cruelties of the Spanish Generals, however, are causing them to grow angry, and it looks as though they would do something very soon to help us. Gen. Campos is not so very cruel. He is rather kind-hearted. But those under him have no mercy.

"In this connection I want to say something about the Red Cross Society in Cuba. Usually this society is supposed to favor neither side. It is supposed to see that the wounded of both sides are made as comfortable as possible. But in this war the Red Cross has been merely a sanitary attachment to the Spanish Army. The Spanish wounded are cared for. The Cubans are left uncared for, and are often killed by the Spaniards. Part of the Spanish system of warfare has been the raiding of our hospitals, which we make wherever we can. When one of these is raided, all the Cuban soldiers are killed."

No News from the Captive Cowboys.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, Jan. 8.—No news has been received from Sheriff Cameron, who left here with a posse Monday to release the cowboys reported corralled by a party of Navajoes forty miles east.

It has been learned that the captured party consists of three cowboys who disputed the right of the Indians to graze their cattle and sheep on the public lands near the reservation. There is no fear of an uprising.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.

—2:00 A. M.—873 Columbus Avenue; Frank Meinken; damage, $25.

—1:30 A. M.—166 East Ninetieth Street; damage, $50.

—2:10 A. M.—246 East Seventy-ninth Street; S. Lipman & Son; damage, $50.

—3:30 A. M.—147 Suffolk Street; Ignatz Freedman; damage slight.

—3:30 A. M.—150 Eldridge Street; no damage.

—3:30 A. M.—172 Eldridge Street; A. Unger; damage slight.

—4:15 A. M.—229 West Sixty-fourth Street; William Drandt; damage, $9,000.

—5:30 A. M.—225 West Fortieth Street; Walter Averill; damage slight.

—8:45 A. M.—1,011 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; John Cotter; damage, $200.

—8:55 A. M.—73 Pine Street; Roessler & Hassbacher; no damage.

—10:25 A. M.—427 Amsterdam Avenue; Otto Lundstedt; damage, $100.

—10:45 A. M.—46 Laight Street; no damage.

—11:15 A. M.—24 East Twenty-second Street; Thomas Behan; damage, $25.

—11:15 A. M.—21 Clinton Place; Mrs. A. Walters; damage trifling.

—11:25 A. M.—304 East Fourth Street; Max Newman; damage slight.

—12:30 P. M.—42 and 44 Canal Street; Robert B. Wilson; damage, $800.

—11:45 P. M.—145 Madison Avenue; Mr. O'Brien; no damage.

—3:45 P. M.—241—East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Herman Freedman; damage trifling.

—3:50 P. M.—103 and 105 West Eighty-second Street; Hamilton Institute; damage, $100.

—4:05 P. M.—61 East Fourth Street; Henry Leer; damage trifling.

—4:30 P. M.—3 Sheriff Street; Joseph Leder; damage trifling.

—4:35 P. M.—318 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Arthur L. Gee; damage, $700.

—6:00 P. M.—21 East Fifteenth Street; Charles Swift; no damage.

—6:25 P. M.—436—East Fourteenth Street; George Haber; no damage.

—6:58 P. M.—333 West Twenty-sixth Street; Peter Waller; damage, $50.

—7:00 P. M.—529 West Thirty-fifth Street; no damage.

—7:40 P. M.—91 Delancey Street; Louis Nova; damage trifling.

—7:55 P. M.—322 East Sixty-first Street; W. Hall; damage, $50.

—9:45 P. M.—100 West Eighty-sixth Street; damage, $5.

—10 P. M.—100 West Eighty-sixth Street; occupants unknown; damage, $5.

—11:30 P. M.—596 Broadway; United Shirt and Collar Company, $25,000; building, $15,000; Blumenthal & Stiner, $75,000; M. Wasserman, $40,000; other concerns, $10,000; damage, $165,000.

—11:45 P. M.—603 Broadway; A. Simon; damage, $25.

A GREAT NIGHT AT THE OPERA

"Les Huguenots" Presented at the Metropolitan Opera House with an Immense Cast—Enthusiastic Audience.

The offering of a great cast in "Les Huguenots," with a reduction in the prices of last year, brought together an audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night that uncomfortably filled the large auditorium.

The box-holders had to accommodate themselves to the wishes of their friends, and give up so much space as to crowd the loges beyond anything heretofore experienced this season, and here, as in all other parts of the house, good-natured crowds took the discomfitures pleasantly.

Every one was intent upon seeing and hearing all that was offered by the artistic giants occupying the stage, and the men made way for the women, and even the taller ones retreated in favor of the smaller ones of those who were standing behind the rails.

But every one was repaid for the inconveniences undergone, for it was simply an ideal performance in all particulars. The cast contained six of what might rightfully be called the greatest operatic stars of the world. All of them threw their full force of skill into their respective rôles. All of the minor rôles were ably presented and the chorus and orchestra worked admirably.

The spectacular features were also properly cared for. The staging was good and fully in keeping with this superb performance. The management had not spared a single feature in making this the largest and most magnificent offering at its command. Messrs. Abbey & Grau did not curtail the resplendent features, musically and otherwise, as last season, because of a reduction in prices. At no previous time has Meyerbeers' great work been given, in America at least, as elaborately and with the same artistic excellence as it was last night.

Those familiar with the inner workings of the Metropolitan knew that there were grave fears as to Mme. Melba's appearance, as she was under the care of her physician all of the day. But she heroically resolved to appear, although advised by her doctor to the contrary, and the audience discovered no signs of her illness. In the opening aria of the second act her florid vocalizing set her auditors wild, and her repeated bows did not diminish the tumult, which was kept up until the other principals continued with the opera and the applauders found their efforts useless. An abundance of flowers were showered upon the stage, and not only was Mme. Melba the recipient of such gifts, but Mmes. Nordica and Scalchi and MM. Jean and Edouard De Reszke, Plancon and Maurel received floral tributes.

Mme. Nordica was a charming Valentine, both in musical and dramatic art, and her efforts evoked stormy plaudits, as also did the good work of Mme. Scalchi as the Page, a role in which she has long since established herself. Jean de Reszke's Raoul is to be placed high among his many superior rôles, and, as usual, he aroused the enthusiasm of the assemblage. Edouard de Reszke, too, as Marcello, reaped much favor, and the excellent work of M. Maurel and M. Plançon, brought them approbation in abundance.

In such a well-balanced and superb performance it is hard to select those who are to be accorded particular praise; it is but justice to say that all participants are entitled to the highest encomiums, and that only in Abbey & Grau's immense company can such a cast be found.

The sixth of the series of German operas will be given to-night, when "Die Walküre" will be presented, with Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteran, Bach, and Marie Brema, and MM. Wallnoefer, Bucha, and Kaschmann in the cast and Anton Seidl as conductor.

The Kneisel Concert.

The novelty of the Kneisel concert Tuesday evening was the new sonata of Brahms for clarinet and piano. It need hardly be said that it is a valuable addition to the scanty literature of the clarinet. Indeed, there is very little music written for one of the most attractive instruments in the orchestra that at the same time respects the nature of the instrument and has musical value. The new sonata does both. The themes are clear and definite, they are not "thickened" and overlaid, as their author's manner is, and they are put upon the instrument in a very idiomatic and attractive way. The hearer who knows the clarinet only as an orchestral instrument will be surprised to find how much there is in it in range and versatility of expression, as well as in sweetness and mellowness of tone. There is not a movement that is not eligible as a solo for clarinet, while the second (andante) and the third (allegretto grazioso) may be expected at once to commend themselves to aspiring performers. One naturally speaks of the new work with reference to the clarinet, though the piano part is by no means a mere accompaniment, but an integral part of the composition. Mr. Pourteau, the clarinet player, showed himself a virtuoso of the first rank, and the piano was played with spirit and precision by Mr. Arthur Whiting.

Tschaikowsky has left few monuments by which he is likely to be longer remembered than the allegretto and andante of the quartet in E flat minor. The first movement has its interesting moments, but, upon the whole, it is a rather tedious quarter of an hour. But the dainty grace of the allegretto has not been surpassed by its composer, and the andante, with its spectral reproduction, so to say, upon a muted string quartet of a funeral march by a military band, is both astonishingly skillful as a reproduction, and of high intrinsic interest. The performance was, as might have been expected, impeccable, and as much may be said of the presentation of the simpler beauties of Mozart's quartet in G major. It is gratifying to see that musical New-York is coming to a better sense of the unique privilege offered to it in these concerts. The audience Tuesday night fairly filled the hall. The next concert will be given Jan. 28.

CECIL BARNARD'S ENTERTAINMENT

He Gives His Musical Sketches Here for the First Time.

Cecil Barnard, late of the Savoy Theatre, London, made his début in this country as a platform entertainer last night at Chickering Hall, at the annual benefit of the Working Woman's Society.

The audience was by no means large, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm.

The patronesses were Mesdames Seth Low, Frederic Coudert, William B. Dinsmore, E. W. Bliss, Henry Van Rensselaer, Morris K. Jesup, John J. Dillon, Julius Beer, R. Kennedy, and G. W. Griffith.

The first part of the programme consisted of an original musical sketch, entitled "Song and Sandwich," Mr. Barnard concluding with his "Popular Composer." In part second, Mr. Barnard gave King's "The Lay of the Very Last Minstrel," Grossmith's "The Baby on the Shore," and his "Happy Jappy Land."

In part third, he gave a new and original musical sketch entitled "Functions," in which he told of weddings, the duties of an organist, conversaziones, fun with the phonograph, a servants' ball, the art of vamping, &c. He concluded with "The Johnnie Up to Datah."

DUELISTS SLAY EACH OTHER

Two Men Fight in Florida and Both Are Dead.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 8.—Near Mount Pleasant, Gadsden County, Fla., yesterday, Henry Thomas and Albert Stafford fought a duel about a girl. Both were killed.

Mr. Bryant May Be Fire Commissioner.

It was rumored last night that William Cullen Bryant, business manager of The Brooklyn Times, would be appointed as Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn. It was said that the appointment had been offered to Mr. Bryant yesterday afternoon, and that at a late hour last night he had accepted it.

Mr. Bryant was the only opponent of Mayor Wurster for the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty. He said last week when his name was mentioned in connection with the Police Commissionership that he could not see his way clear to accept any position in the municipal government, owing to pressure of private business.

Lack of time produced sad havoc in prices on Flint's Fine Furniture. Many pieces just finished three weeks too late. 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

LOOK TO BOND SYNDICATE

Opinion in Financial District that It Must Take Securities.

VIEWS OF GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON

What He Says of the Situation and Outlook—Sub-Treasury Lost, as Reported, Only $200,000 in Gold Yesterday.

Bond talk down town yesterday took the form of conjecture, in regard to the time that the Administration might wait for definite subscription offers under the plan of public proposals. Opinion is practically unanimous in the financial district that a syndicate must take the bonds. Immediate discussion turns on the impairment which a syndicate plan may suffer by reason of the delay incident to a popular loan test. Bankers feel that failure of a popular loan would attach to the bonds a certain discredit which a syndicate could not entirely overcome. It is feared that sources of supply for fresh gold, which a syndicate would be expected to furnish, might be shut off in certain quarters, especially abroad, and that the disposition of a syndicate to pay a good premium for bonds would be restricted by circumstances which the new situation has created.

Suggestions appeared yesterday that Secretary Carlisle might consider the advisability of an issue of bonds preliminary to that proposed for February, for the purpose of guarding the gold reserve against serious depletion and preventing disturbance in the security and money markets. In this connection there were reports that J. Pierpont Morgan had renewed relations with the Treasury Department by a friendly letter to Mr. Carlisle, and that the syndicate plan had been strengthened by additional pledges. Another report had it that Mr. Morgan had declined new subscription offers; that a new syndicate was forming, and that the banks had formed a bond combination on their own account. Such reports merely reflected talk. They had no foundation in fact.

Discussion among those who have seriously studied the situation was summarized by George Rutledge Gibson, who said:

"Public and political clamor, mostly from people without gold or any other kind of investment funds, carried the day, and for four weeks we are to be haunted by the uncertainties of this loan proposal, with prospects far from reassuring. If the syndicate had been allowed to furnish the gold from sources outside the Treasury, and to some extent from outside the country, arrangements also would have been made in regard to payments to the Treasury, and deposits by the Treasury with certain banks on bond collateral, so that the money market would have been saved from the fear of undue contraction and disturbance. But if the country were unthinkingly to rush in and subscribe for these bonds, relying on the banks to provide the gold or legal tenders to the extent of $100,000,000 within seven weeks, the contraction of the money market of the country, already limited somewhat by war scares and general distrust, would be so severe as to produce real commercial distress. We in Wall Street have had four months of cruel, painful, and vast liquidation. We can get along better than commercial and manufacturing circles if the money market is to be contracted by the bond operation. The men to do the worrying now are not brokers looking for margins, but merchants vainly looking for renewals of maturing time loans.

"Prices of stocks have in many instances been cut straight in two, and we must not be misled into thinking that half is not left. We believe that future market quotations will show that the better half is left. In other words, conditions of all sorts, ending with those of a serious and panicky character, have prevailed so long and so adversely against prices that all wind and inflation have been pressed out, leaving solid values behind. Bankers know no more than other people how the loan business is going to develop, and therefore they wish to loan their money on call rather than on time for the remainder of this month, so that they may be prepared for any exceptional demands after the bond allotment. From this I infer that money will remain relatively easy on demand from now until that date. That will be the crucial test of the money and stock markets.

"I think that, on the whole, I detect an underlying feeling that things are likely to come out better than logical deductions would suggest. As drunken men are proverbially supposed always to fall on their feet, so our National affairs, although disordered, are supposed always to straighten themselves out."

Although there is the best reason for saying that Mr. Morgan has not written to Secretary Carlisle, and that the syndicate plan halted with the bond call and has not since advanced, it may well be assumed that the Washington authorities have wished to keep fully informed on financial sentiment here. Assistant Treasurer Jordan left his office early yesterday. It was understood that he had gone to Washington for the purpose of reporting on what he has learned or observed here. The Administration may thus get at the true feeling of those prepared to furnish gold by a consultation, to which no one can object and which will at the same time save even the appearance of taking advice of bankers.

Gold news yesterday was light. So far as reported, the Sub-Treasury lost only $200,000 in gold coin, taken out by the Bank of Montreal. Officers of the bank said that no definite arrangements had been made in regard to its disposition, but that it would probably be sent abroad. The Fourth National Bank placed $500,000 in the Sub-Treasury, but it was merely a transfer for accommodation and did not affect the reserve.

Disclaimer of any connection with Tuesday's gold withdrawal of $850,000, through two brokers, was made by the officers of the Bank of New-York. They said the bank had not taken any gold from the Sub-Treasury, and would not do so. Such increase in the bank's specie holdings as had occurred in the last year had resulted from purchases from bullion dealers, the bank paying the usual premium to dealers. With regard to the deposit of the gold in the vaults beneath the bank on Tuesday, the officers said that they rented out vaults, and did not concern themselves over what depositors placed in them for safekeeping. They did not know whether or not F. S. Smithers & Co. deposited Tuesday's gold there, but wished it distinctly understood that it was not the bank's gold and that no withdrawals had been made for the bank.

A premium of one-half of 1 per cent. was quoted for gold by bullion dealers yesterday, but it was nominal, no transactions being reported.

NEED OF GREENBACK RETIREMENT.

Charles C. Jackson's Views Given in the Last Number of Sound Currency.

Charles C. Jackson's discussion of the need of greenback retirement, which appeared in the last number of Sound Currency, has been issued in pamphlet form by the Reform Club Sound Currency Committee, 52 William Street, and copies of it can be obtained there for 5 cents each, or $2 per 100. In stating "why legal tender notes must go," Mr. Jackson says:

"The contracts payable in lawful money in this country are probably at least $25,000,000,000, and anxiety about these contracts and about the new ones which must be entered on by anybody who undertakes a new enterprise paralyses our energies, curtails our industries, and lessens our incomes very seriously. In the last panic year the aggregate of the incomes of our inhabitants was reduced probably 20 per cent. at least, and to-day our incomes are probably 10 per cent. less than they would be if this fear of partial repudiation did not hang over us. The total incomes of our people are somewhere about $12,000,000,000 per year, and 10 per cent. of this is $1,200,000,000. This is the sum, then, which the use of overvalued silver and untrustworthy legal tender paper as standard money takes from us each year."

Mr. Jackson thinks that gold has been flowing away from our country during the last eight years because we have had an excess of currency and because our Government has so abused its power to issue paper currency that both our own and foreign investors are doubtful whether that currency will always be [illegible] gold. He thinks the banks, with $5,000,000,000 banking assets, are better fitted to issue currency than is the Government, which has practically no assets and which in times of stringency or emergency can borrow gold only by selling its own promises to pay.

He says it is due to the greatness of the country's resources that its legal tender notes continue at par with gold and that in all other countries paper is issued only by banks.

NO INFORMATION ABOUT BIDS.

Treasury Officials Secretive Regarding Offers of the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Treasury is as secretive about the requests for bonds as the State Department would be if Mr. Olney were undertaking the negotiations, and it has pleased the Treasury officers to decline to say whether the bids received are many or few, or whether they are sufficient in number to assure the success of the effort to give the loan a popular character.

If the sarcastic references of the anti-bond men to the report that the offers for bonds are not so large in number as they should be mean anything, they must mean to the men who make them that they were mistaken about the desire of private holders of gold to invest in bonds, or that their pretence of desiring that the sale should be advertised was put forth to lead the President to take precisely the opposite course.

The Treasury has begun the distribution of blank forms on which to submit bids for the new bonds. These blank forms will be obtainable at any Sub Treasury by those wishing to submit bids. All National banks and others making application by mail to the Treasury here or to Sub Treasuries will be supplied with these blank forms. They are not actually essential to the integrity of the bids, but are the most convenient manner of submitting them.

Twenty-eight bills were divided by Chairman Walker of the House Banking and Currency Committee at its meeting today among five sub committees. From this number one will be selected to serve as a basis for a general banking law especially designed to relieve the Treasury from the current redemption of all forms of paper money.

It was decided that next Monday, a hearing would be given on the bill introduced in past Congresses by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, looking to the establishment of an international bank. This measure is designed to carry into effect one of the recommendations made by the Pan-American Congress, which met in this city in 1889. The bill introduced by Mr. Cox of Tennessee, which passed the House in the last Congress, to prohibit officers of banks from misusing their position to borrow money in undue quantities from such institutions, will be considered next Wednesday.

At the close of business to-day the Treasury gold reserve stood at $57,826,224. The withdrawals at New-York amounted to $420,000, of which $20,000 was in bars and $400,000 in coin.

FIGURES OF THE LAST CITY CENSUS

Over 10,000 More Females than Males in a Total Population of 1,851,060.

The tabulations of the census taken in this city in April, 1895, show that there are 10,942 more females in this city than males, the total being 920,059 males and 931,001 females.

There are 96,690 men and 120,745 women between the ages of 20 and 25 years. Although there are only 569 men in the city who are over 85 years old, there are 909 women who have passed the eighty-fifth year mark.

The tables show that there are 2,907 men in the city who do not know how old they are, as against 1,154 women, who cannot tell their age.

The population per acre is 71.7, and for each square mile of territory there are 45,888 souls housed. The number of inhabited houses is 87,291, and the average number of persons to each house is 21.2. When the census was taken 1,846,637 persons were living in houses and 4,423 were living in boats and ships, thus making a total population of 1,851,060.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furs!—Reliable Furs for Holiday Presents; 30 per cent. less than up-town prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Cowperthwait's is the only place without old stock. Lowest prices on reliable Carpets. 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Chico, The new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BEADEL—MINTON.—On Jan. 8, 1896, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 635 Park Avenue, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Jane Marriott Minton, daughter of the late Charles A. Minton, to Edward Beadel of New-York.

HALL—MACLAY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Maclay, 304 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Alvah S. Hobart, Julia Havemeyer to Charles W. Hall of New-York.

WATERBURY—HAYDON.—On Jan. 8, 1896, at St. James's Church, Philadelphia, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, assisted by the Rev. James Haughton and the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, D. D., May Louise Haydon, niece of Mrs. J. Gilborne Lyon of Bryn Mawr, to Nelson Jarvis Waterbury of New-York.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—At her residence, No. 6 West 40th St., on Jan. 7, 1896, Elizabeth, wife of John H. Bloodgood and daughter of the late David Wood.

The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, after a brief illness, Mrs. Mary Gordon Brinckerhoff, widow of Medical Director Isaac Brinckerhoff, U. S. N.

Funeral Thursday, Jan. 9, at 5 P. M., at the residence of her son, 459 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Interment Cambridge, Mass.

CAESAR.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, after a lingering illness, Paul W. Caesar, son of the late Senator G. Caesar of Bremen, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M., from Christ Church, Franklin Av., New-Brighton, S. I. Boat leaves South Ferry 1:30. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

COLE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, after a brief illness, Mary Eadie Cole, wife of William M. Cole.

Funeral services will be held at the residence, No. 30 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., on Thursday, 9th inst. Interment at convenience of family.

KNOX.—On Monday, Jan. 6, 1896, Col. Thomas W. Knox, age 60 years 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M., from the St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 110 West 41st St., near 6th Av., New-York City. Interment at Fresh Pond, Long Island, N. Y.

MOSENTHAL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 6, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, Joseph Mosenthal, in his 62d year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 16 West 85th St., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Burial at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

POST.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, 1896, at the residence of his father-in-law, John T. Pultz, No. 71 West 52d St., Major James Clarence Post, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the above address on Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

READE.—Suddenly, at London, England, on Jan. 8, Mary J., widow of the late Robert Reade, aged 69 years.

SEWELL.—At Camden, N. J., on Jan. 8, 1896, Isabella Margaret Sewell, daughter of the late Thomas and Isabella Eleanor Sewell.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, William Joyce Sewell, No. 626 Cooper St., Camden, N. J., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 10.

STEVENSON.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 7, 1896, suddenly and most peacefully, Mrs. Cornelia Prime Stevenson, widow of Rev. Paul Eugene Stevenson, in her 80th year.

Private funeral services, to which relatives of the family are invited, will occur at her residence, State St., Hackensack, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave ferries at Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., also Chambers and West 23d Sts., at 1 P. M., returning at 3 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WESLEY.—Monday night, Jan. 6, 1896, at her late residence, Port Chester, N. Y., Elizabeth, wife of E. B. Wesley, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Thursday, 9th inst., at 1:15 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY. Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

INDIANA MEN FOR MATTHEWS

His Candidacy Favored, but His Views on the Money Question Opposed—For Gov. Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—The free-silver element in the Democracy of Indiana met defeat in the conventions held in the thirteen Congressional districts to-day for the election of members of the State committee.

The money question was the only point on which any issue was made.

Of the thirteen members elected, seven are opposed to free coinage, five are for it, and one is classed as doubtful.

The conventions all indorsed the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Matthews, but this action seems to be rather perfunctory, in view of the complexion of the committee, for Gov. Matthews has been one of the most rampant advocates of the free-coinage heresy in the State.

INVITATIONS TO GOV. MORTON.

In Great Demand Since His Candidacy Was Announced.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The announcement from Chicago that Gov. Morton was going there to be the guest of the Hamilton Club at a dinner Jan. 31, was news at the Executive Department to-night. The Governor has not determined to go, and the only ground for the story that he is going lies in the fact that he has an invitation.

He has also an invitation from the Lincoln Club, in St. Louis, and could not well accept one and decline the other.

Invitations have come to him to exhibit himself in ten or fifteen cities since he became an avowed candidate. It is said he is not likely to accept any of them.

MR. PLATT WAS PLEASED.

Reported to be Well Satisfied with His Visit to Washington.

Thomas C. Platt returned from Washington yesterday. To a friend he is reported to have said that he had been "viewing the promised land," and had found the view very satisfactory. This, translated, means that Mr. Platt's talk with Senator Quay was very pleasing to Mr. Platt.

The Platt-Quay-Clarkson combination is now devoting its energies to perfecting a scheme by which its members can control absolutely the next Republican nomination for President. It is understood that Mr. Platt's trip to Washington was wholly in the interest of this combination.

Mr. Platt declined last night to talk about his trip to Washington. He would like to have it understood that it was in the interest of Gov. Morton's candidacy.

Mayor Pingree for Mr. Reed.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—Thomas B. Reed is Mayor Pingree's Presidential candidate, and his Honor announces it in tones of exultation. It is improbable that the Mayor's flat-footed declaration will do his own Gubernatorial boom any harm. Mr. Reed is pretty certain to have some of the Michigan delegates.

Populist Nominations in Louisiana.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 8.—The Populist State Convention to-night nominated Judge A. A. Gunby of Monroe for Governor and A. E. Booth of New-Orleans for Lieutenant Governor. It is believed that some trade will be made with the regular Republicans whereby the latter will indorse the Populist ticket.

DIED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Senator Kaulback of Nova Scotia Expires Suddenly.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 8.—Senator Kaulback of Nova Scotia dropped dead in the corridor of the House of Commons late this afternoon. Heart disease was the cause. He was seventy-six years of age.

Special Notices.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
PAINTINGS
in Oil and Water Color
BY

ALLSTON, W.,	DEARTH, H.,
BERNE, BELLECOUR,	DOLPH, J. H.,
BROWN, J. G.,	DE HAAS, M. F. H.,
BRISTOL, J. B.,	HAQUETTE,
CABANEL,	INNESS, GEO.,
COLE, THOS.,	JACQUE, C.,
COLMAN, S.,	JOHNSON, D.,
CHARLET, F.,	LELY, SIR PETER,
COURBET,	METTLING,
CRANE, BRUCE,	SCHENCK,
DIAZ,	WYANT.

To be sold by auction by order of the Executors of the estate of the late
MR. JOHN J. LEVY
AND OTHERS.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING AT THE
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.,
WHERE THEY WILL BE SOLD
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
Jan. 14th and 15th, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

Exclude the Cold. Keep the house warm. Use ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips on your doors and windows. They exclude cold wind, snow, and dust. Manufactured by S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N.Y., and Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn

New Publications.

NEW BOOKS.

ST. PAUL THE TRAVELLER
And the Roman Citizen. By Prof. W. M. Ramsay, Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, author of "The Historical Geography of Asia Minor," &c., &c. Large octavo, with map, $3.00.

"A work which marks an important step in advance in the historical interpretation of St. Paul. * * * A solid and valuable contribution to the literature of the apostolic age—a contribution distinguished no less by ripe scholarship, independent judgment, keen vision, and easy mastery of detail, than by freshness of thought, boldness of combination, and striking originality of view."—The (English) Speaker.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
By Montague Burrows, Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

"A book whose timeliness is proved by its title. That he knows his subject is a foregone conclusion. He could hardly have timed the appearance of this, his latest volume, better, so far as the United States goes. The work is very timely and very interesting."—New-York World.

CHARLES XII.
And the Collapse of the Swedish Empire, 1682-1719. By R. Nisbet Bain, author of the "Life of Gustavus III.," &c., &c. (No. 15 in the "Heroes of the Nations" Series.) 12mo, fully illustrated, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt tops, $1.75.

"Mr. Bain is known in England not only as one of the foremost Swedish and Norwegian scholars of the day, but also as a historian of recognized ability, and this judgment of Charles XII., embodying, as it does, the latest material to be found in the Swedish historians, is certainly a more truthful picture of Charles and his time than can be secured from any other biography of the man thus far attempted."

A HISTORY OF MONEY AND PRICES.
Being an Inquiry into their Relations from the Beginning of the Thirteenth Century to the Present Time. By J. Schoenhof, author of "The Economy of High Wages," &c. "Questions of the Day" Series No. 86. 12mo, $1.50.

"It is needless to say that Mr. Schoenhof has no confidence in the scheme of regulating prices by artificial changes in the volume of currency. His book is, in fact, a demonstration that prices are the result of very complex causes, in which the amount of currency has only a subordinate part, and that arbitrary interference with the currency must be mischievous and mischievous only. This he illustrates with a wealth of material, thoroughly verified and carefully analyzed."—New-York Times.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF CAPE HORN.
A Study of Life in Tierra Del Fuego and Patagonia. By John R. Spears of the New-York Sun. Fully illustrated, 8vo, cloth, $1.75.

"It is easy to see what a fruitful, untrodden field opened before the observant eye of a newspaper man—a field he has entered upon and possessed very fully. * * * We like his frankness and his humor."—Detroit Free Press.

THE SECOND MADAME.
A Memoir of Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchesse d'Orleans. By M. Louise McLaughlin. With illustrated headpieces. 16mo, $1.25.

"A delightful account, told half as story, half as history, of the eventful and romantic life of Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchesse d'Orleans."

***Send for illustrated Christmas number "Notes on New Books" and "Little List of Valuable Books." Putnam's Portrait Catalogue sent on receipt of 10 cents.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers
27 West 23d St., New-York.

WANTS HAWAII ANNEXED

Representative Spalding Would Create a New State.

THE PROPOSITION BEFORE THE HOUSE

New Regulations Proposed for the Pension Office—Short Session of the Senate—Coast Defense Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The proposition to annex Hawaii to the United States was formally brought to the attention of the House to-day. The following joint resolution was offered by Representative Spalding, Rep., Mich.):

That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Government of Hawaii, and commonly known as the Sandwich Islands, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Government of Hawaii by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Further, that the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions and with the following guarantees, to wit:

1. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary or jurisdiction that may arise with other Governments, or former Governments of Hawaii, and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Government of Hawaii, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action on or before Jan. 1, 1898.

2. Said State when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public property and means belonging to the Government of Hawaii, shall retain all public funds of every kind, which may belong to or be due said Government, and also all the vacant and unappropriated land lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Government of Hawaii, the residue of said lands to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no case are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the United States.

Further, that if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment, deem it most advisible, instead of proceding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Government of Hawaii as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Government, then

Resolved, That a State to be formed out of the present Government of Hawaii, with one representative in Congress, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission shall be agreed upon by the Government of Hawaii and the United States, and that $100,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations either by treaty or articles as the President may direct.

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Speaker announced that because the seat of Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ala.,) was contested he desired to be relieved from duty on Elections Committee No. 2. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.,) was appointed in his place.

The Committee on Rules not being ready to report, the House, on motion of Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) at 12:40 adjourned until to-morrow.

A NEW PENSION BILL.

It Practically Puts All Burden of Proof on the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Pickler, (Rep., S. D.,) Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, introduced a bill to prevent discontinuance of pensions, to restore pensions discontinued, to establish uniform rates of pension, and to facilitate the allowance of pensions in matters of proof. It contains sixteen sections, the provisions of which are, in effect, as follows:

That no person otherwise entitled to a pension shall be disqualified from receiving the same by reason of the soldier's prior service in the Confederate Army or Navy.

That widows generally may prove their marriage and the birth of children in the same manner as now provided in the case of widows of Indians and colored soldiers.

That no pensions shall hereafter be reduced or discontinued, except for fraud.

That all pensions reduced since March 4, 1893, except for fraud, shall be restored at the rate the pensioner was receiving at the time of reduction or discontinuance, and in case of death, the accrued pension shall be paid to the widow or heirs.

That the common law presumption of death, after the lapse of seven years without tidings of the missing person, shall obtain in the administration of the pension laws.

That the presumption shall be that the injury alleged was received "in line of duty" when the soldier was with his command at the time the injury was incurred.

That in notifications from the Pension Bureau the claimant shall be informed as to every fact upon which further evidence is required, and of the character of the evidence necessary to establish the same.

Every claimant, or his attorney, shall have the right to inspect every paper or writing in any department or office that may bear upon his claim.

That the oath of a person who served as private or non-commissioned officer shall not have less weight than the oath of a commissioned officer.

That under the act of June 27, 1890, a service of ninety days and an honorable discharge shall be sufficient to give title to pension, notwithstanding a prior or subsequent service from which said soldier was not honorably discharged, and the evidence of service as shown in the discharge certificate shall be conclusive; providing, that the death of the soldier while in the service of of the United States shall be equivalent to an honorable discharge.

That an application under said act shall be sufficient if the applicant alleges a disability which renders him unable to earn a support, and every disability found to exist which is recognized as pensionable under the general pension laws shall be taken into consideration, and the ratings shall be the same, not to exceed $12, as under the general laws providing that pensions heretofore allowed at less than such rate shall be rerated and the difference paid to the pensioner.

That in all claims for pension under said act the presumption shall be that the disabilities alleged are not the result of vicious habits, but this presumption may be rebutted. The pension shall be allowed unless it conclusively appears that the disabilities proved are the result of the vicious habits established by the evidence.

That, on the rejection of a claim under said act on the ground of no pensionable degree of disability, the applicant shall not be required to file a new application, but on the sworn statement of a reputable physician that such disability does exist, an order shall issue for the applicant's re-examination, and the pension shall date from the filing of the rejected application.

That the term "without other means of support" in regard to widows shall be held to mean "without $200 income per annum."

That acceptance of a soldier into the military or naval service shall be conclusive of physical soundness, except where it appears of record that the disability claimed for existed at the time of acceptance.

That in the administration of the pension laws, in case of doubt, the presumption shall be in favor of the claimant.

The bill took its place on the calendar.

SHORT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Republican Caucus Chokes off Stewart's Free-Silver Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) made his first appearance for the session to-day and took the oath of office for his new term.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist additional men for the navy; and it was placed on the calendar. He said that it was a very important bill, authorizing recruiting from the naval militia and from outside, and that he would call it up at an early date.

A bill to regulate the issue and the recording of the commissions of civil officers in the various executive departments of the Government was reported by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) explained, and passed.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) gave notice of amendments to be offered to the House bond bill. These amendments forbid the issue of United States bonds for any purpose whatever, without authority of Congress, and require the payment of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and of the interest and principal of coin bonds, in either gold or silver coin, preferring the cheaper metal.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) made a motion to adjourn, and said that he did so because he was convinced that an adjournment would now expedite business. Senators, he assumed, were aware of his reason for his motion (meaning the holding of a Republican caucus).

Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) who had the floor for a short speech this morning, suggested a postponement of the motion for an hour, but Mr. Sherman declined to withdraw it, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

MEANS OF UNDERVALUATION.

The Ways and Means Committee Seeking for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The House Ways and Means Committee to-day begun the consideration of the bill amending the administrative features of the Tariff act so as to prevent undervaluation.

Several members of the Board of General Appraisers of New-York appeared before the committee. H. M. Somerville informed the committee that goods consigned to agents of foreign merchants in this country, and goods having no established value, commonly known as "job lots," caused the greatest trouble. The tendency of consignments, he said, was to do away with direct purchases. The consignment business had increased very rapidly, and undervaluations had increased proportionately. He gave a detailed account of the method of appraisement and the trouble experienced in arriving at values.

W. F. Lunt spoke of the difficulty of obtaining values and the methods adopted by foreign makers to deceive.

Mr. Dingley asked him if, when goods were reappraised and additional duty assessed, the additional duty was not often remitted by the Treasury.

Mr. Lunt thought that such was the case. The Attorney General had decided that additional duties were penalties, and the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to remit them. Mr. Lunt did not agree with the Attorney General. There was little difference between undervaluation and smuggling. If additional duties were sustained at all it must be as a duty and not as a penalty.

In reply to a question as to how assistance could be rendered appraisers in arriving at values, he suggested that Consuls and other Government officers abroad be required to make reports from time to time on the value of goods exported from the countries to which they are accredited.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Lunt will give further testimony.

THE COST OF RAPID TRANSIT

J. F. O'ROURKE SAYS MR. PARSONS'S ESTIMATES ARE TOO LOW.

His Figuring for Three Weeks Calls for $89,481,719—Hearing by the Special Committee.

The special committee appointed to consider the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Commissioners for an underground railway system resumed its hearings in the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday afternoon.

John Francis O'Rourke, a civil engineer, of 44 Broadway, was the first witness called by George Zabriskie, counsel for the objectors to the plans adopted. He stated that he had twenty-five years' experience as an engineer, and had been employed at one time in the construction of portions of the elevated railroads and the West Shore Railroad. He had charge of all the surveys made by the last Rapid Transit Commission.

He is familiar with the roadbed of Broadway, he said.

"How much can you rely on a general estimate made from observations at stated points?" asked Mr. Zabriskie.

"I don't think you can rely much, because conditions differ."

Mr. O'Rourke said that the drawings made by Chief Engineer Parsons were insufficient to furnish a trustworthy estimate of the cost of the proposed road. In order to get at the cost the pipes, sewers, quantity of soil, and other facts of a like nature must be taken into consideration.

Mr. O'Rourke produced a series of drawings which he made, showing the different grades contemplated in the Commissioners' plans. The drawings include the sections from the foot of Whitehall Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street on the west side and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street on the east side, and cross-section plans at each station.

Mr. O'Rourke prepared these plans at the instance of the contesting property owners in order to show that the plans prepared by Chief Engineer Parsons were not sufficiently explicit in detail.

"Mr. O'Rourke," said Mr. Zabriskie, "Engineer Parsons has estimated that only fifty buildings on Broadway would have to be underpinned as the result of constructing this road. What is your estimate in the matter?"

"I believe that over one-half of the buildings would have to be underpinned, for the reason that the plans of the road show the grade to be below that of the proportion of buildings named. In each such case underpinning would necessarily follow."

Mr. O'Rourke submitted a detailed estimate of the cost of the road to bear out the assertion of the contestants that the Rapid Transit Board had greatly underestimated the cost of the proposed road. His total estimate, outside of the cost of damages to private property, is $89,481,719. The estimate of the Rapid Transit Board is $50,000,000. Mr. O'Rourke's estimate is divided as follows:

Tunnel on west side	$53,893,796
Tunnel on east side	18,414,664
Total	$72,308,460
Allowance for terminals	7,230,846
Total	$79,539,306
Interest	9,942,413
Total	$89,481,719

In making up this estimate Mr. O'Rourke allows five years for the construction of the road.

"When were you first consulted about this matter?" asked Albert E. Boardman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Board.

"About three weeks ago," replied Mr. O'Rourke.

"Have you devoted all your time to it?"

"Pretty much all."

"Do you think you have given sufficient time to such an important question to arrive at a conclusion?"

"Yes, Sir. I will say, however, that if I had devoted more time to it I would not have made it as low."

Mr. O'Rourke said that the greatest difference in his and Mr. Parsons's estimates was in the cost of excavations. The second largest item on which they differed was the cost of concrete work. They also differed greatly on the cost of underpinning and water-proofing.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

Reception to the Ladies.

The handsome house of the New Manhattan Athletic Club will be open to ladies on Tuesday next from 1 to 8 P. M. This will be the second reception of the season.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, probably with a light snowfall toward night, warmer, easterly, shifting to southerly, winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, somewhat cloudy and threatening, but probably without snow, warmer, easterly, shifting to southerly, winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy, with light snow in northern portion, warmer, easterly, shifting to southerly, winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing before noon, warmer, southerly, shifting to southwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, south to southwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds, becoming westerly. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, light, variable winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, fair and warmer, light, variable winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer, in eastern portion, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair and warmer, south to west winds. INDIANA, fair and warmer, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in eastern and southern portions, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in eastern and southern portions, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in western portion, winds becoming northwesterly. WISCONSIN, fair, colder in northern portion, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, NEBRASKA, IOWA, and KANSAS, fair, westerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in southeast portion, southwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, continued fair and warm, southwesterly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, colder in northwest portion, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan, at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Manistee, and Ludington.

The depression previously noted in the East Gulf States developed but little energy, and has now passed off the South Atlantic coast. A more energetic storm is central in the upper lake region, and still another has appeared in the far Northwest. The pressure remains high in New-England, and also in Rocky Mountain districts. Light rains are reported in the East Gulf States and in the lower lake regions.

The temperature has risen in the lake regions, in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys, and on the middle and southern slopes. It has been nearly stationary during the past twenty-four hours in Eastern and Southern districts.

Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow, is indicated in the northern portions of New-England and New-York, with threatening weather in the southern portions. Generally fair weather is indicated on the remaining portion of the Atlantic coast and throughout the South and West. The weather will probably clear in the lake regions. Higher temperature will prevail in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake regions. There will be a temporary fall in the upper lake region, probably followed by higher temperature by Thursday night. No marked change will occur in the South and West.

SILVER MEN IN THE WAY

Republican Tariff Bill Not Likely to Pass the Senate.

MAY BE KILLED BY AMEMDMENTS

White Metal Advocates Determined to Have Their Way if Possible—Caucus May Not Be Binding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—If the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance act in accordance with the vote of the Republican caucus this afternoon, and if Mr. Jones persists in his intention to demand that raw sugar shall be given the 15 per cent. increase provided by the House in every other schedule, there will probably be a dead-lock in the committee, and the bill cannot be reported. There is a general belief, however, that Mr. Jones will relent, and act with the Republicans.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Quay, declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the Republicans should report the Tariff bill from the committee as it came from the House, passed the caucus this afternoon after an hour and a half of debate, without division, and by a practically unanimous vote. The chief point in the discussion was the probable attitude of silver Republicans. Some of these were outspoken in their desire to have the Tariff bill pass, and declared that it would be unwise to place a free-coinage rider thereon, especially in view of the fact that such a bill was now before the Senate, and would be passed before action was had on the Tariff bill.

Just as the caucus was about to adjourn, Mr. Pettigrew asked when the Republicans proposed to consider the question of reorganization of the elective officers of the Senate, and suggested that this would be as good a time as any. Nevertheless Mr. Mitchell immediately made a motion to adjourn and it was carried. This left the silver men and the new Senators in the lurch. They are the ones who have been urging reorganization, and they were somewhat angered to think that the adjournment had been carried on the motion of one of their own men.

Immediately a request was circulated for Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the caucus, to issue a call for another caucus, and it was generally signed, the names attached to it including Eastern as well as Western and silver men. This caucus will be called probably to-morrow, and will deal with the subject of further reorganization of the Senate.

While the Republican Senators in caucus decided to support the Tariff bill as it will be reported by the Finance Committee—without amendment—this decision is not binding upon individual members of the party in the upper chamber, and the prediction is freely made by the silver men that it will not pass.

Mr. Teller and other silver Republicans announced in caucus to-day their hostility to the measure, which they declare to be un-Republican, in that it does not represent the views of the mases of Republicans. As indicated by these dispatches at the time the Tariff bill was sent to the Senate, the silver men of that body are determined that any legislation designed to increase the revenues shall be made to carry a free-silver provision. They say they have the whip hand and that it would be unwise for them to let slip this opportunity to impress anew upon the country the fact that the majority of the body is in favor of free coinage.

The attitude of the silver men makes it certain that the Tariff bill will be altered to such an extent that even if the President should be willing to sign it in the shape in which it left the House, he will be obliged to veto it.

A GHOST IN GUSTERIN'S FLAT

GROANS AND RATTLES CHAINS AND SCARES AWAY TENANTS.

Mr. J. Weller Not Afraid Till He Heard Its Awful Antics to the Accompaniment of Waves at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Jan. 8.—Nobody hereabouts even thought until this week that a self-respecting ghost would live in a flat. It was contrary to all spook history, everybody argued. Old manses and ancestral halls have always been the dwelling places of authentic wraiths, and the idea of a spirit ever consenting to dwell in a flat was so absurd that it never troubled anybody. But if Mr. J. Weller has not been deceived by some spurious ghost, there is one now haunting the flat house of Augustus Gusterin on Fair View Avenue. Mr. Weller says that if the ghost really wants to live in the flat it is welcome, so he has moved out in order to give it more room.

Mr. Gusterin built the house two years ago. It is a huge, frame building, and was never meant to accommodate anybody but Summer visitors at the beach. Summer visitors get so much fresh air and roaring sea here that they don't care much where they sleep, so the building was made to cost only $12,000. Since the last Summer girl disappeared from the beach last Fall Mr. Gusterin has had difficulty in getting tenants.

Several families moved in, but they did not stay long. They complained of hearing strange sounds, such as moans and the clanking of chains. They almost demolished Mr. Gusterin when he insinuated that they had chronic delirium tremens. Mr. Gusterin is a phlegmatic German, and such things as superstition had never bothered him. But when he found that he could not rent his flat he made sundry condemnatory remarks about the imaginary hobgoblins.

There was an event in the history of the flat that Mr. Gusterin was particular to keep from tenants thereafter. It was the fact that an old man named Quinby had fallen down the stairs last Summer and received injuries from which he died.

Mr. Weller was from Brooklyn. In the first place, he is honest. All his acquaintances agree in this. Then he himself will stand by the assertion that he doesn't drink, or, at least, didn't, until his first interview with the ghost. Thirdly, his imagination, while up to the standard, is not erratic. He had heard that the house was haunted when he moved in, but he said he would stand up before all the ghosts in creation. His wife and daughter also said that they were not afraid.

Their first night tin the house took all the courage out of Weller, however. He went to Landlord Gusterin and protested. In order to keep the peace and the tenants Gusterin agreed to charge only half the rent that had been charged. Then Weller staid one more night. It was awful. By morning he had seen enough. His family packed up, and he went and canceled his lease. He lost no time in putting miles of railroad tracks between him and the haunted house. He did not feel easy until he was back again in dear, old, quiet Brooklyn.

While he was waiting for the train at the station, Mr. Weller, his teeth chattering, gave this account of his experience:

"It was terrible! ter-ri-ble! Why, it no sooner got dark than the chains began to clank. They clinked and clanked all night. And the moans and groans! It was enough to drive a man to dr—that is, to suicide. And you could hear the wind howling and the surf groaning and growling. I never spent such a night.

"Then the second night, just as I thought I would get to sleep, there was an awful rattle and clatter, just like somebody falling down stairs. Such shrieks and moans I never heard. Doors slammed, and it sounded as if a horde of demons were whistling and shrieking all through the house.

"My wife and daughter got up and shivered and trembled. Was I afraid? No, Sir; but it was terrible! Terrible, I say. I am glad we escaped with our lives. Will I visit the beach next Summer? Never, Sir—that is, I always go to the Catskills in the Summer. Good day, Sir; good day."

Landlord Gusterin is disgusted. He says there are no ghosts at Rockaway. He declares that they never go near the ocean shore. Asked what he intended to do, he said he didn't know yet.

"Ghosts!" said he, disdainfully. "Ghosts! py chiminy!"

Samuel McCreery, Jr.'s, Accident.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 8.—Samuel McCreery, Jr., of Samuel McCreery & Sons, expressmen, broke an ankle in New-York City Tuesday afternoon. He slipped on hardened snow while stepping from a car in Broadway, near Canal Street.

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNRELIABLE

Another Blunder Added to Its Already Large List—How the Public Was Deceived by Alleged News.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—The Journal this afternoon says:

"Later dispatches confirm the inaccuracy of The Associated Press report that the Cuban insurgents had captured Havana. The report was sent out last Monday evening and The Associated Press papers, of course, hurriedly leaded the stuff and gave it great prominence under sensational headlines. There was no truth in the wildly alarming canard. The papers that get reliable news service published the earlier dispatches saying that the insurgents were in the vicinity of Havana, and that a siege might be expected.

"Cuban war news is very unsatisfactory at best, owing to the censorship exercised by the Spanish at Havana. The Journal has had a service as nearly accurate as the resources of the greatest news gathering machine in the world could command. This service has been edited by men familiar with the topography and geography of Cuba, who have sifted truth from fancy to give the world approximately correct stories of the movements and fortunes of the opposing armies. The grossly inflamed and inaccurate stories of The Associated Press are products of a senseless ambition to be first, regardless of fact. The inevitable culmination of such impulsive ambition was illustrated in its ridiculous report of the result of the first trial race of the Valkyrie and Defender. Its prematureness and bungling mistakes in other matters of human interest are notorious. The Cuban war news canard is no exception.

"If the public wants reliable foreign and domestic news it must look to the Journal and its colleagues of The United Press for the same, or else be content to be deceived and undeceived by an unvarying succession of blunders and apologies."

Pittsburg Papers' Comments.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—The Times publishes the following editorial article this morning:

"The so-called Associated Press has once more proved itself a globe-girdling newsgatherer with both feet. While with the one it reached over into Africa and triumphantly rescued Dr. Jameson, (whom two days before it court-martialed and shot,) with the other it crushed the last vestige of Spanish dominion in the Western Hemisphere, turned Havana over to the Cubans, and did unutterable things to the venerable Capt. Gen. Campos. Not since its celebrated assassination of President Cleveland last Summer at Buzzard's Bay, not even when it made Lord Dunraven's boat win the yacht race, has it had such a day of triumph unadulterated, especially unadulterated with truth.

"The triumph was as unique as it was splendid, being as superior to geography as it was independent of facts. Ordinary news gathering agencies count on getting their information on Cuban affairs from Havana, but readers of the newspapers which still depend on this sensational concern for their dispatches (which, in Pittsburg, is to say the other three English morning papers) were startled yesterday morning to see the flaring headlines: 'Havana Has Fallen'—heralding a dispatch from Boston—of all places under the sun—gasping out the intelligence as having been received there at 10:30 in the forenoon.

"'Cubans have captured the city, (Havana.) Moro Castle alone holds out. Gen. Campos——'

"Here the dispatch ended abruptly. The unspeakable things which were happening to the white-haired Spanish General were too much for even an Associated Press man to look at with dry eyes. The cable, we are told, broke right here, doubtless while he turned aside to weep. To make assurances doubly sure, one 'Jesus Petunia, a well-known Cuban patriot at Key West,' had a cipher message also, which the Associated Press somehow got hold of at Boston; and to fairly knock all the balls over the fence at once, there was another confirmatory dispatch from Detroit, Mich., with Don M. Dickinson's bitter comments thereupon.

"The dispatch glorified the occasion with a full set of views, showing 'The mole, Havana,' 'Moro Castle,' the last refuge of Spanish power, and the unhappy Campos himself, his face dripping with the indescribable agony of his unknown fate.

"Altogether, it was such a glorious victory that it seems a pity that it wasn't so—not a word of it. It was only another Associated Press fake, another illustration of the useful fact to know, that if you want to know the truth about what is going on in the world, you must read The Times, which, by means of its exclusive relations with the trustworthy United Press, had run this silly sensation to earth, and proved it false, ten hours before its contemporaries published it."

The Volksblatt publishes the following editorial article this morning:

"The only German newspaper receiving the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, again made itself ridiculous yesterday. The so-called Associated Press, a Chicago local concern, dumfounded its clients with the report that the Cuban insurgents had captured Havana, and, as this report came from the Associated Press, it was, of course, untrue. The record of fakes perpetrated by the Chicago Associated Press is assuming prodigious dimensions, embracing among many others the recent reports of the assassination of Sultan Abdul Hamid and President Cleveland. Unless one has a particular yearning to be humbugged, he should avoid the 'news' of the Associated Press as he would the black pest. Only The United Press, which serves its international telegraphic report to The Volksblatt, furnishes truthful and reliable news."

A Lame Explanation.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 8.—The News this evening says:

"The explanation of The Associated Press fake about the alleged capture of Havana given by The Intelligencer, a member of that mendacious organization, this morning does not explain. The charge is made that The Associated Press has been misrepresented and that the untruthful bulletin did not appear as being vouched for by The Associated Press. This is not the fact. In The Pittsburg Dispatch, which is a star member of the Chicago organization, the bulletin appeared with this credit just above the date line: 'By Associated Press to The Dispatch.'

"The Intelligencer goes on to rehearse the recent achievements (?) of The Associated Press, but forgets to mention the great 'scoop' which gave the yacht race to Dunraven, assassinated the Sultan, and slew President Cleveland.

"The United Press, which gives such excellent service to The News, is responsible for what it sends out. That is why it is the greatest news gathering organization in the world, backed by that superb quartet, The New-York Herald, The New-York Sun, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and The New-York Tribune."

FOUND A BABY IN THE VESTIBULE

The Daughters of Prof. Schleppegrel Decide that They Will Keep It.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Jan. 8.—The family of Prof. Schleppegrel of this place met with a surprise late last night, when one of the professor's daughters stumbled over a three days' old boy in the vestibule of the house.

Prof. Schleppegrel suggested that the village officer take the child and have it cared for, but his daughters decided they would keep the waif and raise it if the town would pay for its support. Their entreaties brought the father to terms, and the baby will have a good home.

No one knows who put the child in the vestibule, but from the fine quality of the infant's clothing it is believed to have been a person of means and refinement.

Home Insurance Company's Dividend.

The Home Insurance Company of New-York has issued from its offices, at 119 Broadway, its eighty-fifth semi-annual statement.

The company's capital stock is $3,000,000. Its assets are of the finest class of securities, and consist of highly desirable income paying stocks and bonds that are rarely to be found outside of the strong boxes of members of the corporations that issued them.

The statement shows $985,141 in cash in banks and in course of collection; real estate valued at $1,705,895, and loans on stocks, bonds, and mortgages aggregating $889,559.

The company's liabilities are: Cash capital, $3,000,000; reserve premium fund, $4,395,659; unpaid losses, $571,731.41; unpaid reinsurance, &c., $180,782.72, and a net surplus of $1,705,455.41.

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, has been declared by the company.

A SAD CHRISTMAS FOR M'KANE

GRAVESEND'S EX-CZAR TALKS IN SING SING TO A FRIEND.

Tells of Past Happiness, the Causes of Downfall, and Says He Is More Sinned Against than Sinning.

"I am a man more sinned against than sinning."

This remark was made by John Y. McKane, the ex-Czar of Coney Island, who at present has charge of a gang of convicts who are building an addition to Sing Sing Prison.

McKane has strenuously refused to be interviewed for publication, but one of his old friends who manages a weekly paper in the Twenty-ninth Ward, formerly the town of Flatbush, yesterday published an interview with the ex-Chief of the Coney Island police.

It was in this interview that McKane used the expression: "I am more sinned against than sinning."

McKane has lost twenty-five pounds, it is said, but he appears to be in better health than before he went an unwilling prisoner to Sing Sing.

In conversation this is what the former Czar of Coney Island is reported to have said:

"This is a sad Christmas for me, and the second one I have passed within these walls. For me it is an especial period to indulge in retrospective philosophy. For more than forty years, at my home in Sheepshead Bay, Christmas was a joyful holiday, and my greatest enjoyment of it was to make others around me happy.

"Three years ago a prominent merchant and financier, who had advanced me large sums of money for the Bauer estate, was on the verge of bankruptcy. His failure and the consequent forcing upon me of the payment of the loans, which at that time would have been next to impossible to meet, would have carried me with him. I received the news as I was trimming a Christmas tree in the Sunday school for our annual entertainment. It took my breath away, and it looked as if I was to spend the most dreary Christmas of my life, but the next day, as I was assisting in distributing the gifts to the children, I learned that my creditor had settled his indebtedness, reorganized his company, and I was saved from financial ruin.

"I little dreamed then how much more dreary a Christmas the future had in store for me; I have realized it since."

John Y. McKane has not, it is said, given up all hope yet of obtaining a pardon, and on this subject he said:

"You know the old adage, 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' To serve one day's imprisonment was as bad, in point of mental suffering, comparatively speaking, as sixty years.

"My greatest regret," the ex-Chief of Police is said to have remarked, "is the separation from my loved ones at home; my only communication with them is through the medium of an occasional letter.

"I have not seen any of those who compose my immediate family since coming here. I prefer to bear my humiliation without their eyes being a witness to it, but I have not failed to realize that the truest friends are those who adorn one's own fireside."

McKane then spoke of his downfall and what led to it.

"There are a number of causes," he said; "no solitary one, unless it be my connection with politics. I have been, as you might say, a creature of circumstances. My first office, that of constable, of which position I was very proud, opened the door to my political career. Had I abjured politics altogether and given my exclusive attention to my building business, I certainly would have been much better off. The press has been almost merciless to me for a couple of years past, and yet formerly many of my warmest friends were newspaper people, and to them I owe much of my former popularity. The press is a wonderful factor in writing an individual of quite ordinary importance into favorable prominence, and vice versa.

"It is useless for any public character to attempt to ignore the power of the press. I have but little opportunity or desire to read the newspapers at present."

Speaking of the muddled condition of the finances of the old town of Gravesend, now the Thirty-first Ward, McKane said:

"All of my former business with the former town was embodied in my yearly report, read and adopted regularly at the town meeting. My reports, with the exception of that of 1893, were accepted in open meeting by the townspeople, and this places, I should think, the responsibility upon the people and relieves me. If I was out of this place it would not be long before I should be able to unravel the accounts which at present appear, as you inform me, to be inexplicable. I can do nothing while here. All my time is occupied, and when I leave here I want to leave a good record behind me. I am a man more sinned against than sinning."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lyford—Meigs.

Miss Frances Lyman Meigs, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Titus B. Meigs of 16 East Sixty-fifth Street, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Oliver S. Lyford, Jr., of Chicago.

The ceremony took place in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson. Several hundred invitations were sent out, and the church was well filled with people of social prominence.

Theodore D. Irwin acted as best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Caroline M. Platt. The bridesmaids were Miss Virginia Lyman of Englewood, N. J.; Miss Case of Philadelphia, the Misses Irwin of Albany, and Miss Louise Lawrence and Miss Gerome Hildt, both of New-York. They wore Marie Antoinette costumes of maize satin, with frilled ficus of white mousseline de soie and lace. They also wore picture hats of black velvet, and carried clusters of roses.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace. On the skirt were flounces of lace, and the corsage was almost entirely of this dainty material. The corsage was also trimmed with netted pearls. The veil, which was of [illegible] was secured to the hair by a diamond star, which was a present from her brother. Her bouquet was of natural orange blossoms and white orchids.

The ushers were Walter Meigs and Ferris J. Meigs, brothers of the bride; Richard A. Strong, Dr. John A. Hartwell, Pierre Jay Wurts, and Augustus Kountze.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, to which were only asked the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple.

Waterbury—Haydon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Beautiful in every way was the wedding to-day of Miss May Louise Haydon, a Bryn Mawr beauty, and Nelson J. Waterbury, a lawyer, belonging to one of the most notable New-York families. The bride, a striking brunette, with a graceful, finely poised figure, is a niece of Mrs. J. Gilbournd Lyons, a stately, handsome matron of the style of the ancient régimé, who attended the wedding in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon and attracted almost as much attention as the bride.

The Right Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. James Houghton of Bryn Mawr. The bridal party made a handsome appearance in the church. Miss Mabel Hindes Thomas, the maid of honor, wore violet satin. The bridesmaids, Miss Mary Haydon of Luzerne County, Penn.; Miss Marie Waterbury Streeter of New-York, Miss Laura Knight of Philadelphia, Miss Isabel Halsey of Baltimore, and the Misses Estelle Montgomery and Marie Houghton of New-York, six of them in a group, were in gowns of pale green tulle, with white hats and plumes, and each carried a huge bouquet of violets, the bride's favorite flower. The bride herself was in white satin and carried violets.

The best man was Henry Weston of New-York, and the ushers were W. Harris Roome, E. Percy Bramwell, Mr. Conkling, and Carroll Berry of New-York, and Edward Yarnall and J. Bartram Kelley of Philadelphia.

After the ceremony, which was attended by many fashionable and well-known people, both of this city and of New-York, a small reception was held at the Rittenhouse, where Mrs. Lyons resides. Mrs. Lyons is the widow of an English clergyman who was a cousin of Lord Lyons, and came here and settled near Bryn Mawr forty or more years ago.

Jacobus—Cooley.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—The wedding of Prof. Melancthon W. Jacobus of the Hartford Theological Seminary and Miss Clara May Cooley, daughter of Francis B. Cooley of this city, occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the bride. The Rev. Drs. George Leon Walker and Charles M. Lamson of the Centre Church officiated at the nuptial ceremonies. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Dennis, Miss Virginia Browne, Miss Frances S. Karr, and Miss Mary D. Shipman, daughter of Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States Circuit Court. Prof. Williston Walker of the Theological Seminary was best man. The ushers were Charles P. Cooley, Howell Cheney, A. R. Schanck of Princeton, N. J., and Francis B. Cooley.

The guests included Mrs. M. W. Newkirk of Philadelphia, Mrs. O. B. McCurdy of Duncannon, Penn., and Mrs. James Scott of Pittsburg, Penn., sisters of Prof. Jacobus; J. M. C. Dickey of Oxford, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell of Trenton, N. J.; Prof. and Mrs. William Libbey, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide of Brooklyn.

Prof. Jacobus is a graduate of Princeton College, class of '77, and is a member of the College Board of Trustees, and is also a Trustee of Lincoln University, at Oxford, Penn. He has been connected with the Hartford Theological Seminary since 1891, and is one of the most popular professors in that institution. The bride belongs to one of the leading and wealthiest families in Hartford.

Meares—Merrill.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—The wedding of Clive Harding Meares of London, son of Thomas Meares of Clive Hall, Shrewsbury, England, and Miss Elizabeth Louise Merrill, daughter of T. B. Merrill of this city, was celebrated at noon to-day in the First Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. George M. Stone officiated at the services.

The maid of honor was Miss Ella Starr Merrill, sister of the bride, and Mr. Willoughby Meares of London, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were John Warren Edgerton and William Butler Davis of Middletown, C. Allan Gilbert of New-York City, Francis C. Pratt, Harry C. Dwight, Jr., and Frank Edgar Howard of this city.

Mrs. Gerald Courtney of London and Mr. Willoughby Meares, who came here from London for the purpose of being present at the nuptials, will sail for England on Saturday. The bride and bridegroom will sail next week, and will reside in London. Mrs. Meares has spent two years abroad with her sister, Miss Ella Starr Merrill, and first met her husband during that period. The wedding this noon was a notable society event.

Harris—Peene.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Miss Carrie A. Peene, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Peene, and niece of Mayor John G. Peene, was married this evening to Arthur Harris of New-York. The ceremony took place in the parlor of the home of the bride's parents, at 49 North Broadway, which had been handsomely decorated for the event with palms and flowers.

The bride wore a gown of ivory-white satin, trimmed with point applique lace. Her veil was of tulle.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen Harris, a sister of the bridegroom. She wore a gown of yellow brocaded satin. The two bridesmaids, Miss M. E. King and Miss F. E. Potts of New-York, were attired alike in gowns of canary colored satin, trimmed with pearls. John Garrison Peene, brother of the bride, was the best man. James Douglass Stewart of this city, and Benjamin L. Hunt of New-York were the ushers. The Rev. Frederic M. Davenport, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

Osborne—Van Wyck.

The marriage of Miss Leila Grey Van Wyck, a daughter of Judge Augustus Van Wyck of the City Court of Brooklyn, to Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne of this city, was celebrated last evening at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

The drawing rooms were elaborately decorated, and there was a large number of prominent New-York and Brooklyn people present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. John G. Bacchus, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation.

The best man was Gilbert D. Lamb of New-York, and the bridesmaids were Miss Boynton of Richmond, Va.; Miss Eleanor Lee of Brooklyn, and Miss Bacchus, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

The ushers were Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court of New-York, William Van Wyck of Brooklyn, a brother of the bride; James J. Fitzgerald, an uncle of the bride; Newton Sharp, and Albert Sidney Williams. Following the ceremony there was a large reception.

Knowles—Johnson.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 8.—A brilliant house wedding which took place here tonight was that of Miss Alice Clements Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Wells Johnson, and Dr. Francis Evelyn Knowles, also of South Orange, who were married at 8:30 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Kingman Road, Montrose. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Samuel H. Bishop, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and the ceremony was performed under a huge wedding bell of roses hung in the reception room.

Miss Frances Knowles of London, a sister of the groom, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Carrie Maude Ferris of South Orange, Miss Jean E. Scott and Miss Ida Bouker of Jersey City. Harry Dash Johnson, a brother of the bride, was best man, and the bridal party was also attended by the following little boys, dressed as pages: Jay Bramhall, Dudley Bramhall, Russell Kingman, Howard Horne, Fred Winters, and Malcolm McClure. A largely attended reception followed the ceremony.

Van Moppes—Jacoby.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Miss Olga Jacoby, daughter of Mrs. George Jacoby of 882 Broad Street, was married to Louis M. Van Moppes this evening by the Rev. Joseph Hahn of the Temple, on Washington Street. The music was under the direction of Prof. A. J. Hollywood, organist of St. James's Church of this city. The Misses Molly Hertz, Amanda Stemmler, and Gertrude Rosenstein of this city, and Miss Tillie Lambert of New-York City were the bridesmaids. The ushers were the Messrs. Robert Lissner, Vitus Lambert, Maurice Vandervelden, and Alexander Schaap of New-York City. Julia Lambert and Helen Kops were the flower girls, and Masters Hilpolsteiner, Victor Hilpolsteiner, and Wally Kops were the pages.

Beadel—Minton.

At the town residence of Mrs. Charles A. Minton, 625 Park Avenue, was celebrated yesterday afternoon the marriage of Miss Jeanie Minton, daughter of the late Charles A. Minton, to Mr. Edward Beadel.

Owing to the fact that the Mintons are in mourning for the bride's grandmother, the wedding was a quiet affair, only the relatives and intimate friends being invited. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Rita Minton, a younger sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Philip S. Minton, the third brother of the bride, was best man. There were neither bridesmaids nor ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Beadel will leave for the South to-day to spend their honeymoon in Florida, where Mr. Beadel has a large estate.

LIGHTSHIPS BUT HALF MANNED

Crews Unable to Make Them Owing to the Heavy Weather.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 8.—Lightships Nos. 40 and 41, stationed at Five Fathom Bank, have been but half manned since late in November. Commander Reiter, Inspector of this district, ordered the other half on board the ships on Dec. 1. Owing to the heavy weather that has prevailed almost continuously since then they have been unable to do so.

Capt. Smith of No. 40 is ill here and unable to be out to take command of his ship. This results in No. 40 being left in charge of the seamen. Orders were received this evening that the men must be gotten to the ships, no matter how. The means suggested is to take a pilotboat and make the trip in it to the ships. This will probably be done to-morrow.

MRS. HYAMS REFUSES TO TESTIFY

She Will Not Appear Against Her Husband and His Brother.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 8.—Police Magistrate Denison to-day interviewed Mrs. Martha Hyams, whom the Hyams brothers are charged with having conspired to murder, and who is an inmate of Dr. Temple's private hospital.

Mrs. Hyams, who is in a very weak condition, on being told that a charge of conspiracy to murder is pending against her husband, in which she was a competent, though not compellable witness, said decidedly that she would not give any evidence.

The prisoners were remanded in the Police Court until Jan. 14. They were not present at the interview with Mrs. Hyams.

A NEW QUORUM-COUNTING RULE

The House Takes Arbitrary Power from the Speaker and Adopts a Democratic Plan of Operation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Reed's Committee on Rules has been tinkering with the sacred body of rules adopted by the Fifty-first Congress, and readopted by the Fifty-fourth Congress. The quorum-counting machinery has not looked quite so well to the Republicans since the Democrats made the change, putting the counting into the hands of the members of the House instead of those of the Speaker, and Mr. Reed has found a democratic way out that he fancies will meet with popular acceptation.

In the Forty-sixth Congress, second session, while the rules were under discussion, Representative J. Randolph Tucker, in order to find a way out of the embarrassment, always caused by the silent voter who prevents a quorum, offered the following:

Whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question, and objection is made for that cause, there shall be a call of the House, and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall, at the same time, be ordered. The Clerk shall call the roll, and each member, as he answers to his name or is brought before the House under the proceedings of the call of the House, shall vote on the pending question. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear.

This method, approved to-day by the Committee on Rules, provides for settling two things at once. The call of the House and the vote on the pending bill are completed by the same operation. The proposition was supported by Messrs. Tucker, Springer, Hunter, and Blackburn, and opposed by Reed, Garfield, Conger, and Randall, the latter fearing that it would be used to rush through a tariff bill.

Mr. Crisp quoted Reed's speech in opposition, when the Fifty-first Congress rules were under consideration. The proposition of Mr. Tucker was withdrawn, and its use has not since been invoked until now.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS

A New Constitution Proposed at a Meeting Yesterday.

At a special meeting of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association, held yesterday afternoon, at the Cutler School, an entirely new constitution was proposed by President McDavitt and Secretary Tilford. So many imperfections had been lately discovered in the old one that a complete revision was found necessary. For example, the old governing code contained this clause:

"Any violation of this constitution is fraud, and any school convicted of fraud shall be expelled from the league."

The strength of the term "fraud" was so powerful that at one time a Principal of an accused school threatened the association with a suit for damages, caused by a charge of "fraud." Therefore this phrase has been so modified as to read: "Any violation of this constitution shall render a school subject to suspension from the association."

With especial reference to the coming indoor games of Barnard and Berkeley Schools, and because of the serious accidents which have befallen armory cycle riders, the following paragraph was inserted: "No school, a member of this association, shall hold an indoor bicycle race."

Despite all that has been said about dropping the one-mile walk from athletic programmes, the schoolboys have resolved to keep it in their list of events, together with throwing the baseball, another almost obsolete event.

The Amateur Athletic Union was strongly favored by the delegates and they determined to hold all their meets hereafter under its sanction. The clause embodying this resolution reads: "All track games of this association shall be registered with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States through the Secretary."

This constitution will be officially adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the association, to be held next Tuesday.

The schools represented at yesterday's meeting were Trinity, Berkeley, Condon, Cutler, Columbia Institute, Barnard, Columbia Grammar, Halsey, Dwight, Woodbridge, Drisler, De La Salle, and Wilson & Kellogg.

CUTTERS DEFEAT SETTERS.

Curlers Representing Two Building Trades Have a Lively Match.

The tenth match of the series of annual curling contests between the stonecutters and stonesetters was played yesterday afternoon at the Hoboken Rink, beginning at 2:30, and continuing until 5:30.

The match is one of great interest to the members of the two trades, as many of the most expert curlers in the thirteen clubs in this vicinity are employed in one trade or the other. The stonecutters won yesterday by a score of 112 to 88, a majority of 24. This makes a record of five matches for each trade since the contests began.

Ten years ago an individual signing himself "Christopher Wren" presented two trophies to be competed for annually, and this brought the two trades together on the ice in keen but friendly rivalry. The trophies "Christopher" termed Alpha and Omega, the first a fine piece of bronze, properly emblazoned with the emblems of the two crafts, and the second a handsome leather medal, which each skip tries hard to keep from winning, in spite of the proverb that there is "nothing like leather." The Alpha goes to the skip making the highest majority over his opponent, and Omega falls to the worst defeated skip in the match. Being badly defeated is bad enough, but to be presented with a leather medal is the unkindest cut of all.

It was intended to play yesterday's match on Conservatory Lake, in Central Park, but at the last moment the managers, dreading a continuance of the snowstorm of Tuesday, ordered it for the rink at Hoboken. There was one of the finest sheets of ice ever seen in this section of the country to play on. There were six rinks a side, and it was a sight to do a keen curler's heart good to see so many skillful curlers at work, and to see so many fine inwicks, guarding, chap and lie, or drawing through a port, as the two trades, in their anxiety to win, had to make to down their opponents.

The game stopped at 5:30, and all the skips at once reported to Harry Mitchell, the umpire, who announced the scores, as follows:

STONECUTTERS.	STONESETTERS.
RINK 1.	
Walter Bell,	Alexander Brown,
Benjamin Jones,	Alexander McKay,
Willie Stewart,	David Ballantyne,
D.G.Morrison, (skip)—11	Rob't Lauder, (skip)—20
RINK 2.	
John B. Suffern,	David Weir,
James Shaw,	Thomas Watson,
George Lothiam,	David Oag,
D.McKeeman, (skip,)—21	Thomas Watt, (skip)—8
RINK 3.	
Walter Low,	Alexander Swanson,
William Meiklejohn,	Frank McKay,
Alexander Morrison,	George Oag,
John Bissett, (skip)—30	John Gray, (skip)—17
RINK 4.	
Robert McBeth,	George Waters,
Charles McKenzie,	George Williamson,
Adam Manwell,	George Bain,
Alex. Fraser, (skip)—21	James Waters, (skip)—18
RINK 5.	
John McGregor,	John Morehead,
William McKay,	George Turnbull,
Thomas Ford,	John Mitchell,
Thos. Wallace, (skip)—11	D. McKeshill, (skip)—16
RINK 6.	
Peter Anderson,	Alexander Dickson,
Edward Hughes,	Thomas Porteous,
Robert Currie,	Robert Loudon,
Jos. Connell, (skip)—18	John Watt, (skip)—14
Total 112	Total 88

D. McKeeman won the Alpha and Thomas Watt had to content himself with the Omega. "Tom" Watt is one of the best skips and curlers in this section of the country, and his friends think, therefore, that the leather medal ought to be abolished. It is not a proper trophy for a bonspiel, and should never again be presented to any curler.

Bloomfield Cyclers Elect Officers.

At the annual election of the Bloomfield (N. J.) Cyclers on Tuesday evening these officers were chosen: President—Howard B. Davis; Vice President—F. L. Snedeker; Recording Secretary—F. T. Camp; Corresponding Secretary—J. Howard Hardcastle; Financial Secretary—J. F. Willitts; Treasurer—William B. Dodd; Trustees—Charles W. Smith, Frank C. Van Auken, T. H. Johnson, L. C. Haskell, F. G. Tower, G. B. Wilson, F. Pilch, E. D. Ackerman, and William L. Johnson. Delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey—Frank G. Tower, Louis A. Brady, James W. Crisp, Howard B. Davis, and Arthur Kimball.

Elected Captain of His Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—F. M. Forbes of Paris, France, has been re-elected Captain of the '96 class crew at Harvard. This is his third year as Captain. His crew has won the Spring races for the past two years. Forbes was substitute in his freshman year, rowed No. 7 and captained in his sophomore year, and in the same year was substitute on the 'Varsity crew, which was largely made up of his men.

Harvard has 151 candidates from which to select its team for the Mott Haven games. They will go into training at once.

Union Boat Club Affairs.

The Union Boat Club expects to have about thirty men in training next season, that number now taking preparatory work in the gymnasium. A fleet of new boats is being built, and the club anticipates a lively rowing season. Of the 3,000 tickets for its annual ball at the Lenox Lyceum Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, all but about 500 have been disposed of. The auction sale of boxes takes place at the [illegible]

FROM THE BIG CYCLE SHOW

Exhibitors Complain of Petty Impositions on Them.

THE NEW-YORK SHOW MAY BE THE LAST

Notes About New Machines and New Appliances—That Titus Confession—Visitors From New-York and the East.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Although in the way of business done by the manufacturers with agents and in respect to creating popular enthusiasm the cycle show is proving thoroughly successful, there is a sentiment of antagonism to such events which has been growing right in this soil of success.

To-day the attendance at Tattersalls was a shade larger than on any previous day, as a whole, yet there has been considerable talk between the trade people of abolishing such exhibitions. The dissatisfaction is due, according to the majority, to the prices exacted for privileges. Many of the expressions on this subject are wholly too emphatic for publication, and even the mildest of the malcontents declares the charges for privileges to be exorbitant.

"The idea of leaving our factories and stores during a very busy period, taking the cream of our forces away for a week or ten days, and then to be saddled by construction corporations which monopolize the carpentry, decorating, and lighting work, is too much for me," said one prominent maker to-day. "We may do good business at the show, but it is doubtful whether we might not do as much without it, and in my opinion the New-York show of this year will be the last affair of its kind."

The discussion in this matter had its rise in the remark of Col. Pope last night to the effect that the New-York show would be the last one he would go into. This remark has been repeated in every stand to-day, and is considered to be highly significant.

The feature of the show to-night was the visit of the Calumet and Lake Park Cycling Clubs, the latter being led by Postmaster Washington Hesing, who purposes soon to have some of Chicago's letter carriers mounted on wheels.

"Dute" Cabanne is here looking up the evidence on which he jointly with Murphy and Titus was convicted by the Racing Board. There is an opinion here that Titus's recent confession of guilt is part of a scheme to exonerate Murphy and Cabanne and save them from life-time suspension.

The catalogues of several dealers which were not here at the opening have arrived, and among them are some pieces of highly artistic workmanship, colors being employed by quite a few makers to make their printed matter attractivpe.

The show boasts of one five-thousand-dollar wheel. Its value is due to the fact that it is inlaid with gold and handsomely chased.

Two manufacturers are showing front forks of round tubing instead of the flattened kind now almost universal.

A new tire which will satisfactorily solve the puncture problem for all who are willing to use tires weighing a little over five pounds a pair is here. It is a pneumatic affair, but has a flat wire spring of fine steel woven in with the fabric. The outer casing is made in two and three ply, with the spring in each fold. The tire can be hit with a cleaver without the inner tube being injured, and can be ridden without a particle of air inside, the wire keeping it as stiff as tires are ordinarily made by the use of air. The idea of its being pneumatic is simply in order to save the springs for use only when a puncture does occur or the air escapes through a leaky valve.

Some variations in tandems are to be made next season. One is a combination of two drop frames, so that two women may ride, and another is a machine with the drop frame in the rear instead of in front, so that the woman does not have to take the brunt of the breeze and do the steering. The idea hitherto has been to have the man behind, because the heavier pedaling has to be done there, but it is thought that this can be obviated by a proper use of gears.

A detachable sprocket is being shown on the Royal line of cycles, which goes on to the axle with a left-hand thread and is held firm by a lock nut having a right-hand thread. It slips off over the crank.

Some of the electric-light effects are both clever and effective. "The Yellow Fellows" are located by a four-sided pillar of pure white light which rises to an apex and is surmounted with a bicycle outlined by incandescent lamps. A patent changeable gear is illustrated by double cog wheels of electric lamps, one wheel red, the other white, and the lamps representing the cogs fit in between each other as the wheels revolve.

There has been an effort toward narrowing the tread in women's wheels this year, some of the makers going so far as to put an offset in the cranks. It has been a lamentable feature of cycling that the wheels for the gentler sex were necessarily heavier than the diamond frame patterns, and that the feeling on this subject has been respected by the manufacturers is evident in the fact that while men's wheels are generally a trifle heavier, the drop-frame wheels run about the same as last year in weights, or are a shade lighter.

Some members of the cycling world from New-York City not before mentioned as here are A. M Silbernagle, Marks Harris, J. H. Holmes, Jr., Charles Allen, A. G. Nies, M. G. Peoli, and C. Robert Harris. Others from the East are Col. B. S. Lovell and C. D. R. Harvey, of Boston, Willie Winkle and C F. Ackerman of Worcester, Mass.; H E Maslin, Harry White, Bert Scoville, Fred Hazleton, F. Howard Tuttle, C A. Benjamin, and A. R. Peck of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Spier and C. Thomas Griffin, Worcester, Mass.; George Hauck, Elmira, N. Y.; H. F. Campbell, Holyoke, Mass., and C. S. Dikeman, Torrington, Conn.

THE HARLEMS' SOCIAL EFFORT.

A Big Reception on the 17th Inst. Expected to be a Great Success.

The great and popular sport of cycling has its social as well as its athletic side, and what wheelmen can accomplish in this line will be shown at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, when the Harlem Wheelmen give their tenth annual ball there on Friday evening, the 17th inst. This annual event has grown to be the largest and most brilliant social affair given by wheelmen in Greater New-York. The Harlems have as their guests on these occasions people from Brooklyn, Yonkers, Jersey City, Newark, and the Oranges. In fact, this ball is to cyclers what the Old Guard ball is in military circles.

The decorations for the ball always receive much attention from the wheelmen, and the committee in charge has originated several novel ideas, which will make the interior unusually attractive. On entering visitors will pass through an aisle fenced on either side by wheels. Across the front of the stage there will be a chain of bright new cycles, interwoven with ropes of green. Behind this bower of steel and green the orchestra for dancing, under the direction of W. B. Rogers, will be placed, while in the two boxes at the opposite end of the hall the famous band of the Seventh Regiment will furnish music for the promenade. Over the stage and directly under the proscenium arch the words "Harlem Wheelmen" will blaze in letters of fire. Bicycles entwined with colored scarfs in all sorts of odd designs will decorate the walls, while palms and jardinieres, filled with choice flowers, will complete the decorations.

The orders of dance will be engraved on cards of cobalt blue, on which the club emblem, a gold wheel between two spreading eagle wings, will be stamped in white, thus showing the club's colors.

Dancing will begin at 10:30 o'clock, immediately after an overture by the Seventh Regiment Band, and supper will be served in the dining hall from 12 until 4 o'clock.

The officers of the Harlem Wheelmen are: President—James P. Haight; Vice President—R. J. Nullis; Secretary—Charles Wendehack; Treasurer—Leslie C. Smith; Captain—A. J. Englert; Curator—Thomas A. Roe; Trustees—J. Du Barry and H. C. Adams; R. T. Nullis is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the ball, F. W. Bartlett is Chairman of the Floor Committee, and J. P. Haight is Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The following is a list of those who will probably occupy the boxes during the entertainment preceding the dancing: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lowe, Miss Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Englert, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Nullis, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Raisbeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Boise, Miss Boise, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schaffer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Charles Murphy, F. M. Barthel, L. C. Smith, Miss Place, Robert B. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wiltshire, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Franklin, Miss Franklin, A. Bruens, Miss Bruens, D. Nevins, Miss Long, E. F. Foote, J. C. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. John Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Newcomb.

Others who have signified an intention to be present are F. Royal Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Colwell, Major and Mrs. Crowell, the Misses Crowell, Charles Schutte, Miss Schutte, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cobb, George B. Cobb, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Englert, Mr. and Mrs. Force, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Du Barry, George Ruppert, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Miss Ruppert, Frank Ehret, Miss Ehret, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell, the Misses Craig, the Misses Pullman, Miss Van Norden, Miss Clark, Miss Chapman, Miss Henson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ellis.

A GOOD ROADS BANQUET.

How the League Delegates Will End the First Day of the Assembly.

The idea of having a big banquet in Baltimore on the evening of the day of the Good Roads meeting, which will usher in the annual congress of the League of American Wheelmen, has been adopted. The plan originated with Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division, and all the arrangements for the function are being made by him through Chief Consul Conway W. Sams of the Maryland Division and Col. Albert Mott. Prominent speakers will be present at the banquet, and much of the after-dinner talk will be on the important subject of good roads. The dinner will be served either at the Hotel Rennert or in the banqueting hall of the Maryland Bicycle Club, on Mount Royal Avenue.

The Good Roads meeting will be held on Feb. 10, in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, while the National Assembly will convene at Royal Arcanum Hall, on the 11th. This will be the first year in which the league has devoted a whole day to the discussion of good roads matters.

The Louisville people are preparing extensively to carry the race meet war into Egypt. Two spacious parlors at the Rennert have been engaged by the Louisville Meet Club, and Baltimoreans and visiting wheelmen will be entertained in proverbial old blue-grass style. One of the largest and sweetest-toned music boxes extant will occupy a conspicuous place in the suite, and constantly charm appreciative delegates with the pathetic invitation to "My Old Kentucky Home." Col. Watts, who is the "Peach" Depew of Louisville, asks, "Who can resist it and us?"

As yet Toledo has not made any arrangements for "booming" at Baltimore. The wheelmen of the Ohio city are working hard to secure the meet, however and no doubt will be just as much in evidence as the Kentucky Colonels.

Every indication points to the Baltimore convention as likely to be the most interesting and important in the league's history.

Goodman on Potter's Scheme.

"Uncle Joe" Goodman of Hartford has been interviewed on Chief Consul Potter's proposed movement to take away the control of racing from the league, and this is what he says: "So far as I can learn, not a single division of the league outside of New-York will go into the National Assembly pledged to support the abandonment of racing by the League of American Wheelmen. The Massachusetts division, always influential, will strongly oppose the movement. The league gets considerable notoriety out of racing. This it cannot afford to lose. Again, cycling holds a very important place in the estimation of the American public. A good deal of honor and prestige goes with the single statement, 'League of American Wheelmen rules to govern,' and these the rank and file would hardly like to see lost. If the question were put to a popular vote of the membership, the majority in favor of holding on to racing would be overwhelming. The Chief Consuls and representatives in the coming assembly may be relied upon to sustain the manifest opinion of the majority."

Social Kings County Wheelmen.

During the remainder of this month and February the Kings County Wheelmen will be unusually active in a social way. What with card parties, bowling, and pool tournaments, ladies' nights, &c., nine-tenths of the evenings will be taken up. On Feb. 4 the cyclists will have a theatre party at the Criterion, when "Our Strategists," a comedy, will be presented. The "ladies' night" for January is scheduled for this evening; that for February will be held on the 13th. Dancing will be a feature of these events.

Castle Point Officers.

The Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: President—F. Trautwein; Vice President—H. C. Meyer; Treasurer—H. L. Bates; Recording Secretary—A. F. Meyer; Captain—C. L. Hasbrouck; Lieutenants—F. W. Muthsdorp and C. O. Gerdts; Delegate to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—A. Kaegebehn; Delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey—W. J. Curtis and U. F. Roelker.

Female Bicycle Racers.

There was an improvement yesterday in the work of the women who are riding for cash under the management of "Billy" Madden at Madison Square Garden. The scores at midnight were: Nelson, 226 miles; Baldwin, 226 miles; Steimer, 226 miles; Brown, 225 miles; Allen, 224 miles; Rose, 217 miles; Fisher, 205 miles; Dennis, 207 miles; Calvert, 198 miles; Flanagan, 197 miles; Brockway, 184 miles; Stevenson, 152 miles; Staples, 132 miles, and Carbaugh, 104 miles.

Nassau Wheelmen Will Bowl.

An individual bowling tournament has been arranged by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn, to begin within a few days. Among the entries to date are those of Messrs. Davis, Benner, Baker, Mehling, Blackburn, Moller, Holly, Hughes, Keveny, and Seward. A number of valuable prizes have been offered and spirited competition is anticipated.

A High-Class Club Journal.

"Fred" Allart, the well-known mileage rider and editor of The Club Locker, the official bulletin of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, is just now the recipient of congratulations from those who have seen the January issue. It is an extraordinary club paper typographically and also from literary and artistic standpoints.

A Prosperous Cycle Club.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 8.—At the monthly meeting of the Tamaqua Wheelmen, held last evening, twenty-two persons were admitted to membership. This makes the total membership of the club ninety-six. Plans were set on foot to secure the incorporation of the club at the annual meeting in April.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—It has been erroneously stated that the game of polo on bicycles was first played in Paris. As a matter of fact, it originated with Prof. "Ike" Johnson, Charles Duane, and other experts, who played it years ago on high wheels. Recently, the game was successfully revived at a session of the aristocratic Livingston Bicycle Club, in the Murray Hill Lyceum.

—The candidacy of Dr. Seneca D. Powell for membership in the Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club has met with some opposition. He was nominated to represent the cycling interests in the board, and 600 wheelmen in the club propose to elect him if possible.

—George Banker, the Pittsburg professional, who has competed abroad for the past three seasons, will remain in this country this year, if there is any prospect of high class "pro" racing. Banker will be a visitor at the coming cycle show in Madison Square Garden.

—All members of the Manhattan Bicycle Club riding over 2,500 miles this year will receive handsome mileage medals. The next regular meeting of this club will be held on the 28th inst., at the new quarters in the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue.

—Chairman Henry E. Ducker of the Racing Board of the New-York Division, is in favor of the class races on the plan by which trotting horses are governed. Ducker is also said to be in favor of purely amateur and professional classes.

—President Faure of the French Republic, whose interest in cycling was shown at a recent Salon du Cycle, has now accepted the honorary title of "Haut Protecteur" to the Touring Club of France.

—R. E. O'Connor of the Chicago Cycle Club has received the medal offered by the Century Road Club of America for riding the largest number of miles during 1895. His total mileage was 14,178.

—Admission to French cycle shows costs 10 cents. It requires five times that amount to see the great shows held in Chicago and this city.

ENTRIES FOR THE SUBURBAN.

A Good List of Nominations to Coney Island Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club stakes which closed on Jan. 2 have filled remarkably well, the total number being 1,995. Of this lot, the largest number were, of course, in the Futurity for 1898, which has 885 nominations. J. B. Haggin leads in the list of nominations, with 156. Other large nominators are Charles Reed & Sons, 22; L. O. Appleby, 22; W. H. Forbes, 18; A. H. & D. H. Morris, 28; Brookdale Stable, 29; Dixiana Stock Farm, 22; Melbourne Stud, 30; J. R. & F. P. Keene, 33; Blemton Stable, 57; Bellemeade Stud, 62; B. G. Thomas, 47; Clay & Woodford, 36; estate of S. G. Reed, 25; Bitter Root Stock Farm, 48, and S. Sanford & Sons, 14.

Mr. Belmont's nominations to all the stakes number 95, J. R. & F. P. Keene's, 85; A. H. & D. H. Morris's, 69; Marcus Daly's, 66; Brookdale Stable's, 91; and W. S. Hobart's, a newcomer to the turf, 65.

The total entries to the different stakes are: Futurity, 885; Tidal, 71; Suburban, 28; June Handicaps, 37; Grass Inaugural, 19; Swift, 24; Spindrift, 22; Foam, 11; Great Trial, 116; Double Event, 108; Zephyr, 65; Spring 68; June, 71; Surf, 56; Vernal, 82; Daisy, 74; Pansy, 66; Flight, 7; September, 15; Autumn, 88; Flatbush, 83, and Great Eastern, 40. The Flight, September, Flatbush, and Great Eastern have a second closing Aug. 1.

Entries for the Suburban Handicap, 28 in all, are as follows:

Blemton Stable's ch. h., 5 years, Henry of Navarre.
Blemton Stable's b. h., 5 years, Dorian.
Blemton Stable's ch. c., 4 years, Keenan.
Philip J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, Handspring.
E. V. Connolly's ch. m., 5 years, Flora Thornton.
Marcus Daly's ch. g., 5 years, Senator Grady.
Marcus Daly's ch. c., 4 years, Primrose.
Del Monte Stable's b. c., 4 years, Bright Phoebus.
Erie Stable's ch. h., 5 years, Lazzarone.
Erie Stable's br. c., 4 years, Nanki Pooh.
Charles Fleischman & Son's blk. c., 4 years, Halma.
J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 4 years, Connoisseur.
J. E. Seagram's b. h., 6 years, Saragossa.
Elmwood Farm's b. c., 4 years, Vinctor.
William Jennings's b. h., 5 years, Dutch Skater.
J. R. & F. P. Keene's br. h., 5 years, Domino.
J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. c., 4 years, King Arthur II.
William Lakeland's b. h., 5 years, Hornpipe.
William Lakeland's b. f., 4 years, Emma C.
Oneck Stable's b. h., 6 years, Sir Walter.
S. W. Parker's ch. h., 5 years, Lake Shore.
Preakness Stable's gr. c., 4 years, Belmar.
R. L. Rose's b. h., 6 years, Clifford.
J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 4 years, Counter Tenor.
Chauncey Jacobs's b. h., 5 years, Stephen J.
W. M. Wallace's ch. c., 4 years, The Commoner.
W. M. Wallace's ch. h., 6 years, Stowaway.
Elmwood Farm's b. h., 5 years, Claudius.

WILL RUN THEIR OWN SHOW.

The Westchester Horse Show Association Purchase Fair Grounds.

The members of the Westchester County Horse Show Association are tired of defraying the cost of an attraction that brings money to the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. For several years the Horse Show has been held during the Westchester County Fair week at White Plains. The fair people have paid the managers of the Horse Show a certain sum each year, but this has not been enough to defray the cost of the Horse Show, and now the Horse Show Association has decided to have their fun all by themselves.

Some time ago it was decided to take this stand and George R. Read was delegated to select a site for the association. He secured an option on the Chandler farm, near Port Chester, and the association has decided to purchase this place. The Chandler farm has seventy acres of land and with a very small expenditure of money can be put in fine condition for the annual Horse Show. The property is less than a mile from the railroad station. The members of the association have subscribed $25,000 for the purchase of this property and to build stables, fences, &c.

Major J. C. Cooley told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, that work would begin early in the Spring, and everything be in shape for the annual show in the Fall.

The Directors of the Westchester Horse Show Association are: Major James C. Cooley of Westchester, President; Watson B. Dickerman of Mamaroneck, Vice President; Robert W. Leonard of Mount Kisco, Secretary and Treasurer; Marion Story of Westchester, George R. Read of Rye, Nathaniel C. Reynal of White Plains, Thomas A. Maitland of Rye, William E. Iselin of New-Rochelle, William H. Tailer of Dobbs Ferry, W. Lenman Bull of Irvington, Clarence S. Day of Harrison, Ernest C. La Montagne of Westchester, and William H. Catlin of Rye.

The Honorary Vice Presidents are: Col. Delancey A. Kane, New-Rochelle; Francis A. Watson, Westchester; Edmund Randolph, Riverdale; Clarence Whitman, Katonah; B. Lambert Sackett, Rye; Charles S. Bates, Jr., New-Rochelle; Edwin H. Witherbee, Mamaroneck; P. Gilbert Thebaud, White Plains; Richard P. Lounesbery, Bedford; Edward C. Potter, Scarsdale; E. M. Fulton, Jr., Rye; George S. Dearborn, Milton Point; Perry Tiffany, Westchester; Nathaniel Wetherell, Belle Haven; Thomas Dimond, Harrison.

A FLOURISHING DRIVING CLUB.

Good News for the Members of the Parkway Driving Club.

Since its organization in 1892, the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has been a model of its kind. The grounds on the Ocean Parkway, including a fine half-mile course and neat buildings, are owned by the club. There have been more contests in which the members have taken part than the Driving Club of New-York has enjoyed at Fleetwood Park, and the spirit of sport has been kept alive to a marked degree.

The fourth annual meeting will be held this evening at the Clarendon Hotel, on Washington Street, Brooklyn. Under the constitution, a Nominating Committee, of which E. T. Bedford was Chairman, selected the regular ticket for officers and Directors twenty days before the date of election. Any other nominations, which at least five members must concur in, have to be made ten days before the annual meeting. W. S. Allen, Secretary of the club, said yesterday that, as no other names had been sent in, the men chosen would go in without opposition.

Francis D. Creamer, who has been President since 1894, will be succeeded by C. Henry Moller, the son of a retired sugar magnate and a prominent figure on the road in Brooklyn. He is the owner of Fairport, Princess Wilkes, and other fast trotters, and, having plenty of leisure, is expected to keep the club up to its old standard of success. William Batterman, the Vice President for the term that ends to-day, gives way to Frank C. Joslin, who is also a thoroughgoing horseman, and served among the Directors and on the House Committee last year. William C. Allen, who has done such good work as Secretary and Treasurer since his appointment in 1894, is the only one of the present officers that will be re-elected. The term of five of the Directors has also expired, and three of them, John Schliemann, James Gormley, and William C. Allen are nominated again. Charles F. Lutz and Charles W. Schuechtner, who is a partner of Mayor Wurster in manufacturing business, are the new members of the Executive Committee, to serve for three years, along with the three that are up for re-election.

While the track at Gravesend had a lively season in 1895, the Spring circuit meeting held in June, the week after the one at Fleetwood, was not a financial success. The sport was of the best, but the revenue at the gate was not enough to pay the purses and the expenses. It is probable that the Parkway Club will be content to give independent meetings this year and hold aloof from any regular circuit. Secretary Allen will suggest in his report that the calendar for matinée programmes to extend over the whole season be made up early. He thinks that every fine Saturday after the Spring opening could be employed in this way. Purses of $300 can be offered with safety, but when the premiums get above that figure there is pretty sure to be a loss. Mr. Allen says that his club has not agreed to join the tracks that are to form an early series, beginning in Virginia, and no dates have been accepted on its account.

The Auditing Committee, consisting of E. J. O'Flyn, C. H. Moller, and M. S. Gates, met on Tuesday, went over the accounts, and passed them. Since then Mr. Allen has not had time to get the Treasurer's report ready to send out, but will present it at the annual meeting to-night. He says that the affairs of the club are in a satisfactory condition, and his message to the members will be in the shape of good news.

THE MAGNUM NOT AWARDED.

Must Be Two Days of Good Sleighing to Decide Gabe Case's Prize.

All the reports about the race of sleighs for the magnum of wine offered at McGown's Pass Tavern being decided on Tuesday were premature. Gabe Case, who started this annual competition among the road drivers, has also made a condition that there must be good sleighing the next day as well in order to settle the disposition of the big bottle.

For this reason, though John J. Quinn, the stalwart stable keeper of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was the first one of the regular brigade to reach the roadhouse at the northern end of Central Park on Tuesday afternoon, the sudden ending of sleighing deprives him of getting his reward for the present. John Brophy, who also has a stable in Harlem, sent one of his rigs out early, and it arrived at the tavern a few minutes before Mr. Quinn got there.

"One of Brophy's men, his wagon washer, I think, was in the sleigh," said Mr. Case yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and, as the prize is only for the road drivers, who use their own horses, I could not give it to a stableman. Quinn was the first arrival of those that are eligible, and Amos Lovell, from Fifty-eighth Street, came soon after. There were six sleighs here altogether, and Mr. Bang of the Sturtevant House was one of the other regular drivers I noticed.

"At one time I gave two bottles as prizes, one for the first man from below Fifty-ninth Street, and the other to the first arrival from above that point. This year there is only one, but it's a double magnum, holding four quarts, and must be won when there are at least two days of good going on the runners."

At William H. Van Cott's stable, on West Fifty-eighth Street, and other boarding places for fleet roadsters, it was reported that the sleighs had not yet been tried. Even the horses had not been sharp-shod up to last evening, as their owners do not know when the capricious weather may turn to a thaw. Very little more snow would make glib going in the Park and on the up-town avenues.

First Two-Year-Old Race of the Year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Two stake races were run at the fair grounds to-day, on a track deep in sticky mud, with a misty rain falling all the afternoon—the Inaugural Stakes for two-year-olds and the Jackson Handicap of two miles. After finishing second in the latter race, B. W. Haskell's six-year-old gelding Pioneer dropped dead as Gatewood was pulling him up. Blasco won easily by six lengths from Pioneer, an easy second, eight lengths before Orinda.

The two-year-old event at three furlongs went to W. H. Roller's Forester filly Lillian Wilkes, who won by three lengths from Star Tobacco, another of Forester's get, and the property of Eugene Leigh. Jack Markelein's Overflow, by Miser, dam Ophelia, was third. Time—0:39¼. Ten others started.

For a True Amateur Athletic Union.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8.—At the Providence Athletic Association to-night a dinner was given to representatives of the Boston and Newton (Mass.) Athletic Associations, and also to representatives from another association near Boston. The question of purity in amateur athletics was discussed, and the measures necessary for the check of evil indicated. If it is thought advisable, a new New-England Athletic Union may be formed by the more prominent athletic associations to control amateur sports. This action will probably be taken at a subsequent meeting, if at all.

THOSE AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

New-York Yacht Club's Committee's Report to the Members.

The America's Cup Committee at the last meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held in November, made a report to the club. Mention of this report was made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the time, and it was this report that has caused the trouble between Lord Dunraven and the club. The fact that Lord Dunraven had charged the Defender with being three or four inches deeper in the water on the day of the first race than when measured, was mentioned in the Cup Committee's report to the club, and it was this that caused Lord Dunraven to issue his now famous pamphlet. He said that as the charges had been made public by the Cup Committee here, he felt at liberty to give his side of the case in England. It is said that after the two yachts were remeasured, on Sept. 8, the fact that Lord Dunraven had been suspicious that there was cheating, was to have been kept secret, and that in making his letter to the Cup Committee public there had been a breach of good faith.

The club ordered that the Cup Committee's report should be printed. This has now been done, and it has just been distributed among the members. It is a long report and contains all the letters that passed between the New-York Yacht Club, the Royal Yacht Squadron, and Lord Dunraven, from the time the challenge was sent in 1894 up to the fiasco last September.

There is but one of these letters that has not before been published. It is the one sent by Lord Dunraven to Mr. Canfield, Secretary of the committee, on Sept. 6, the day before the first race. This letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Canfield: I have received your letter notifying me of the alteration in dates. That question having been reopened, I wish to call your attention to another matter, which, on reflection, I do not consider satisfactory.

"This contest may possibly extend over a period of ten days, or a fortnight. It is obvious that alterations in the load water line length of a vessel may, under present conditions, be made without an owner's knowledge and without possibility of detection. It is, of course, impossible to guard absolutely against such an occurrence. But these contests cannot be compared with ordinary races, and in the interest of the public, and of the owners, who have to do their best to see that rules are obeyed, it is surely right and necessary that the Cup Committee should take every precaution to insure that the vessels sail on their measured load water line length.

"For this reason I request that the measurer be instructed to mark each vessel's load water line on the stem and stern, and to take any steps that he or the committee think advisable by remeasurement at any time or by any other means, to ascertain that the load water line as measured is not exceeded in sailing. To mark the vessels is a perfectly simple matter—a scratch with a file or chisel and a distinct paint mark would suffice.

"Mr. Young, the pilot I have engaged, informed me yesterday late that if Valkyrie was not measured before noon there would not be water enough to take her out before the next tide. I do not know whether he is accurate in this matter, but if you can notify Mr. Iselin's representative and Mr. Hyslop to be at the dock a little earlier, say at 11 or 11:30, I would be much obliged. Yours very truly,

"DUNRAVEN."

Commenting on this letter, the committee in its report says:

"It will be observed that this letter was dated Sept. 6, the day set for measurement. The final agreement of terms was signed on Sept. 4, and contained no provision that the yachts should be marked as Lord Dunraven now requested. The committee, therefore, considered Mr. Iselin's assent to this request necessary, and two members of the committee proceeded to the Erie Basin, saw Mr. Iselin, who at once acquiesced in the proposal.

"The Valkyrie had already been measured and had left the basin, and, on account of the tide, could not return in order to be marked that day. It was therefore arranged with Lord Dunraven, Mr. Iselin, the representatives from each side, George L. Watson and Mr. Herreshoff, and the measurer, that the yachts should be marked on the day following the first race—that is, on Sept. 8. The measurer was instructed to preserve the marked batten, used to locate the ends of the load water line, as measured from the end of the overhang, in order that the marks should be properly placed and that the yachts be floated at the same point of immersion as when first measured.

"The results of the official measurements taken Sept. 6 were:

	Defender. Feet.	Valkyrie. Feet.
Length on load water line	88.45	88.85
Square root of sail area	112.26	114.14
Racing length	100.36	101.49

Persons on board when measured: Defender, 50; Valkyrie, 60. Valkyrie allows 29 seconds over a thirty-knot course.

"On Saturday, Sept. 7, Lord Dunraven communicated to the Cup Committee his belief that the Defender had sailed that day's race immersed three (3) or four (4) inches more than when she was measured.

"Lord Dunraven stated that he believed the change had been made without the knowledge of the Defender's owners, but it must be corrected, or he would discontinue racing.

"He did not wish to say to the committee what action it should take, but he desired a remeasurement that day, (Saturday, Sept. 7.)

"The Cup Committee, after considering the communication from Lord Dunraven, ordered a remeasurement to be made at the earliest possible moment.

"On Sept. 8 the yachts were marked, as requested by Lord Dunraven. At the same time they were remeasured, with the result of only one-eighth of an inch difference in load water line in case of the Defender, and one-sixteenth of an inch in the Valkyrie. As the result varied the time allowance only a second or two, and in no way affected the outcome of the races, it is not deemed necessary to give the additional measurements."

This is the only reference to the ballast and measurement in the report. An account of the trial races is given, and the measurements of the Defender and Vigilant made on Aug. 12 are given. They were as follows:

Defender, with Forty-eight Men on Board.—Length on load-water line, 88.85 feet; square root of sail area, 111.35 square feet; racing length, 100.10 feet.

Vigilant, with Fifty men on Board.—Length on load-water line, 86.14 feet; square root of sail area, 106.14 feet; racing length, 96.14 feet.

At the end of the report is the following:

"In conclusion, the committee feels that, in view of the unfortunate termination of the match, it is only proper to place on record a statement of Mr. Iselin's attitude and actions in connection with the matter.

"Prior to the first race Mr. Iselin wrote inquiring of the committee what he should do in case of a serious accident to Valkyrie after the preparatory signal. The answer given was that the 'accident clause' was held to fully provide for any case of accidents, and the committee had no right to tell him to turn back, but must reply to his question by telling him to go on.

"As already stated, the committee sanctioned Mr. Iselin's offer to resail the protested race of Tuesday, and this offer Lord Dunraven declined.

"On Thursday, immediately after crossing the starting line, Mr. Iselin hailed the committee boat and inquired, 'Shall I go on?' and again at the finish inquired, 'Shall I cross the finish line?' The reply to both questions was in the affirmative.

"On Friday following the last day, Mr. Iselin laid two propositions which he desired to make to Lord Dunraven before the Cup Committee, the Regatta Committee, and the flag officers, assembled at the clubhouse:

"1. To propose to resail the last two races; and when it was decided by those committees and officers that the match was ended and could not be reopened; then,

"2. To propose to sail a new match for the America's Cup wherever and whenever Lord Dunraven might desire.

"The decision was adverse to the second proposition as well.

"In view of these decisions neither proposition could be submitted to Lord Dunraven."

Indian Harbor Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club was held last night at the Arena. H. E. Doremus occupied the chair. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary showed that the club was in a flourishing condition. Several new members have recently joined the club, and there is a substantial balance in the treasury. The Trustees reported that the house secured for the club of Rocky Nest Point would be filled up and used until the new clubhouse is ready. The following officers were elected for this year: Commodore—Charles T. Wills, sloop Daphne; Vice Commodore—William B. Higgins, steamer Clarietta; Rear Commodore—George G. Tyson, sloop Vorant; Secretary—Charles F. Stewart; Treasurer—Richard Outwater; Trustees (to serve for three years)—Charles A. Moore and C. Stuart Somerville; Regatta Committee—George E. Gartland, Chairman; D. Willis Merritt, and Charles E. McManus. F. Bowne Jones and George E. Gartland were elected to represent the club at the meetings of the Yachting Union.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Meeting.

The members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club met last night at their club rooms, 5 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. They listened to the annual reports of their officers and committees, and then elected officers for the coming season. In addition to the regular ticket several independent candidates were nominated. Those elected were as follows: Commodore—C. H. Humphreys, sloop Kangaroo; Vice Commodore—Henry R. M. Cook, sloop Lapwing; Rear Commodore—W. D. Grotage, sloop Royal; Measurer—Frank W. Kearney; President—P. H. Jeannot; Treasurer—Willard Graham; Secretary—William Cagger; Trustees—Charles H. Oliver, S. S. Golding, E. H. Chandler, George B. Lyons, Albert Clunan, Edward Salt, Louis Wunder, Joseph N. Gans, and R. C. Hopkins; Membership Committee—George C. Shafer, Charles H. Frost, and A. S. Richoffer; Regatta Committee—Henry Stanwood, George Robinson, and James R. Finlay.

Lawyer Askwith Goes Home.

G. R. Askwith, the English lawyer who was Lord Dunraven's legal adviser during the investigation held by the New-York Yacht Club on charges formulated by Dunraven, was a passenger by the American Line steamship St. Paul which yesterday sailed for Southampton. Mr. Askwith, just before he sailed, said he had no idea what the verdict of the committee would be, but he was perfectly satisfied with his treatment here, and if the verdict was against Lord Dunraven it will be because the members of the committee honestly believe him to be mistaken.

Tschigorin Defeats Steinitz.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—There was only one game played at the local club yesterday, which completed the first sitting in the fourth round of the international chess tournament. In that Tschigorin beat Steinitz in a Zukertort opening, after twenty-five moves.

Huyler Westervelt's Heroic Act.

Huyler Westervelt, a former pitcher of the New-York Baseball Club, has been going about for the last few days with a cold. He caught it through a heroic act, on which his friends are complimenting him. Last Sunday afternoon he was skating on Silver Lake, on Staten Island, when two boys, who had ventured on thin ice, went through. One boy swam to firm ice and was pulled out by the bystanders. The other boy could not swim and sank twice before Westervelt, who plunged into the icy water, rescued him.

Basket-Ball Champions.

On the strength of having won the championship from the Young Men's Christian Association team two years ago, the basket-ball team of Dr. Savage's Institute, which has never been defeated, claims the championship at the game. There are two teams in the institute, and the first one stands ready to play any team of five men in the world for the title.

BANK CLERKS BOWLING.

The Sub-Treasury Team Wins Two Well-Played Games.

When the venerable Mr. Yates of the United States Sub-Treasury Bowling Club took his ball and assumed his starting position last night at the Horatio Street alleys, in the bank clerks' tournament, he brought forcibly to mind one of the dwarfs that Rip Van Winkle found playing at tenpins in the Catskill Mountains in legendary times. He was round-shouldered, bewhiskered, but, withal, picturesque, and when he sent the sphere spinning down the alley there was sure to be a strike or a spare. He is a great favorite with his younger companions, and can bowl alongside even the best of them.

Uncle Sam's employes succeeded in taking two rather interesting games last night, one from the Continental National Bank, the other from the Mount Morris Savings Bank. The Mount Morris bowlers also took a game from the Continentals, and rolled the highest score of the evening—864 points. The best individual tallies were also made by McKeever and Currie in this game. They each knocked down 181 pins.

As usual, the "rooters" were very jolly, and "guyed" each other with humorous remarks. The summaries follow:

FIRST GAME.

U. S. SUB-TREASURY. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CONTINENTAL N. B. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Le Furge	4	3	159	Allen	1	4	134
Jordan	2	5	154	Pickard	1	4	99
Hymes	2	5	157	Wright	4	1	138
Jenkins	1	3	125	Field	0	5	122
Yates	1	6	160	Weiler	1	6	157
Total	10	22	755	Total	7	17	650

SECOND GAME.

CONTINENTAL N. B. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MOUNT MORRIS S. B. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Allen	1	5	189	Gross	5	2	163
Pickard	1	2	105	Benjamin	2	7	172
Wright	0	3	108	McKeever	4	4	181
Field	1	4	129	G. McKeever	3	5	167
Weiler	2	3	137	Currie	4	3	181
Total	5	17	618	Total	18	21	864

THIRD GAME.

U. S. SUB-TREASURY. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MOUNT MORRIS S. B. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Le Furge	2	3	132	Gross	3	4	168
Jordan	2	2	157	Benjamin	4	3	167
Hymes	2	4	149	McKeever	2	2	121
Jenkins	3	7	174	G. McK'ver	3	4	165
Yates	3	4	162	Currie	0	4	126
Total	13	20	774	Total	12	17	747

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—That the models of Eagle bicycles of 1896 design are artistic is a fact not to be disputed. The Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company has always tried to have its wheels represent the highest type of modern skill in cycle construction and originality in design. The aluminium rims used by this company are especially handsome, and have withstood the most rigid tests. Among the models noticed were two for men and one for women, with a tri-tubular frame different from any drop-frame machine on the market, which looks particularly strong and handsome. To meet the demand for a good medium-grade wheel the company has marketed one which it calls the "Business" bicycle, a stanch, easy-running wheel. In addition to the foregoing, Eagle tandems stand out prominently, and are shown in two models, both of which are different from any seen, the drop frame being very striking in its originality.

—Fenton cycles promise to be very much in evidence in this vicinity during 1896, as they will be handled by the long-established firm of C. H. Moseman & Brother. There are four models, including the Lady Fenton. The weights vary from eighteen to twenty-three pounds. The tubing used is from ¾ of an inch to 1⅛ inches, with a 4¾-inch tread. A regular one-year guarantee from date of purchase is given.

—The following may be of service to many cyclists, inasmuch as it tells at a glance what many desire to know about gears:

Size of Wheel.	Teeth in Sprocket.	Gear.	Size of Wheel.	Teeth in Sprocket.	Gear.
28 in.	16x6	74	28 in.	20x7	80
28 in.	16x7	64	28 in.	20x8	70
28 in.	16x8	56	28 in.	22x6	102
28 in.	17x6	79	28 in.	22x7	88
28 in.	17x7	68	28 in.	22x8	77
28 in.	17x8	59	28 in.	24x7	96
28 in.	18x6	84	28 in.	24x8	84
28 in.	18x7	72	28 in.	26x7	104
28 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	28 in.	[illegible]	91
28 in.	[illegible]	[illegible]	28 in.	[illegible]	121

—A wheel which is fast getting a foothold in New-York [illegible] Persons & Grieve. [illegible] Tribune. The fam[illegible] is but one [illegible] the Tribune [illegible]

—A concern which moves along smoothly, not making much noise, but turning out a large quantity of wheels, is the Maiden Lane Cycle Company, makers of the [illegible] the Defender.

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In California, San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Monterey, &c., will be visited.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896, for furnishing this department with 150,000 pounds of saluting powder for field guns, to be delivered at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., or U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., as may be directed by D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, DIE WALKURE, (in German.) Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteran, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Bucha, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera, FAUST. Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 11, Calvé in 2 operas, PECHEURS DE PERLES and NAVARRAISE. Calvé, Plançon, Lubert, Ancona, Arimondi, De Vries, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Cremonini.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at pop. prices, AIDA. Nordica, Brema, Kaschmann, Arimondi, Russitano.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 12, 8th Sunday Concert. Soloists—Mmes. Saville, Traubmann, Bauermeister, and Lola Beeth, MM. Plançon, Cremonini, Russitano, D'Aubigne, Viviani, and Maurel. Entire Met. Op. Orchestra. Conductor, Seidl.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 13, LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, Jean de Reszke, Ancona, Plançon, and Ed de Reszke.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 14, at Brooklyn Academy, Rigoletto and Mad Scene from Lucia. Melba, Scalchi, Russitano, Kaschmann.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 15, Revival of Boito's Mefistofele. Mmes. Calvé, (her first appearance here as Marguerita and Elena,) and Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.
Thurs., Jan. 16, Tristan and Isolde, (in German.) Nordica and Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Mirsolis, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 17, joint appearance of Calvé and Melba in Bizet's opera CARMEN.
Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

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Preceded on Sat. Mat. only by OLD CRONIES.
Monday next, Jan. 13, Mr. JOHN HARE will appear for the first time in his original character of LORD KIL-CLARE in "A QUIET RUBBER," in addition to "A PAIR OF SPECTACLES."

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Every Evening at 8:15.
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"Two hours clean, hearty laughter."
MISS REHAN,
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HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St. Eves., 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Saturday.
Last seven nights in this city of YVETTE GUILBERT.
Continuation of the incomparable vaudeville programme
Evs., 8:15, Olympia Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
100th Souvenir Performance Feb. 17.
Concert Hall. Promenade Concerts. 50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
Sunday Eve., Scheel concert, Yvette Guilbert.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 119 W. 40. Piano Recital, Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2:30
SZUMOWSKA,
PADEREWSKI'S PUPIL.
Seats NOW on sale at Schuberth's.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

LADIES' SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Daily all the week from 3 to 12 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

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PAUL CINQUEVALLI, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO, DUNHAM TRIO, WOODWARD'S SEALS.
Last Week of KILANYI'S GLYPTORAMA.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d St., at 8:15.
Daniel Frohman, M'g'r. Mats. Thursday and Sat.
"Another brilliant Pinero play."—Herald.
"Best play seen this season."—Com. Adv.
"THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."
Max O'Rell, Fri. at 3. "Her Highness, Woman."

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
H. C. MINER............Proprietor and Manager
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
M. B. CURTIS in
GENTLEMAN JOE, The Hansom Cabby.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
NORTHERN LIGHTS.
"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

STAR THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat Sat. 2.
Last Nights of the New-York Engagement of NEILL BURGESS IN THE COUNTY FAIR.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. 2.
Last 3 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée.
MISS NETHERSOLE....as....CARMEN
Wed., Jan. 15, Empire Theatre Co. in a New Play.
"MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Next Week, PETER DAILEY IN THE NIGHT CLERK.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., East, near Lex. 12 to 12.
25c., 50c. Stalls & bxs., $1, $1.50 & $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
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HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., Near Broadway. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Hoyt's MUSICAL FARCE, A Black Sheep.

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.
A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

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Engagement of JOHN DREW. Henry Arthur Jones. THE BAUBLE SHOP.
NEXT WEEK, CHRISTOPHER, JR.

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DAVID BELASCO'S
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"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
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LAST 6 WEEKS. Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co., THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
LAST WEEK OF THE FALL EXHIBITION.
23D ST. & 4TH AV. DAY AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
20 HORSES. The Sporting Duchess.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

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GARRICK THEATRE. To-night, Mat. Sat.
STUART ROBSON in the London Comedy Success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE MASQUERADERS.
Next week—Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15.
DER DORNEN WEG.

Religious Notices.

ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS and Armenian suffering, a special union service has been arranged, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, for next Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at the Marble Collegiate Church, cor. 29th St. and 5th Av. Addresses will be made by Bishop Andrews, Rev. Dr. Greer, and others. The public is cordially invited.

To the Woman
of To-day
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its
Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments
the highest standard is always maintained.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON

Mrs. Stevenson and the Cabinet Ladies Give Receptions.

MANY PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENTS

Some of the Guests Who Were Received at the Various Social Parties Given Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The wives of the Vice President and the Cabinet officers received this afternoon, and each hostess had a crowded house. The new Associate Justice and Mrs. Peckham were among the notables making the rounds.

Mrs. Stevenson received at the Normandie, and was assisted by her daughters, the Misses Stevenson; the Misses Scott, and Mrs. Matthew Scott, Mrs. Murphy, wife of Senator Murphy; Mrs. Squires, wife of Senator Squires; Mrs. Walthall, wife of Senator Walthall; Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Bugher, Miss Mason Brown of Louisville, the Misses Mendonca, and Miss Gray, daughter of Senator Gray. The young ladies welcomed the guests in the dining room, where a dainty collation was spread.

Mrs. Olney, wife of the Secretary of State, had her daughter, Mrs. Minot; Mr. Robert B. Bowler, Mrs. and Miss Train, Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Miss Susie Johnston, Miss Barney, and Miss Boardman to assist. The callers strolled all over the house to enjoy its beauties and spaciousness.

Mrs. Carlisle had a crowded reception, and her receiving party was made up of Miss Whitney, the Misses Berry of Kentucky, and Miss Jane Hamlin, while Mrs. George B. Davis and Mrs. Hamlin did the honors of the tea room.

Mrs. Lamont had one of the most attractive receptions of the day. Assisting in the hospitality were Miss Florence Bryant of New-York, Miss Lockwood of Albany, Miss Miles, Miss Closson, Miss Leech, Miss Alice Langhome, Miss Poor, Miss Clagett, Miss Viola Myer, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Alden, and Mrs. Heiner.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Postmaster General, held her first reception in Washington. Mrs. Renick, and Miss Frances Courtney Baylor were her agreeable assistants.

Miss Herbert had a pleasant company with her, made up of Mrs. Micon, her sister; Miss Edes, Miss Voorhees, and Mrs. Charles Voorhees.

Mrs. Harmon, wife of the Attorney General, was assisted by her daughters, Miss Harmon and Mrs. Edmund Wright of Philadelphia, with Miss Brice. She also had a tea table, with Mrs. Wright doing the honors.

Miss Morton's apartments at the Portland were pleasantly thronged. Mrs. Cressy of Detroit and Miss Bright assisted.

The Japanese Minister dined a diplomatic company to-night.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero gave a dinner to-night at which the guests were the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Surgeon General and Mrs. Moore, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Major and Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Guzman, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Phil Sheridan, Representative Benton McMillin, Mr. Edward Lee Plumb of New-York, Assistant Secretary Adee and Mr. Pardo of the Mexican Legation.

The bachelors' german to-night at the Rifles' Armory was a brilliant event. The hall was hung with red draperies and decked with holly. The favors were all in red. Lieut. M. Macomb led a cotillion of about a hundred couples. Mrs. C. C. Glover was the hostess and received the guests for the club. A buffet supper was served on the stage, which was appropriately set and decorated.

Mrs. Lamont gave a breakfast to-day in honor of her guest Miss Florence Bryant of New-York. Eighteen covers were laid, and the guests were Miss Stevenson, Miss Harmon, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Miles, Miss Fuller, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Pitts, the Misses Mendonça, Miss Adèle Williams, Miss Bertie Pruyn of Albany, Miss Keats Rodgers, Miss Sheridan, Miss Florence Boardman, Miss Mabel Searle of Philadelphia, and Miss Alure Wilcox. Corsage bouquets of violets were fragrant souvenirs by which the guests were distinguished at the afternoon receptions.

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE BOARD

Statement from the Brotherhood of Carpenters—Another Strike To-day.

The fight of the Board of Walking Delegates against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Local Union No. 5 of the Electrical Workers continues. The severity of the weather made it unnecessary to order further strikes yesterday, as work on most buildings was suspended, but the board ordered a strike to begin to-day on the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, where 150 men are employed.

The Executive Board of the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has issued a statement of their reasons for leaving the Board of Walking Delegates. The brotherhood says that they lost over $10,000 by striking in support of other unions at the order of the board during the first six months of 1895.

The statement says that the carpenters belonging to the board took the places of brotherhood carpenters when the latter were striking, while no brotherhood carpenter has taken the place of one under the control of the board.

The brotherhood first withdrew from the board two years ago, but returned at the board's request, and remained until the strike against the sweating system was started, which they say was unsuccessful on account of the lack of co-operation from the board.

Another Millinery House in Town.

Samuel Koch & Sons, the well-known milliners of Brooklyn, have decided to establish a house in this city. With this end in view, they have completed arrangements to lease the store now occupied by Kraemer, in West Twenty-third Street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will enter into possession of the premises on March 1.

Koch & Sons will make extensive alterations in the store. The entire front will be remodeled, in order to afford a window display, amounting altogether to sixty feet. The decorations on the ground floor will be very elaborate, and the walls will be treated in tapestry effects.

The second floor will be in Moorish design, with six large private show and dressing rooms in the form of odalisques. The third floor will be in Renaissance style, and the fourth floor will be devoted to the wholesale department and to offices. The decorations will be the work of George & Clifford Brown.

With this new establishment, Koch & Sons claim that they will eclipse any establishment of the kind, even in Paris.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 8.—The case of the State against the Swift and Armour Packing Companies for the sale of oleomargarine was taken up in the Municipal Court yesterday afternoon. The Armour agent, who was arrested, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty, and was fined $50 and costs. The Swift Packing Company will fight. On account of the non-arrival of the representative of the State Dairy and Food Commissioner the case was adjourned until Jan. 21.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—William Minuelt of Second Street, South Troy, suddenly expired to-day while on a scaffold 150 feet in the air, painting the exterior of the big chimney of the Albany Electric Illuminating Company's works, in this city. It is supposed Minuelt was overcome by gas escaping from the top of the chimney.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8.—The Rev. John M. Fitzgerald, who is charged with setting on fire his parochial school building, has written a letter withdrawing from the charge of the Charlotte Catholic Church. He asserts his innocence, and requests a suspension of judgment until the case is tried.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Charles Rice was to-day convicted of manslaughter in having caused the death of a woman known as Maggie Rice, Oct. 2.

NOTICE
TO
PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss Georgine Campbell, 922 Madison Avenue, will give a reception on Monday next from 4 until 7, when she will be assisted in receiving by Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Clarence Best, and Mrs. W. N. Guernsey. Miss Campbell will introduce her cousin, Mlle. Lucie De Meisson Kennedy, a native of New-Orleans, recently from Paris. Music will be a feature of the afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott are entertaining a house party at their Westchester residence.

—Mrs. Aaron J. Vanderpoel and daughters are at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Vanderpoel, Park Avenue and Cleveland Street, Orange. Mr. A. H. Vanderpoel and family will return next week from Baltimore, where they have spent the holidays.

—Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce and Miss Bunce of 319 West Fourteenth Street are at home informally every Tuesday afternoon from 4 until 7.

—Mrs. Charles Francis Roe of 35 East Thirty-seventh Street has recalled her cards for a coming-out tea for Miss Roe on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11, on account of illness in the family.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Jr., have returned from their wedding trip and are at the home of the bride's father, Mr. William De Forest Manice, 4 West Fortieth Street, for the Winter.

—Miss Cornelia Livingston and her sister, Mrs. Williamson, have left Paris for Nice. They will remain abroad for two years.

—The annual meeting of the Genealogical and Biographical Society will be held at the Berkeley Lyceum, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, next Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Josiah C. Pumpelly will deliver an address on "Colonial Days in New-York," and Gen. Wilson, President of the society, will make the annual address. A valuable portrait will be presented, and three Trustees are to be elected.

—Mrs. J. Allan Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue, a daughter of Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins of West Thirty-fourth Street, has invitations out for a dinner on Tuesday evening of next week, when covers will be laid for fourteen.

—Mrs. Melville Delancy Landon and Miss Landon of 981 Madison Avenue have cards out for a large reception on Monday afternoon of next week, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and for a second reception on Monday afternoon, Jan. 27.

—Announcement came from Boston yesterday of the engagement of Miss Estelle Mitchell, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Mitchell of Commonwealth Avenue, to George F. Holt, formerly of New-York and now residing in Boston. The Mitchells and Mr. Holt returned to the Massachusetts capital only last week from an extended trip through Europe.

—One of the largest receptions set for this afternoon will be given by Leslie Giffen Cauldwell, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at his studio, in Carnegie Hall, 154 West Fifty-seventh Street. This reception is one of the series which Mr. Cauldwell is giving this Winter in honor of distinguished personages. The distinguished guest on this occasion will be Mme. Guy de Hardelot. As is usual, there will be some very delightful music.

—Invitations were issued yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. William Fash Proctor of this city for the wedding of their daughter, Ada Olive, to Mr. Charles Manning Van Heusen of Albany on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, in All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, New-York. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the Hotel Savoy, to which only the relatives and immediate friends have been asked.

—The next meeting of the In and Out Club will take place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at the residence of Miss Howes, 58 West Forty-seventh Street, and the final meeting of the season will take place on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, at the residence of Miss Martin, 27 West Thirty-second Street.

—Mrs. William Buchanan of 14 East Sixty-ninth Street will receive informally this afternoon, and on the succeeding Thursdays until Lent.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine gives a dance for young people to-night at her town house, 44 East Fifty-seventh Street.

—M. and Mme. Theobold Chartran gave a reception at their residence, 34 Gramercy Park, Tuesday evening, at which a number of persons well known in society and art were present. A feature of the supper was a souvenir consisting of a massive gold pin representing two hearts, which was appended to the menu of each guest.

—Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard has cards out for an "at home" on Saturday, Jan. 11, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at 1 Washington Square North.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seaich and Mrs. Thomas Carney Oakley have cards out for a reception at 118 West Seventy-sixth Street for Saturday, Jan. 18, from 4 until 6.

—The first of the series of four musicales to be given at Sherry's by Miss Helen Lathrop and Miss Elsie Lathrop took place yesterday morning, when there was present a most appreciative audience, composed of people of social prominence. The programme consisted of French songs, those taking part in the programme wearing costumes of France.

—Mrs. Charles A. Peabody of 60 West Twenty-first Street was "at home" informally yesterday afternoon, when there was a large number of callers.

—Mrs. Butterfield of 616 Fifth Avenue, wife of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, gave a most delightful musicale yesterday afternoon, which was taken part in by several persons who are prominent in musical circles.

PATRIARCH.

USED BOYS TO GET EVIDENCE

Magistrate Flammer Denounces Policemen for That Sort of Work.

For some time past the police of the West Twentieth Street Police Station have been convinced that Charles Pape, a saloon keeper at 508 West Twenty-seventh Street, was violating the excise law by selling liquor to minors, but they were never able to secure enough evidence against him to warrant his arrest.

Policemen Fees and Kane found two boys opposite the saloon Tuesday night. They were Frederick Keiser, nine years old, of 524 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Thomas Slevins, the same age, of 522 West Twenty-seventh Street. The policemen gave the boys a bottle and 10 cents, and told them to go over to the saloon and get them some whisky. The boys went over to the saloon and gave the bottle to Joseph Rooney, seventeen years old, of 582 West Twenty-seventh Street, who took the bottle into the saloon, and soon came out with it filled with liquor. The policemen then arrested Pape for selling, and locked up Rooney on suspicion.

In court yesterday the policemen told Magistrate Flammer that Rooney stayed around the saloon for the purpose of buying liquor for minors in order that Pape might thus evade the law. Magistrate Flammer discharged all the prisoners, and denounced the policemen for inducing boys nine years old to go into saloons.

COLES IS THE. ALLEN'S BROTHER

District Attorney Backus Finds the Alias He Used Is Part of the Code of the Gang.

There is a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, who since Dec. 31 has claimed to be John B. Coles, but who was identified in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, as Martin Allen, a brother of the well-known The. Allen.

He was arrested the night of Dec. 31 by a policeman of the Classon Avenue Precinct on the charge of attempted burglary. The policeman saw "Mart" Allen under the front stoop of the untenanted house 176 St. James Place. The fellow had previously been at the front door, and had rung the bell, and had then gone to the basement door. He was in the act of trying to open the door with a key when the policeman placed him under arrest.

At the station house he said he was John B. Coles, but refused to give any other information regarding himself. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

He was arraigned next morning before Police Justice Haggerty in the Myrtle Avenue Court, and was held in $3,000 bail, and not being able to furnish it was sent to jail.

When Coles was arraigned in court a lawyer appeared for him, and this was thought very strange, as he had not even asked for counsel. His lawyer, Columbus Gottschalk, appeared before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Tuesday, and, on a writ of habeas corpus, Coles was brought before the Justice. District Attorney Backus asked for an adjournment until yesterday, which was granted.

The Rev. Mr. Low, Chaplain of the Tombs, was put on the stand by the defense yesterday. He was going to give a good character to Coles, when Mr. Backus quietly informed him that he knew the man was not Coles, but Martin Allen.

"That is so," said the Rev. Mr. Low. "Is he here under any other name?"

Mr. Backus informed him of the case, and the Rev. Mr. Low confirmed all that Mr. Backus had learned of Allen.

Martin Allen was sent to Sing Sing for ten years on Nov. 1, 1883, for burglary. He was arrested some years ago in Brooklyn.

When Justice Gaynor heard all the particulars of the case he promptly dismissed the writ and refused to reduce the amount of bail.

Mr. Backus showed how easy it was for Coles, or Allen, to have counsel in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court the morning after his arrest without even asking for a lawyer. Whenever any member of the Allen gang is arrested, Mr. Backus said, he gives the name Coles. If he is arrested for burglary he gives his occupation as that of a real estate agent, and if arrested for picking pockets he says he is an insurance broker. The gang learns of the arrest and a lawyer is promptly on hand to defend the prisoner.

A CATHOLIC CLUB RECEPTION

BRILLIANT ANNUAL GATHERING OF MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Clubhouse Beautifully Decorated—Archbishop Corrigan's Portrait to be Presented Next Week.

A great number of the prominent Catholics of New-York attended the annual reception given by the Catholic Club last night in the clubhouse, 126 West Fifty-ninth Street. At no previous pleasure gathering of the club had there been so large an attendance of charming young women or decorations so lavish and artistic. The ballroom and reception room, which are furnished in the dainty style termed Empire, had been given over to a florist, who, with palms, American Beauties, and orchids, converted the rooms into lovely bowers, redolent with fragrant odors. The galleries at the northern end of the ballroom were abandoned for orchestral purposes on account of their acoustic properties, and Heerwagen's Orchestra was stationed immediately below the galleries on the main floor, and hidden behind a partition of palms and roses.

John G. O'Keefe, William T. Ryan, Charles F. Walters, Stephen Farrelly, and John F. Martin were the Committee on Entertainment and received the guests. Daniel F. O'Connor had charge of the house, and Thomas P. Fitzsimons acted as Chairman of the Floor Committee. He was assisted by James Smith, R. M. Walters, Joseph Brady, Nicholas Barrett, Arthur Davidson, David N. Kirby, George E. Morse, Edward Murphy, Timothy Murray, Vincent A. Ryan, John J. Rooney, J. F. Ward, Lewis M. Thiery, James F. Brady, Walter A. Burke, Frank J. Burke, Dr. Charles Duffy, Charles T. Farrelly, Thomas P. Fitzsimons, Thomas W. Johnson, John M. Jones, Charles Murray, H. W. Martin, E. A. Maher, R. J. Morgan, John Monks, William Meelin, Joseph Meehan, Louis O'Donohue, and A. V. Travers. Each member of the Floor Committee wore a boutonnière of orchids and maiden hair fern. Dancing began at 9 o'clock and lasted until 1.

Prominent among those present were: Henry Amy, James S. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farrelly, Charles V. Fornes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Duncan Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hurst, Frayin J. Jerymanowski, William Lummis, James D. Lynch, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Lynch, Morgan J. O'Brien, Thomas F. Ryan, Joseph Thoron, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Tierney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Judge Leonard Giegerich, ex-Justice James O'Gorman and Mrs. O'Gorman, Justice John H. McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy, Judge and Mrs. Daniel F. Martin, Lawrence J. Callanan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kenny, Adrian T. Kiernan, William J. Lardner, John A. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McGuire, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Moriarty, Daniel O'Day, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly, Charles J. Perry, Stephen Philbin, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Silo, Philip A. Smyth, John H. Spellman, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Tyndale.

Louis J. Conlan, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Daly, Horace K. Docherty, Assemblyman and Mrs. Victor J. Dowling, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Farrelly, Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald, James R. Floyd, Edward E. Fraypont, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gilshenen, Assistant District Attorney J. Forbes Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Augustin Healy, Francis Higgins, Wright Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Kammarar, John D. Keiley, School Commissioner Hugh Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Walters.

It was announced at the club last evening that an elaborate reception would be held a week from Saturday, when the portrait of Archbishop Corrigan, painted by Frank Fowler, will be presented to the club by ex-City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue. The Archbishop will be present.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAPERY NOTES.

How easy it seems—until you try it—to give draperies individuality by hanging them according to your own taste.

Yes, but how much easier it is to give them more individuality by letting us design and make and hang them for you.

We study your rooms and their decorations, then originate special designs for draperies that, in fabric, in color, in embroidery, in style of hanging, shall be delightfully appropriate.

Come in and ask questions.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

A tailor calculates that as a dress suit lasts so many years, you'll not hesitate to pay a big price.

We calculate that a dress suit of fine twilled worsted can be sold for $25—if coat is full silk-lined $30; suits of best granit $42; unfinished worsted $45.

Our suits will fit as well, look as well and wear as many years as the tailor's.

Dress suits and white goods are the exceptions to our rule "your money back if you want it."

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Articles of incorporation of the Marti Charity Organization were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The objects of the organization are said to be to give aid to the sick and destitute residing in this city who, as a result of the war in Cuba, may be in need of assistance. The Trustees are Emilio Agramonte, Enrique Jose Verone, Julio J. Henna, Antonio C. Gonzalez, Bauaventure H. Portuondi, Jose R. Villalon, and Gerardo Forrest.

—Alice Renshaw, who was arrested with the alleged diamond thief Harry Wilson, the negro, was discharged yesterday by Judge Cowing in General Sessions, as the Grand Jury had dismissed the complaint against her. Wilson and King were indicted for burglary in the first degree. They pleaded not guilty yesterday.

—An adjourned meeting of those interested in the education of girls in the private schools of this city will be held at 10:30 A. M., Saturday, Jan. 18, at Barnard College, 343 Madison Avenue. An address will be given by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College on "The Right Training of Girls Under Sixteen."

—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society will be held to-morrow evening at 23 West Forty-fourth Street. Josiah Collins Pumpelly will deliver an address, and Isaac Townsend Smith will present a portrait.

—The Excise Board refused yesterday to grant a license to Jacob H. Ackerman for a saloon at 3 Boulevard. The Paulist Fathers, at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, protested on the ground that the number was too near their church.

—Abraham B. Tappen, who has been ill with rheumatism at his home, 533 King's Bridge Road for several weeks, was said to be much better yesterday. Mr. Tappen's recoveryc is not yet considered a certainty.

—Exceptional advantages for travel in Mexico are offered by Raymond & Whitcomb of 31 East Fourteenth Street, who will conduct two tours to that country this Winter, the first leaving New-York Jan. 24.

—The inaugural entertainment and reception of the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Asylum will be given next Tuesday evening at the Lexington Assembly Rooms, 151 East Fifty-eighth Street.

—Fire Commissioner Ford has been confined to his home several days with a cold. He has not been well for over a week, but kept coming to the office until last Saturday.

—A new mission house of the American Mission to the Jews will be opened to-morrow evening at Grand and Attorney Streets.

—Thirty candidates for Building Inspectorships were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, John W. Parish, and Francis Gross nave been appointed by Justice Gaynor a committee to examine into the sanity of Frances Sophia Spier, widow of Dr. S. Fleet Spier. The estate is valued at $100,000, and the daughter, Genevieve A. Spier, made the aplication. Mrs. Spier was committed to the Sandford Hall private sanitarium last October by Justice Cullen.

—An anti-sidedoor crusade is about to be begun in Brooklyn, and next Sunday many of the clergymen of Brooklyn will preach sermons on the question. Among those interested in the movement are the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Hall, the Rev. David Gregg, the Rev. J. C. Carson, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Robert Crummey won his suit against Controller Palmer. He sued for reinstatement as assistant warrant clerk in the Controller's office, from which place he was dismissed. He was entitled to a trial before dismissal, as he is a veteran. The jury also awarded to Crummey $1,375 back salary.

—Superintendent McCormick of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has started a novel plan, which will be continued during the cold weather. All the employes at the Ridgewood depot on Tuesday before taking the cars out were treated to hot coffee. The men were very grateful.

—The Veteran Firemen's Association has elected these officers: President—A. J. Michaels; Vice President—Munson S. Brown; Secretary—Joseph H. Downing; Financial Secretary—William Fleming; Treasurer—Peter Wilson; Trustees—Gilbert H. Slote, Frank E. Pouch, and Peter C. Brown.

—Norman S. Dike, before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday moved for final judgment in the suit begun by Betrice Ray, the foster daughter of Robert Ray Hamilton, to sell his Brooklyn property. The property was sold for $86,505. Justice Gaynor took the papers.

—Counsel for Mrs. Mary C. Gunning has served an amended complaint in the action for separation begun by the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning, late pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church. No objection was made to the motion to serve the amended complaint.

—The receipts in the Department of Excise in 1895 amounted to $882,350, an increase of $419,875 over 1894. There were 4,686 licenses, divided as follows: Hotels, 63; saloons, 4,244; ale and beer, 43; storekeepers, 271, and druggists, 65. In 1894 there were only 4,594 licenses.

—Henry C. Powell, as assignee of John C. Provost, yesterday in Part III. of the Supreme Court obtained a verdict against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City for $5,329.90 for coal delivered to the power company of which Mayor Gleason is President.

—The Council of Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment has nominated Capt. George D. Russell for Major. This happy state of affairs was brought about by Capt. Wiswell getting out of the case. While he was in the officers stood 13 to 13, and a dead-lock ensued for months.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works yesterday opened eleven bids for cleaning the sewers and sewer basins for the current year. Hugh S. Blake was the lowest bidder at $30,750. The highest was Richard O'Grady, at $49,410.

—James Furman, the negro who once escaped from the prison van, and again from the penitentiary, was held for the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of assault by Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday.

—The Rev. D. W. Couch of the Lenox Road Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Fiftieth Street, near Second Avenue, New-York.

—Senator Frank Gallagher was married to Miss Lucy Florence Dawes in St. Augustine's Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, yesterday morning by the Rev. E. W. McCarty assisted by the Rev. William Long.

—Application was made to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to vacate the attachment that the First National Bank obtained on the property of Emma T. Harding. Justice Gaynor reserved decision.

—Patrolman George Zimmerlein of the Classon Avenue Precinct was yesterday fined thirty days' pay for intoxication. Patrolman George Kemp of the Stagg Street Precinct was fined a similar amount.

—The first case of smallpox reported in many months in Brooklyn was called to the attention of the health authorities yesterday. It is in the First Ward, Brooklyn Heights.

—An overcoat, revolver, and jewelry valued at $67 were stolen yesterday from the house of Z. Samuch, 505 Third Street. The basement door had been left unlocked.

—Fire in Mary Emmons's frame house, in Railroad Avenue, near Twelfth Avenue, yesterday caused $900 damage.

—Mayor Wurster will review the Forty-seventh Regiment in the Marcy Avenue armory to-night.

—The Crescent Athletic Club will hold its annual election in its town house Saturday, Jan. 18.

—Seventeen new cases of diphtheria were reported at the Health Department yesterday.

—The annual election of the Marine and Field Club will be held next Tuesday.

Long Island City.

—Ash heaps in front of First Ward houses are responsible for a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen called for to-night by Mayor Gleason. John Clancy, contractor for cleaning the streets of the ward, has notified Commissioner of Public Works Moore that he has decided to surrender the contract. Mayor Gleason says that Clancy's contract and bond are not among the papers left in the City Hall. Should the Board of Aldermen fail to provide means for removing the ashes some of the streets will become blocked.

—The water back in the kitchen range in the house 142 Ninth Street exploded yesterday. The house is occupied by Frederick Meyer. Mrs. Meyer was in the kitchen, and narrowly escaped being struck by the fragments of the wrecked stove. Pieces of the iron knocked the panels out of the door, and broke all the window glass. The kitchen furniture was also damaged. The explosion was due to the water pipes being frozen.

—The Steinway Railroad Company, some months ago, put down a double track in Broadway, intending to run trolley cars from the Ninety-second Street Ferry to Flushing. The delay in putting the cars in operation is causing considerable dissatisfaction among the property owners who gave their consent to the building of the track.

—Edward Flanagan, brother of Alderman Peter Flanagan, has been removed as an Inspector by the General Improvement Commission. Alderman Flanagan was nominated by the Gleason party, and indorsed by the Jeffersonians. Since he took office he has ignored the Gleasonites, and trained with the other side.

—An overheated stove in the cabin of the canalboat Houston, lying in the dock of Steinway & Sons, set fire to the woodwork at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Had the fire not been promptly discovered it would have communicated to the pier and extensive lumber yard of the firm.

—A new Reformed Church is to be built in Buckley Street. The work of excavating the cellar began a few days ago. It is expected to have the edifice completed by early Spring.

Bed Coverings.

Complete lines of the best grades of Blankets and Bed Spreads in all sizes. A handsome assortment of Sateen and Silk-covered Down Comfortables (filled with pure Down), Wool-filled Comfortables, Silkoline Comfortables, etc.

During the Annual Linen Sale a special discount of

10 per cent.

will be allowed on all purchases in this department.

All housekeeping linens—napkins, table cloths, hemstitched and fringed luncheon cloths, hemstitched bed linen, fine towels, ready-hemmed roller towels, glass towels, dusters, etc., may be purchased during the sale at very low prices. Write for printed list of particulars.

James McCutcheon & Co.
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third St.,
Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Long Island.

—Huntington Council, American Legion of Honor, has chosen these officers: Commander—John A. Bersenger; Past Commander—Joseph Irwin; Vice Commander—S. Lee Jarvis; Orator—Henry Gaines; Secretary and Treasurer—George A. Sammis; Collector—Alonzo Conklin; Guide—Fleetwood Sammis; Warden—Thomas Irwin; Sentry—Philip Pearsall; Medical Examiner—Dr. S. H. Rodman; Alternate—Dr. G. H. Carter; Janitor—George A. Sammis; Trustee—Edward R. Atkin.

—The Union Baptist Sunday school at Cold Spring Harbor has elected the following officers: Superintendent—I. W. Valentine; Assistant Superintendent—Mrs. Charles Lewis; Organist—Mrs. Walter Abrams; Librarian—George Mason; Assistant Librarian—Miss Hattie Titus; Secretary—John Hubbs; Assistant Secretary—Elwood Diefenbach.

The Republican Association of the Fourteenth District, town of Hempstead, has elected officers as follows: Charles H. Hill, President; Adam Krumrich, Vice President; Marthies Barth, Secretary; W. Hardenburgh, Assistant Secretary; John Kopp, Treasurer; H. Henrick, Sergeant at Arms.

—A petition, signed by residents of Hempstead Township, has been presented to the Town Board asking to have a highway constructed from Barnum Island to Long Beach. At present there is no road to Long Beach. It has been proposed that the paupers at Barnum Island build the road.

—The Krakehilia Singing Society of College Point has elected the following officers: President—Nicholas Neu; Vice President—George F. Felin; Secretary—William Kopp; Treasurer—Ferdinand Lutters; Finance and Music Committees—Robert Lutters, John Rausch, and Anton Rausch.

—These officers of Northport Lodge, I. O. O. F., have been installed: Henry Ketcham, Noble Grand; Nelson Crean, Vice Grand; John C. Hartt, Recording Secretary; Albert T. Lewis, Financial Secretary, and Joseph Vanderbilt, Treasurer.

—The Excise Commissioners of the town of Cushing granted 183 licenses during last year. They received for licenses of the several classes and arrearages, $10,319.23. Over one-half the amount was for saloon licenses.

—Officers have been elected by the Directors of the Sayville Steamboat Company as follows: President—A. D. Foster; Vice President—Charles F. Terry; Secretary—William F. Lecluse; Treasurer—J. H. Green.

—The Queens County Republican General Committee will meet in Long Island City this afternoon. William J. Youngs will probably be elected Chairman, and Charles L. Phipps, Vice Chairman.

—Capt. Caril Jockson of Babylon is building a new steam yacht at Port Jefferson for Mr. Edward S. Renwick of this city. She is to be 135 feet long and 20 feet beam.

—Vandals have been cutting down a number of valuable shade trees at Meadowbrook. Adolph Ladenburg, who owns property there, has offered a reward for their conviction.

—Gunning on the ice of Great South Bay is said to be good. A large number of fowl have been killed. Cyrus Murdock of Sayville shot thirty yesterday.

—Mrs. Charles Smith of Bay Shore was bitten by a dog yesterday. After being bitten she fell into fits, and hydrophobia is feared.

—Fire destroyed the house of Mrs. Killoran at Sag Harbor, Tuesday, and she narrowly escaped being burned to death.

—An entertainment called "The Village Choir" will be given in the Cold Spring Harbor Methodist Church this evening.

—The schools at Glen Cove, Bay Shore, and Great Neck have been closed on account of the severe cold.

—Suffolk County Court convened at Riverhead yesterday with County Judge Reen on the bench.

Yonkers.

—The new organ of the new edifice for the Reformed Church will be given a trial in a concert to be given for that purpose this evening. R. Huntington Woodman is to be the organist, and an elaborate programme has been prepared. Miss Lillian Brauvelt and Rayal Stone Smith will vary the programme with vocal music.

—The sentiment of the taxpayers of Yonkers is against the proposed Bronx River Valley sewer, the building of which was discussed before the Commissioners in the Common Council Chamber Tuesday night. The sewer is considered unnecessary.

—Hudson Hose Company has presented a handsome uniform to ex-Foreman Henry A. Landsburg. Yesterday was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the company.

—John Wiffler, aged seventy-three, living with his son, Joseph J. Wiffler, at 26 Union Place, while walking home yesterday forenoon, fell on the sidewalk a short distance from his home and fractured his left leg above the ankle.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to Annie T. Clark of New-York for the erection of a frame shingle-roof dwelling on the west side of Palisade Avenue, north of Lake Avenue, three stories; size, 32 by 47.

—Ferdinand Garujost of 193 Ashburton Avenue has been appointed by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as special agent for the City of Yonkers.

—The Catholic Benevolent Legion, Council 300, of this city, has just paid to the family of the late Denis O'Brien of 15 Ingrain Street, $4,000 insurance on his life.

—William Schlobohm, charged with selling or giving away beer Sunday, Dec. 15, 1895, has been declared innocent in the Court of Sessions by Judge Donoghue.

—The amount asked by the Fire Commissioners to alter the houses on Palisade Avenue is $1,500.

Westchester County.

—The Highway Commissioners of Rye have deferred acting on the application for a trolley franchise in the town for the proposed road from White Plains to Port Chester for thirty days. William H. Parsons, Charles P. Cowles, Daniel B. Davis, and other citizens of Rye Village have made a protest against granting the franchise.

JANUARY SILK SALE.

PLAIN, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

At less than one-half the original prices.

COLORED SILKS.

At 25 cents per yard: Fancy Surahs, Pongees and Washable Silks.

At 35 cents per yard: Colored Surahs, Figured Indias.

At 50 cents per yard: 10,000 yards of Figured Indias, in light and dark grounds; our $1.25 quality.

At 65 cents per yard: 8,000 yards of Fancy Taffeta Silks, suitable for Skirts or Dresses.

At 75 cents per yard: Chené and other styles of rich Novelties.

BLACK SILKS.

125 pieces of Shanghais at 35 cents per yard.

50 pieces of Black Satin, in Duchesse, at 55 cents per yard.

150 pieces of Black Duchesse, Figured Satin Regence and Armure, at 62½ cents per yard.

85 pieces of Black Duchesse, at 95 cents per yard.

5,000 yards of white Damasse, in lengths of 20 yards and under, at the uniform price of 75 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WINTER SALE.

CLOAKS—SILK SKIRTS—DRESS SKIRTS.

Evening and Opera Cloaks, of rich design and quality, remaining from other seasons, formerly marked from $50.00 to $250.00, now marked variously from $10.00 to $50.00.

Tables of Jackets, marked $5.00, $7.00, and $10.00 each, irrespective of their former prices. No alterations made in these.

200 Jackets of English Bouclé and Diagonal Cheviot, lined with colored Taffeta Silk, box style, with and without velvet collars, same material as those sold during the season at $25.00, now $15.00 each.

The balance of our Misses' Coats, winter-weight, lined with striped silk, $5.00 each. Long Cloaks in proportion.

Two Hundred Colored Silk Skirts, cut from the last of the Moire Silk, recently sold in our stock at $1.00 per yard.

They are of full width, with Princess back, and have dust and full corded ruffle, contain eight yards to a skirt, $5.50 each.

Black Damasse Silk, retailed at $1.50 per yard, and Fancy Black Crepon, at $3.00 per yard, made into separate Dress Skirts, in our own work-room; these Skirts especially for this sale, $16.00 each.

Dressing Sacques.

1,000 best quality striped Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, 30 different patterns, sizes 32 to 44 inches, 95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

The Village Trustees of Port Chester will meet Saturday night to consider granting the franchise in that village. About a mile of the proposed road would lie in the village, and about one-quarter of a mile would be in the Town of Rye.

—Ossining Council, No. 1,486, Royal Arcanum, of Sing Sing, had its newly elected officers installed Tuesday evening by District Deputy Grand Regent Van Tassell of Tarrytown. It also received three new applications for membership.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors will pay its annual visit to the New-York Catholic Protectory at Westchester to-day, on invitation of the managers of the institution.

New-Rochelle.

—Funeral services were held yesterday over the body of Mrs. Sophia Hyman, who died at her home in New-Rochelle Sunday. Mrs. Heyman was the wife of Joseph L. Heyman. She had been severely ill for several weeks. The burial was in Washington Cemetery, L. I.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club will be held Monday evening at the Huguenot Hotel. The annual meeting of the club will be held Feb. 3, in the Grand Union Hotel, New-York City, when governors will be elected.

—The Village Trustees have granted $70 a year to each of the members of the Board of Health as recompense for their services. There has been much discussion relative to the matter since the members of the Board of Health applied for salaries under the State law.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dunham have closed their house in Pelham Road, and have gone to Bermuda for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Newburg Lawton and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Gorham have closed their houses here, and have gone to New-York.

—Cuban friends of Capt. George W. Lloyd have presented a handkerchief to him that bears in one corner the words "Viva Cuba Libre," and a flag composed of three blue and two white stripes, and blue triangle with white star.

The dates fixed for the subscription dances to be held in the Gymnasium are Jan. 22, Feb. 12, and March 8. The invitations were sent out Saturday.

Staten Island.

—At a meeting of the New-Brighton Trustees, Tuesday evening, an application was made for permission to erect poles and wires in the streets of the village for the purpose of conducting an electric-lighting business, by the New-Brighton Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. The company is a new one, and William Irving is at present the head of the project. The application was referred to the Committee on Streets. The Midland Railroad Company gave notice that it was prepared to take up the grant offered it nearly a year ago of a franchise for a railroad on Richmond Turnpike, between Clove Road and Castleton Corners, and also the route to connect the Prohibition Park line. Representatives of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company asked that the action be deferred to afford it opportunity to object if its rights should be in any way affected. The Midland representatives insisted upon action, and the resolution granting permission was defeated by a vote of 3 to 2.

—The Staten Island Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has elected these officers: George T. Bonner, President; H. L. Simonson, George F. Hicks, Thomas W. Moore, A. Duer Irving, J. Frank Emmons, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Julia K. West, Secretary; William G. Willcox, Treasurer; Directors—Mrs. George William Curtis, Miss Brooks, Mrs. S. J. Van Tassell, Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Mrs. Adolph Outerbridge, Mrs. A. Duer Irving, Mrs. William C. Walser, Mrs. F. H. Gay, Miss Bogert, Messrs. Martin Gay, F. O. Boyd, and F. W. Rhodewald.

—The Republican County Committee of Richmond County, organized at a meeting held in Stapleton on Tuesday evening. The only contest was over the Chairmanship, for which the retiring Chairman, James J. Winants, was defeated by Ernest F. Seehusen by a vote of 43 to 25. The other officers chosen were: Harry E. Clark, Vice Chairman, and Thomas A. Braniff, Secretary. The following Committee on Legislation was appointed: Hugh McRoberts, Charles A. Jones, John J. Roerig, H. E. Buel, and Abram Cole.

Jersey City.

—Vice Chancellor Pitney yesterday heard an interesting land case. The heirs of Elizabeth Newell asked to have the sale of two lots in Paterson set aside on the ground that Mrs. Newell, who disposed of the property in 1859, had no legal right to do so; that the property was held in trust by her for her daughter, and that she acquired possession by mortgaging the property and then buying it in at a foreclosure sale. The property is now held by Cornelius Doremus and thirty-seven others. Vice Chancellor Pitney decided that the sale by Mrs. Newell was valid, and that her heirs have no claim to the property.

—Some time ago Police Captain Farrier gave permission to Mrs. Catharine Unger, a widow living at 314 Henderson Street, to place a fruit stand at Newark Avenue and Henderson Street. The property is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the company objected to the stand. When Mrs. Unger went to open her stand yesterday she found it had been removed during the night. The police profess not to know who removed it, and when Mrs. Unger asked for their assistance in recovering her property she was advised to consult the railroad company.

—In the General Sessions Court yesterday James E. Smith pleaded non-vult to a charge of embezzling $3 from his employer, Silas St. John, of 184 Grand Street. Smith claimed that St. John owed him $14, and he merely applied $3 he had collected to the payment of the debt. As Smith is a widower and has four young children to look after, Judge Hudspeth suspended sentence. He said it was "a case for extreme leniency."

—The Street and Water Board officials announced yesterday that the temporary water supply to be furnished by the East Jersey Company would positively be turned on at noon to-day. The water will not reach the city, however, until 1 o'clock. The supply will be mixed with Passaic, as the supply from the Newark source is not equal to the consumption of Jersey City.

—Henry Lembeck, a wealthy property owner, recently gave permission for the erection of telegraph poles in front of his property on the representation that they were to be used for the police patrol. Yesterday Mr. Lembeck found that the poles were for telephone use, and he compelled the workmen to remove the poles and fill the holes they had dug for them.

—The Consolidated Traction Company runs a line from the main track in Pacific Avenue to the east side of the Lafayette District. The service consists of one car. Yesterday the car was derailed and traffic was blocked for more than an hour. Hereafter the company will run this car all the way to the ferry. It will make one trip every forty minutes.

—Sebastian Hughes, charged with stabbing Matthew Pelgin, told a strange story in the First Criminal Court yesterday. He said Pelgin had promised to pay him $25 for testifying that Cunningham Ward had robbed his butcher shop. After he had done so Pelgin refused to pay, and he stabbed Pelgin for revenge. The case was sent to the Grand Jury.

—The new City Hall Commissioners yesterday informally notified the contractors that unless they completed all work according to contract and within a reasonable time the completion of the building would be taken out of their hands and the cost deducted from the amounts due them.

—The second trial of Frank Burger for the murder of John F. Englebrecht came to a sudden end yesterday on account of the continued illness of Juror Henry Williams. As the case cannot now be tried before the present panel Prosecutor Winfield will to-day apply for a struck jury.

—Michael McNulty was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the recent robberies at the Adams Express Pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The case was adjourned to give detectives time to secure evidence.

—The electric lights on the Hudson Boulevard went out late Tuesday night. As a special carbon is used in these lamps and the supply is exhausted, the boulevard will remain unlighted for several nights.

—The indicted City Hall Commissioners will be placed on trial next Monday.

New-Jersey.

—Karl Kleiner's cigar manufactory and store at 170 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark, was wrecked by a gas explosion yesterday morning, and surrounding stores and residences received a severe shaking up. The explosion was caused by a plumber lighting a match in the cellar, where he had gone to look for escaping gas.

—The City Council of Cape May Tuesday night authorized its Property and Improvement Committee to receive plans and bids for the building of its new ocean-front board walk. This, with other improvements, was provided for in the fifty-thousand-dollar fund voted for Dec. 31 by citizens.

—The Newark Telephone Company has filed its acceptance of the franchise ordinance which was recently granted to it with Clerk Linnett of the Board of Works. A twenty-five-thousand-dollar bond for the proper carrying out of the conditions of the ordinance was also filed.

—The funeral services of Major Auguste Durest Blanchet, who died suddenly Jan. 5, were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Ascension, at Morristown. A delegation was present from the Loyal Legion.

W. & J. SLOANE

Have just completed Stock Taking, and to make room for next season's goods will have on sale THIS WEEK

500 ROLLS
AXMINSTERS at 90c.
GOBELINS at $1.00.

CHOICEST PATTERNS AND COLORINGS.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

RELIABLE CARPETS.

Bargains with no rivals. Assortment without a peer at

COWPERTHWAIT'S,
104 West 14th St.

Thursday
January 9-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THEY WANT A GREAT CITY

Business Men of Williamsburg Are Advocates of Consolidation.

COUNTLESS ADVANTAGES IN UNION

Brooklyn Would Be Better as Regards Taxes, Banking, and Other Things Financial — Objection to Resubmission.

If the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Elijah R. Kennedy, S. S. Whitehouse, and the other Brooklynites who are opposed to consolidation and who are now arguing for a resubmission of the question to the people, had visited the Eastern District yesterday afternoon, they would probably have come to view the matter in a different light. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES interviewed several of the leading business men of that section regarding the question of consolidation and the propriety of again referring the matter to the people for an expression of opinion. Every one spoken to in regard to the matter favored immediate consolidation, upon a basis of equal taxation as the only relief for the present needs of Brooklyn.

"I am heartily in favor of consolidation and unalterably opposed to have another vote of the people of Brooklyn on the matter," said William Moger, Vice President of the Henry Batterman Dry Goods Company, Broadway and Graham Avenue. Mr. Moger looks so much like Senator David B. Hill that when his little nephew came into the store yesterday and saw a photograph of New-York's senior Senator on one of the counters, he pointed his hand in the direction of the picture and lustily screamed:

"O mamma, there is Uncle Willy's picture."

Mr. Moger laughed heartily and seemed to enjoy the episode very much.

"The majority of the citizens of Brooklyn," he continued, "earn their living in New-York. Their brains are in New-York making money, and only the body remains in Brooklyn. I think it is only fair that the brains and bodies of this large and daily increasing element should be united. No other two cities of the size and character of Brooklyn and New-York in the world are separate and distinct today.

"If they are not consolidated in the near future, 'westward the star of empire will take its way,' and Chicago, which takes in every cowyard within a radius of ten miles, will wrest from New-York the commercial supremacy of the Western world. It is for our own municipal salvation that we are looking for consolidation. We must have the character of a great city if we mean to prosper.

"Brooklyn is a city nowhere recognized. If one of its residents goes to a foreign State or country, he must needs register from New-York, if he wants to be known as an American. Then our maritime position is incongruous. New-York owns the water as far as the water mark, and if a thief or other petty criminal wishes to escape from the Brooklyn authorities, all he has to do is to go aboard a ferryboat on the Brooklyn side. He is then in New-York is a strange county and cannot be arrested by virtue of a Brooklyn warrant in New-York County. This seems ridiculous, but it is nevertheless a fact.

"The low tax rate of New-York is in my opinion one of the strongest arguments in favor of consolidation. The taxes are lower there than in Brooklyn, because all the wealth is concentrated beyond the river, and if Brooklyn is absorbed in New-York, its citizens must necessarily benefit in a large degree from an equalization of taxes. The residents of Brooklyn are to a great extent the creators of that wealth, as the thousands of workingmen who cross the bridge and the ferryboats to work every morning demonstrates.

"As far as I can see the opponents of consolidation in Brooklyn are very largely composed of selfish politicians, who desire to perpetuate their power and continue to feed at the public crib—men who would lose fat sinecures if the city was annexed to New-York.

"I have grave doubts about the propriety of again referring this question of consolidation to the people. A resubmission or a referendum is merely a move on the part of the politicians. The people decided in favor of consolidation quite recently, and they would do so again if given an opportunity. It would be unwise to do so, however, because, as I remarked before, resubmission is only a scheme to enable tricky politicians to make deals and feather their own nests in future.

"I feel confident that the present Legislature will perfect the arrangements set forth by the voters at large a short time ago, and complete the necessary preliminaries for carrying out all the details incident to the wedding of the two cities.

"Consolidation is also desirable on grounds of economy and retrenchment. Instead of two expensive city governments, as we have now, only one would be necessary if the consolidation of the cities was effected, and this change alone would save vast expenditure every year. To illustrate my argument, take the Sugar Trust for example. See how much cheaper the work is now done by the trust than it was formerly. Instead of having scores of little places scattered around the country with dozens of officers and employes, the whole business is practically conducted by the trust under one roof, and as a result of this consolidation, sugar is now cheaper than it ever was before to my knowledge, and the trust is making millions ever year. What is true of a sugar trust would be true of a city trust, and herein lies the moral for the anti-Consolidationists to study.

"Consolidation would also benefit the working man, the Sunday excursionist, and even the babies. One line of cars under the annexation régime could cover the entire distance by way of the bridges from Harlem to Sheepshead Bay, one power house would suffice, only one fare would be charged, and there would be no getting out and transferring from one car to another after the new East River bridge is built. One franchise would be necessary to build railroads, and an era of cheap traveling would be ushered in before the curtain would fall upon the nineteenth century.

"After its absorption by New-York, the name of Brooklyn would soon be forgotten. Its up-to-date citizens are already getting weary of being looked upon as countrymen. There is only one New-York, and it should be a matter of pride for every Brooklynite to know he is a New-Yorker.

"Consolidation would also effectually put an end to the political careers of bosses like Hugh McLaughlin and Richard Croker. The people would then be the bosses, and their good sense could be depended upon whenever the welfare of the city was at stake.

"The money question is another important argument in favor of consolidation. Few, if any, of our local banks have direct access to the New-York Clearing House. They have to reach the Clearing House through some New-York bank. This is a great drawback to our bankers, which annexation would speedily remedy. Consolidation would not only bring the entire banking business of Brooklyn under the direct supervision of the New-York Clearing House, but it would save our bankers a great deal of trouble and inconvenience. During the recent panic the need of direct access to the Clearing House was felt by many Brooklyn banks. Every bank belonging directly to the Clearing House, upon proof of its solvency, had the combined assistance of the New-York banks, while our local banks in Brooklyn could expect no assistance of this kind, no matter what emergency arose, and in consequence of this discrimination they were forced to stand upon their own individual merits. This was one of the penalties of our not being annexed to New-York. If the latter city is willing to absorb us, and she has shown a very liberal spirit in this direction, it would be the height of folly for us not to embrace the offer and spurn the dilly-dallying tactics of a handful of narrow-minded, selfish politicians."

John Loughran, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of 72 Broadway, was next interviewed by the reporter.

"Put me down as an advocate of consolidation, first, last, and all the time," he said to the reporter. "We want a Clearing House, a Produce Exchange, and a Custom House, and these institutions will not be forthcoming unless Brooklyn is annexed to New-York. This is a business question, as far as Brooklyn is concerned, and if we look at the political side of it we cannot suffer any political loss in the event of consolidation. We have a million of people here, and they are fully competent to take care of themselves under annexation.

"New-York invites us to join her. She does not ask for any entrance fee, and, after a careful study of all the questions involved in the matter, I have come to the conclusion that our welfare and prosperity will be considerably enhanced by consolidation."

A. D. Wheelock, President of the Nassau Trust Company of 101 Broadway, was very busily engaged when the reporter called, and he offered urgent business as an excuse for his brevity.

"Consolidation is inevitable," he said. "The Eastern District has prospered very much since its annexation to Brooklyn, and, if the treatment meted out to it on that historic occasion by Brooklyn be equaled by New-York, its future is safe."

Arthur B. Gritman of the real estate firm of Gritman & Graham, 102 Broadway, is an enthusiastic advocate of consolidation.

"In advocating consolidation," he said, "it is well for the people of Brooklyn to remember that we are not getting under the protection of a strange people, or a strange city. We are joining a city, the residents of whom are endeared to us by ties of blood and early associations. As far as New-York is concerned, this is purely a sentimental question. Hundreds of New-Yorkers, particularly those who reside in the Seventh Ward, would move to the Eastern District if it was annexed. Our water front also would become more valuable in the event of consolidation, and the Eastern District would attract manufacturers from all over America, owing to its superior water front.

"Most of the big trunk lines have yards in Brooklyn, and many industries would spring up there if New-York took us under its protecting wing. These and kindred concerns would then be compelled to pay their share of our taxes, and a great many property owners who are now struggling to retain possession of their little houses would find material relief in this direction.

"Property over in New-York is worth nearly double what it is here, yet, strange to say, the taxes in Brooklyn are about twice as high as they are in New-York. Consolidation would remedy this state of affairs in favor of Brooklyn, and not of New-York. Another great drawback in the shape of getting money would be removed if this municipality was merged into that of New-York. Large money lenders, such as insurance companies and corporations, now discriminate against Brooklyn property. This would not be the case if Brooklyn was consolidated with New-York."

WORK IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EDUCATION BOARD RE-ELECTS MR. MACLAY PRESIDENT.

What Has Been Done During the Past Six Months—New Buildings Affording Room for More Pupils.

The Board of Education held its first meeting for the year yesterday afternoon, and re-elected Robert Maclay President and Arthur McMullin Chief Clerk. President Maclay made a speech, in which he thanked his colleagues for the honor. He then read a report showing the work accomplished by the board during the past six months.

Since last July fifteen new schoolhouses, then under way, have been completed, affording an increased seating capacity of 17,041. Three new buildings, which will be finished by the last of this month, will afford 1,920 additional seatings.

Manual training has been introduced into two large schools, with five departments, and kindergarten classes have been formed in three primary schools, making the number of classes in existence ten.

The average attendance of pupils for November last was 174,000. This was the highest up to that time. The pupils were under the care of 4,128 Principals and teachers, not counting the special teachers. Plans have been drawn for five new school buildings. Four of them will be in the up-town wards. A number of sites for school buildings are now in course of condemnation.

Attention is called in the report to the rapid growth of population in the upper section of the city, and the greater need of school accommodation there. The services of women as Inspectors and Trustees are said to have given great satisfaction. It is recommended that the schoolship St. Mary's be turned over to State care. The amount of money appropriated for school purposes for this year is $5,678,302.59, which is $715,879 more than that appropriated last year.

The School Inspectors reported that they visited Grammar School No. 52, at Inwood, Dec. 19, and found it in an exceedingly dirty condition. The janitress is reported as incompetent and neglectful of duties. "We recommend that she be removed," say the Inspectors. "The Principal reported that a policeman has been sleeping on the lounge in his room, and also that a horse has been stabled in the cellar."

This report was referred to the City Superintendent for further investigation.

FREE LECTURES TO THE PEOPLE

Board of Education's Course Begins To-night in Twenty-four Places.

The second course of the present season's free lectures to the people under the auspices of the Board of Education opens this evening in twenty-four different places. The programme is most varied; all the lectures are interesting and instructive and will be splendidly illustrated.

The following is the programme for to-night:

Grammar School No. 3, Grove and Hudson Streets, E. R. Von Nardroff, "Light and Color," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue, A. C. Maclay, "The Vale of Cashmere," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 10, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, T. C. McClelland, "Niagara," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, Dr. F. A. Lyon, "The House We Live In," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 15, 728 Fifth Street, James Bowie, "The River Thames," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 23, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, J. L. Hurlbut, "Venice," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 27, 206 East Forty-second Street, Frank R. Roberson, "Norway," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 29, Albany and Carlisle Streets, Thomas G. Allen, "Through the Heart of Asia," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 33, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, G. N. Thomassen, "Pictures from Hindoo Life," illustrated.

Primary School No. 35, First Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Henry W. Raymond, "Our Old Navy," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 51, 523 West Forty-fourth Street, J. F. Hopkins, "Nuremburg," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 54, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Miss Mary Proctor, "Giant Sun and His Family," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 64, 2,436 Webster Avenue, Fordham, Prof. Charles Knapp, "The Amusements of the Ancient Romans," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 66, King's Bridge, Dr. E. Murray-Aaron, "The Log of a Wandering Naturalist in the Tropics," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, Heinrich Ries, "The Brick and Pottery Industries of the United States," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 86, Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, Capt. H. E. W. Campbell, "Hawaii," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, "Italy, the Land and the People," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 92, Broome and Ridge Streets, Dr. Wendall C. Phillips, "Colds, Their Perevention, and Treatment," illustrated.

Grammar School No. 96, Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, J. Perry Worden, "Touring Europe on Next to Nothing," illustrated.

Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, Cornelius Van Brunt, "The Wild Flowers in and About New-York City," illustrated.

Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, T. H. Cumming, "The Cathedrals of Europe," illustrated.

Melrose Lyceum, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, A. T. Van Laer, "Masterpieces of Art," illustrated.

Primary School No. 14, 73 Oliver Street, Charles M. Skinner, "Prairie, Mountain, and Shore," illustrated.

Norwich and Worcester Election.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company was held here to-day, with 5,809 shares represented. George H. Ball of Boston, who has been President for eight years, declined re-election to the Board of Directors. The board was elected as follows: Edward L. Davis, Thomas B. Eaton, Josiah H. Clarke, Francis H. Dewey, and A. George Bullock, all of whom are of Worcester; Charles Coggswell of Norwich; William T. Hart of Boston; Edward C. Thayer of Keene, N. H., and Stephen Salisbury of Worcester.

At the Directors' meeting, A. George Bullock was elected President and M. N. Whittemore, Secretary and Treasurer. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. Ball were adopted.

Tried Suicide by Drowning.

Monfello Monferate attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the river from the Barge Office pier. He was rescued and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

DR. BILLINGS SELECTED

Named for Superintendent of the New-York Public Library.

NOW WITH PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

Regarded as an Excellent Selection for the Position—His Career in the Army and Fame as a Bibliographer.

Dr. John Shaw Billings, head of the Department of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, has been selected by the Trustees of the New-York Public Library as Superintendent in Chief of the consolidated libraries, consisting at present of the Lenox, Astor, and the Tilden libraries. He has accepted the position, provided the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania will consent to his resignation from their institution. It has been unofficially announced that this consent had been given, and as soon as this information reaches the Trustees of the New-York Public Library the appointment will be made. The selection of Dr. Billings is looked upon as of the utmost importance, as he is regarded as perhaps the most capable man in the United States for the position.

After having the matter of a selection of a Chief Librarian under consideration for several months, the Trustees of the library authorized the Executive Committee to tender the place to Dr. Billings, through the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Billings hesitated about accepting the offer, fearing that he might thereby inconvenience the authorities of the university. Finally he gave a provisional acceptance. In his letter of acceptance Dr. Billings said that until June 1 he would divide his time between Philadelphia and New-York, spending two days of each week in each city, provided such an arrangement would prove agreeable to both interests concerned.

The matter was brought before the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania at a meeting Tuesday and was referred to Provost Harrison and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who, after deliberation, reported that, though the university could not well spare Dr. Billings and they regretted to dispense with his services, yet the call had been so courteously extended, such a compliment had been paid to the institution, and the field for the exercise of the doctor's talents was so broad in this city that they recommended the assent should be given.

The action of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania was not officially known to the Trustees of the New-York Public Library when they met yesterday afternoon at the Astor Library. There were present at the meeting President John Bigelow, Samuel P. Avery, William Allen Butler, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Prof. Henry Drisler, John L. Cadwallader, Commissioner S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Andrew H. Green, Daniel Huntington, John S. Kennedy, Edward King, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander Maitland, Alexander E. Orr, Stephen H. Olin, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturges, and George L. Rives.

The meeting was private, and after its adjournment Secretary Rives said that the only business of importance transacted was the selection of Dr. Billings. The correspondence between the Executive Committee and Dr. Billings was read to the Trustees, and it was agreed that, although the selection had been made, final action could not be taken until the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania accept the resignation of Dr. Billings. Mr. Rives said that he had heard unofficially that favorable action had been taken by the university authorities. It was deemed but courteous to withhold final action until the official notice is received.

Dr. Billings was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, April 12, 1838. He was graduated at Miami University in 1857, and matriculated at the Ohio Medical College in 1860. After receiving his diploma he settled in Cincinnati, and began the practice of his profession, but in November, 1861, he volunteered for medical service in the army, and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon. He was soon after promoted to be Assistant Surgeon, and until March, 1863, had charge of the military hospitals at West Philadelphia and later at Washington, D. C. He was transferred to active service with the Army of the Potomac, and was with the Fifth Army Corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was placed in charge of the hospitals at Bedlow's Island in this harbor, and at David's Island in the Sound, and was on this duty from October, 1863, to February, 1864. Subsequently he was appointed Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac. He was transferred to the Surgeon General's office in Washington in December, 1864, and remained connected with that office until 1893, when he was retired from the army at his own request, after over thirty years' continuous service. He was appointed Surgeon in the Regular Army, with the rank of Major, in December, 1876.

Upon his retirement from the army he was appointed head of the Department of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania. He is also medical adviser of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Lecturer on Municipal Hygiene at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Dr. Billings is a member of a number of medical and scientific societies, including the American Medical Association and the National Academy of Sciences, and is an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London. He was Vice-President of the National Board of Health in 1879 and 1880, and in 1884 received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburgh. At the meeting of the British Medical Association in London, in 1886, he delivered an important address on "Medicine in the United States." He has been a prolific contributor to medical periodicals, and has published valuable reports on "Barracks and Hospitals," "The Hygiene of the United States Army," and "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States," in the census of 1880.

His great work on which his fame as a bibliographer rests is the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office," which library contains 90,000 volumes. This catalogue is said to be the best and most complete of its kind in the world.

Dr. Billings was recently appointed by the State Department a delegate to the International Conference on Indexing Scientific Literature, which is to be held in London.

In his new position, Dr. Billings will have in his care, what will doubtless eventually be the largest library in the United States. It already numbers over 360,000 volumes, of these the Astor Library contains 265,000, the Lenox Library 80,000, and the Tilden Library about 15,000. The endowment of the consolidated libraries is $3,500,000.

It was said at the meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday that no action had been taken in regard to the site for the new library building, as no definite conclusion had been reached on that subject by the Trustees.

DEATH IN NEWARK OF A FORMER SLAVE

Anthony Jackson, Who Was Once Prosperous, Dies in Poverty.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Anthony Jackson, a former slave, who was born at Mountain View, near Paterson, seventy-eight years ago, died yesterday in poverty in one of two garret rooms he and his wife occupied, at 247 Prince Street. Death was due to paralysis. Jackson was formerly the proprietor of a prosperous livery stable.

His mother was a colored slave, while his father was a white man. Jackson worked as a slave with John Rorrison, at Mountain View, until he was twenty-five years old, when his liberty was given him. He saved money and came here twenty-five years ago and started a livery stable on Brunswick Street. He was doing a good business, when, twelve years ago, he was stricken with paralysis in the throat. His money was spent in trying to cure the throat affection and in providing for himself and wife.

STUDIO EFFECTS SOLD AT AUCTION

A Good Attendance and Fair Prices—Many Quaint Curios—Artists and Amateurs Make Bidding Lively.

Popular interest in the sale by auction of Mr. Chase's studio effects, continued quite as active yesterday afternoon as on Tuesday. The audience that filled the large upper gallery of the American Art Association, was composed of many artists, pupils of Mr. Chase, and a number of prominent curio collectors.

Beginning promptly at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, ran quickly through the very large list of articles, wasting but little time, and keeping the crowd in rare good humor by his witty replies or suggestions, prodding lazy bidders, and bringing out unexpected offers, when the audience became at all apathetic.

The wonderful display of brasses, however, aroused lively competition, many pieces fetching their full value, and, in some instances, more than they could be bought for new. A pewter mug went for quite three times its original cost, and wherever the shape of the piece was at all decorative, the figures rose correspondingly.

With $1,936.75 for the first day's result and the $2,160 that was realized yesterday, the total amount bids fair to come up to expectations. Mr. Shaw, the donor of the Shaw fund, at the Society of American Artists, was a large buyer, and Irving R. Wiles, the well-known artist, secured many beautiful pieces.

Many ladies were among the purchasers, a number of whom were artists. The sale will be continued to-day and to-night, and will include miscellaneous metal objects, shoes, costumes, hangings, draperies, rugs, tapestries, furniture, mirrors, cushions, and picture frames. The paintings, both copies by Mr. Chase after old masters, and originals by well-known European artists, will also be offered.

MR. BELASCO'S MEMORY IS BAD

ADMITS THIS IN THE HEARING OF MISS DAVIS'S SUIT.

The Actress Says She Never Owed Him for Carriage Hire and Never Threatened Mrs. Carter.

The continuation of the hearing in the suit of Miss Kate Davis, the actress, against David Belasco and Charles Frohman, for $5,800 for alleged breach of contract, before ex-Judge Ernest Hall, as referee, in the latter's office, 62 William Street, yesterday, brought out some unexpected testimony. Mr. Belasco first testified that his principal reason for joining the "Miss Helyett" company was that he wished to preserve discipline, which was threatened by Miss Davis's acts of disobedience. At the last hearing, Mr. Belasco swore that he never appeared as a witness in the case of Purvogal against Mrs. Leslie Carter. Yesterday he testified under cross-examination that he may have appeared in this case, but did not remember it.

"Is your memory good or bad?" asked Mr. Burr.

"Well, I can't say it is very good. I do so much mental work I often forget. After I get through writing a play I often forget it."

Mr. Belasco modified his answer to a question asked at a former hearing to the effect that he was always obliged to attend to Miss Davis's whims when he joined the company. The answer he made rather sweeping, he said, because he was riled at Miss Davis's conduct.

Miss Davis then took the stand.

"I never owed Mr. Belasco any money for carriage hire," she said. "The only time he ever furnished me with carriages was once when I and three other persons rode in a coupé. On that occasion Miss Clemens sat in my lap and Mrs. Leslie Carter sat in Belasco's lap."

Miss Davis denied that she stole Mr. Burnham's "fall." She said her "fall" was original.

"Did you ever make squeaky noises on the stage?" asked Lawyer Burr.

"No, Sir; I did not."

"Did you ever say to Mr. Hayman, looking in the direction of the room where Mrs. Carter was supposed to be, 'I'll break her face'?"

"No; it would have been more like me to have done it," replied Miss Davis.

"She means," said Referee Hall, "that, if she contemplated anything of that kind, she would be more apt to do it than she would to tell about it beforehand."

Miss Davis denied that she ever in any way attempted to interfere with other actresses in the company.

Lawyer Rosebault, at the conclusion of the hearing, asked that Miss Davis's statement about the ride in the coupé be stricken out.

"It is a vicious statement, and a vicious introduction of matter which is immaterial," he said.

Referee Hall sustained him and ordered that the testimony be stricken from the records, as it was not germane to the case. The hearing will be resumed Monday.

DEFEAT FOR E. CLARENCE MURPHY

Justice Gaynor Says He Is No Longer on the Bench—A Lesson for Police.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, decided that William Schnitzpahn was entitled to take his seat as Justice in the Third District Civil Court in Lee Avenue, and that the term of Justice E. Clarence Murphy ended at midnight, Dec. 31.

Justice Murphy obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Schnitzpahn and Police Commissioner Welles from interfering with him in the discharge of his duties. Justice Gaynor in his decision finds that the Civil Courts are inferior courts as the meaning of the constitution, and that the offices of Judges thereof expired Dec. 31. Referring to the action of the police, Justice Gaynor recites:

> It only remains to say whether the injunction shall be continued against the police. They had no right to use force in the dispute between these rival claimants, nor by their presence to countenance or encourage it. That they did so to any extent is a dangerous sign. It is the duty of a court not to close its eyes to such occurrences. It is not the business of the police to meddle in such matters, or forcibly interfere with citizens except to arrest them for crime. The contrary has become all to common. The like is not permitted in any free Government in the world, except in some of the large cities of this country, and it will not be permitted there much longer. If the police are advised that one of these claimants is without any judicial authority, it would be quite enough for them to refuse execute his warrants or to bring any prisoners before him.

As Justice Peterson's suit against Gerard B. Van Wart is similar to that of Justice Murphy, Justice Peterson will also be defeated. He says that he will appeal his case.

QUEBEC'S WINTER CARNIVAL

Some of the Attractions to be Offered to Its Visitors This Year.

QUEBEC, Jan. 8.—The preparations for Quebec's grand Winter Carnival, which is to begin Jan. 27 and close Feb. 1, are well advanced, and everybody expects it to surpass any carnival that ever has been given here. It will begin at 9 A. M., Jan. 27 with the opening of the curling bonspiel in the Quebec Skating Rink, open to the world. At 2:30 P. M. the ice fort will be opened by the Lieutenant Governor, J. A. Chapleau, and at 8 P. M. a musical entertainment will be given in the drill hall, with Mme. Albani as the chief artist, 200 choristers, and 100 instrumentalists. The Aberdeen and St. Roch Rinks will be opened in the evening.

During the next three days a number of attractions will be available to visitors, including curling and sliding contests, dancing on skates, snowshoe races, hockey matches, skating races, operatic performances, and masquerade balls, military reviews, and the storming of the ice fort. In the evening fireworks will be displayed, and the carnival will close Feb. 1 with a grand pyrotechnic exhibition.

The patrons of the carnival will be the Governor General of Canada and the Countess of Aberdeen, and the Vice Patron, Lieut. Gov. J. A. Chapleau of the Province of Quebec.

FOR A MORE LIBERAL LAW

The German-American Union's Excise Petition Widely Signed.

NAMES ON THE ROLL NUMBER 65,000

May Extend the Time So as to Increase the Figures to 150,000—Police Commissioner Grant Has Signed.

The German-American Citizens' Union claimed yesterday to have by actual count 65,000 signatures to its monster petition in favor of a more liberal Sunday law.

"And the signature making the even 65,000," exclaimed Secretary Oppenheimer, gleefully, as he rubbed his hands, "is that of Police Commissioner Grant. I sent petition blanks to each of the Commissioners, and Col. Grant's came back by return mail. William Steinway also has signed the petition, not in the name of the firm of Steinway & Sons, but as an individual."

Mr. Steinway's signature was secured by one of Mr. Oppenheimer's best canvassers, S. Lipschutz, formerly chess champion of America. Ehrich Brothers, Adams & Co., and Simpson, Crawford & Simpson have also signed.

"From present indications," said Mr. Oppenheimer, "I expect to have more than 80,000 names before the end of this week. When our canvassers were paid last week they were told to gather in the petition blanks that have been lying in the stores all over the city. These will bring in a rich harvest of signatures."

The original date set for concluding the work of the petition was Jan. 15, but at a meeting of the committee to be held this week it may be decided to extend the time so as to collect over 150,000 signatures.

"You see, this is a popular movement," continued Mr. Oppenheimer. "It comes right from the people themselves."

Speaking individually and not for the Union, the Secretary said: "I think the restriction of the Sunday sale of liquor to the hours between 1 P. M. and 10 P. M., as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce and Excise Reform Association is unsatisfactory.

"As the law stands at the present, the saloons are permitted to be open between midnight and 1 o'clock. To pass a law creating two forbidden hours between 10 P. M. and 12 P. M. would, in my judgment, simply place a permium on violation of the law and subsequent blackmail.

"That portion of the population of New-York which frequents saloons on Sunday night, is, according to experience, not inclined to go home at 10 o'clock, and will certainly be still less inclined to submit to dictation. There is no intrinsic reason why 10 o'clock should be set down as the limit. By that hour all the church services are over and, consequently, no interference with them can be possible.

"The only reason," added Mr. Oppenheimer, with an expressive shrug of his shoulders, "why the hour of 10 should be advocated seems to be that some people think some other people should go home at 10 o'clock. As a matter of fact no such restrictions hold good as regards hotels and clubs; therefore, a very large element of the community would bitterly resent such interference, and consider it as class legislation.

"The raising of the prices of licenses by the Excise Commissioners is not taken very seriously by the liquor dealers of the city.

"It is merely an effort on the part of the Excise Board to save itself," said one of them yesterday. "The Excise Commissioners will before long be decapitated, and the best thing the liquor dealers can do meanwhile is to keep away from the board. The Ohio law, which has been in force since 1888, has proved that the doing away with excise boards has only the best results."

EXCISE BOARD AT CITY HALL.

Called by the Mayor—Bill to Reduce Number of Saloons.

The Excise Commissioners, Messrs. Murray, Woodman, and Harburger, were called by the Mayor yesterday to his office to talk over matters in reference to the Excise Department.

This summons started a story which was to the effect that the Mayor was not at all pleased with the action of the majority of the Excise Board in increasing the license fees without his consent, but it was stated semi-officially that this subject was not discussed at all at the conference in the Mayor's office.

It was learned yesterday that President Murray and Commissioner Woodman of the Excise Commission and President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker of the Police Board have been formulating a bill which provides that there shall be but one saloon to every 400 inhabitants, based on the census of 1890, and that the license fees shall be increased so that hotels shall pay $700 a year, instead of $500, and saloons from $350 to $500 a year.

The purpose is to reduce the number of saloons and increase the license fees. The Mayor has for some time been an advocate of the plan to reduce the number of saloons.

Mayor Strong said in explanation of the visit of the Excise Commissioners that he simply wanted to see them about their report, which they had promised to send him several days ago. "I wanted the information," said the Mayor, "for use in my annual message, but, as the Commissioners did not get it to me in time, I wanted to make sure of it so that I can put it in the special message which I propose to send to the Aldermen in the near future."

Mayor Strong also said that he had not yet read the excise bill proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, but from what he had heard concerning its provisions it seemed to accord with the views that he had expressed in his message.

The Mayor has said often that he was in favor of the reduction of the number of saloons in this city, and of increases in the prices of the licenses.

The report of the Excise Commissioners, when it is made, is expected to furnish data bearing out the action of the board in increasing the cost of licenses. Excise Commissioner Harburger said that he would make a minority report in opposition to the increase.

MORE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

Camden City Officials Said to be Interested in Lighting.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 8.—Additional specifications against city officials were filed by counsel for the investigating committee to-day. They charge that during the past eight years nearly $400,000 has been unlawfully spent for lighting purposes by the City Council.

The Camden Lighting and Heating Company, it is claimed, draws from the City Treasury annually almost one-half of all the taxes collected under the city tax rate. It is also claimed that this corporation is owned and controlled by office holders and ex-office holders and their political allies and friends, and that it has been the custom of the Lighting Committee of the City Council for years past to give out the lighting contracts to the highest, instead of the lowest, bidder.

It is also charged that in order to secure this contract some of the stock of the Lighting Company was given or promised for a very low consideration to one or more members of the City Council. It is alleged that after the contract had been awarded City Councilmen had electric light fixtures placed in their private houses free of cost, or at a low charge.

Gov. Morton's Claim for Cattle.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—A session of the State Board of Claims will be held in Albany beginning next Tuesday morning. The calendar is unusually heavy, containing 157 cases, including one in which Gov. Morton, as plaintiff, seeks to make recovery from the State for certain valuable cattle killed at Ellerslie by order of the tuberculosis department of the State Board of Health prior to the beginning of the Governor's term of office.

THE UNITED STATES A PARTY

Time of the Supreme Court Taken Up Exclusively With Cases Relating to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Litigation to which the United States is a party occupied the attention of the Supreme Court to-day exclusively.

The first case under argument was that of the City of Santa Fé against the United States, appealed by the latter from the Court of Private Land Claims. The City of Santa Fé brought suit before that tribunal to have confirmed to it a tract of land of four square leagues, the centre of which was the public plaza. The claim of the city was founded upon both direct grant from the Spanish Government and the operation of law, the papers of the grant having been destroyed in the Indian insurrection of 1680. About 1,500 heads of families are living upon the land claimed by the city, and hold title under the grant to the municipality. A number of private parties were made defendants to the suit of the city, who, it is alleged, claimed lands in the limits of the grant, and answers were put in by them setting up their claims. The court held adversely to them, and they have taken no appeal in this case. The brief for the City of Santa Fé says:

> "The case is here on the appeal of the United States alone, which insists upon the Court taking notice of the evidence and claims of the other defendants, who have not appealed, based on alleged Spanish and Mexican grants, thus not presuming any grant in Santa Fé."

Argument in the case was made by Assistant Attorney General Don M. Dickinson and Matt G. Reynolds, special assistant to the Attorney General, for the United States, and by Mr. T. B. Catron, who formerly was Delegate in Congress from New-Mexico for the City of Santa Fé.

That argument having been concluded, the somewhat famous case of the United States vs. a certain tract of land in Cumberland, Adams County, Penn., involving the effort of the War Department, acting under an act of Congress, to secure possession, by condemnation, for use as a part of the Gettysburg National Park, of certain portions of the battlefield, over which run the tracks of the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company. Two tracts were sought to be obtained, one of 7.02 acres, for which the jury assessed the damages of the railway company at $30,000; the other of 3.12 acres. The petition to condemn this the lower court ordered to be quashed, and from the judgments in both cases the United States appealed. For the Government, Solicitor General Conrad appeared, and for the railway company Thomas Hart, Jr.

TO FORM AN EDUCATIONAL UNION

A Meeting to be Held for That Object in Albany Next Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—There will be held in the High School here on Jan. 13 a meeting of persons interested in education in general, looking to the formation of an educational union or club in Albany. Secretary Dewey of the Regents' office is the prime mover in the matter.

He says that the need of such an organization is especially felt this Winter, when an effort is to be made to free Albany from the reproach of having no adequate free public library. Mayor Thacher has expressed his warm interest in such a movement, and, with the splendid nucleus of the Young Men's Association and the High School libraries, and with one of the finest reference libraries in the country available in the State Library, Albany, Mr. Dewey believes, could make proper provision at less cost than could any other American city.

He points to the fact that Albany was the first university extension centre registered in this State, has maintained every year its courses always with success, and has now a balance in the treasury for the next course, to begin this month. In a circular letter calling the meeting Prof. Dewey says: "The best informed report that the plan for bringing Union College to Albany seems more and more desirable and practicable the more closely it is studied. In this project the proposed education club would have the deepest practical interest, for the idea is to combine in a single simple organization the many active interests covered by education in its broadest sense, with special regard to libraries, museums, extension teaching, lecture courses, study clubs, and whatever ministers directly to Albany's educational advancement."

IMPROVEMENT IN LABOR CONDITIONS

The Connecticut Bureau Reports Many More Persons Employed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—The report of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1895 says that on July 1, 1895, there were 112,002 employes on the pay rolls of the different establishments of the State, reporting a gain of 13,385, or 13.57 per cent. over the number employed in the same establishments in 1894, and a decrease of 4.04 per cent. from the number in 1892.

Of the 167 establishments making general changes in wage rates, there were 33 which increased rates, 106 made partial or full restoration of former rates, and 28 reduced wages.

The number of employes affected by advances in wage rates was 2,624, or 2.34 per cent. of the whole number reporting; the average rate of increase being 8.52 per cent.

The number of employes whose wages were restored was 20,190, or 18.03 per cent. of the whole number reporting, and the average 8.05 per cent.

The number affected by reductions in wage rates was 1,287, or 1.15 per cent. of the whole number reporting; the average reduction being 8.53 per cent.

ONE MAN WILL BE DISCHARGED

Result of an Inquiry into the Conduct of a Texas Military Company.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 8.—The Board of Inquiry in the matter of the Dallas Artillery Company, growing out of the failure of the company to turn out in parade and fire a salute in honor of Gov. Culberson on the opening day of the State Fair, has rendered its report.

While it was made plain that many members of the company did not like the Governor's attitude on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight, it was not positively proved that they openly refused to turn out and do him honor because of the prize fight issue.

The company is exonerated, with the exception of C. C. Weichsel, who, in the opinion of the board, should be dishonorably discharged from the Volunteer Guard of Texas.

ABANDONED BY HER CREW

The British Steamer Ealing on Shore near Isaac's Harbor.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8.—The schooner Lorne has reached Isaac's Harbor, bringing information that the name of the steamer which went ashore on Southeast breaker Monday night is the British steamer Ealing. None of the crew was on board, and all of their clothing was gone.

A dispatch from St. Johns, New Foundland, says the Ealing passed there Friday night, bound for New-York, with a load of copper ore.

It is supposed that the crew landed on some neighboring island.

The Ealing is of 2,026 tons gross, and is owned by Watts, Ward & Co., of London. She was commanded by Capt. Meek. She was built in 1882 at Blyth.

Two Minor Appointments.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—William Wolf of Saratoga County has been appointed clerk to the Chief Protector in the department of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission, at a salary of $1,200 per annum.

Charles Bernstein has been appointed from the State civil service eligible list junior physician at the Rome Custodial Asylum. He is now employed in that institution.

LOWNDES TAKES OFFICE

Inauguration of the New Governor of Maryland.

HE PROMISES TO BE INDEPENDENT

Declares He Will Bear in Mind that Democratic Votes Elected Him—Advocates Certain Reforms.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—Lloyd Lowndes was formally inaugurated as the successor of Gov. Frank Brown shortly after noon today. Party lines were blotted out. Hundreds of lifelong and well-known Democrats were conspicuous in and about the State House, many of whom had voted for Mr. Lowndes. Then, too, in addition to witnessing the inauguration of the first Republican Governor in thirty years, hundreds were attracted by the prospect of seeing the new order in the Legislature. The old faces which have been seen in the lobbies, in the State House rotunda, in the Speaker's room, and in the committee rooms for almost a generation, had given place to a new set, composed mainly of young men, most of them new to office and strangers to the State capital.

Thirty years ago to-day the General Assembly of Maryland, which had been elected in 1864, and called in extra session at the beginning of 1866, adjourned sine die. That Legislature was nearly unanimously Republican in both branches. From then until now the Democrats have had a majority of the members of both houses.

Mr. Lowndes was escorted to the State House at noon, where the inauguration took place in the Senate Chamber in the presence of the Senators, the members of the House of Delegates, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Lowndes said:

> After a most exciting campaign, I, as the candidate of the Republican Party, have been chosen your Executive by a phenomenal uprising of the people, who, discontented with the present order, subordinated politics to good government. We are now confronted with many important questions, which, if we would solve satisfactorily, we must remember the high importance of our position, and not be tempted to compromise our duty for partisan advantage.
>
> As a party we can only hope to strengthen ourselves by serving the public honestly and well. We, who have been invested with the executive and legislative power of the State, are the trustees of the people, and what we do should be for their interests.
>
> The elective franchise is one of the most sacred rights of a citizen, which cannot be too jealously guarded. Our election laws should be amended and so framed as to insure to the people absolutely fair registration, to guarantee to every voter the privilege of casting his vote with the right to have that vote honestly counted, and to secure to the people honest machinery of elections without any advantage to the party in power.
>
> The use of money at elections, beyond the necessary expenses, is corrupting; its increasing use in this State is demoralizing, and calls for the especial consideration of this General Assembly. Violations of these laws should be clearly defined, the method of proof facilitated, and prompt and severe punishment should follow conviction.
>
> While some of our State officials should give way to those more closely allied in principle to the party in power, yet we should heed the demand for civil service reform, and extend, wherever practicable in this State and its principal cities, the merit system of appointments to office.
>
> I should be glad to see the right of selection of many of our public officers restored to the people wherever it can be done with a due regard for the public interest, this being in harmony with our theory of government and a safeguard against centralization of political power in the hands of the Governor.
>
> The colored people of our State should be protected in the enjoyment of those rights and privileges of citizenship which they have under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and be assisted in their laudable efforts for advancement. They have a right to ask at our hands a fostering of the present system of separate free schools for their children, with teachers of their own race, if they so desire them.
>
> While I am deeply indebted for my election to the political party to which I belong, yet I am aware, unless I had the support of many independent thinkers, I could not have been successful, and, while I shall try to do my part toward my party, I shall also remember that I am the Governor of the whole people of Maryland, and as such give all due consideration.

At the conclusion of the address the oath was administered.

SAYS THE POLICE "PROTECTED" HER

A Philadelphia Woman Before the Investigating Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Senatorial investigating committee to-day continued its inquiry into alleged abuses of the police authorities.

The principal witness was Mrs. Mattie Myers, who for over three years conducted a questionable resort, and who declared that she paid the police every week for protection. When the payments ceased, the woman stated she was arrested and sent to prison, and after being incarcerated for a week was discharged.

Mrs. Myers testified that it cost $100 to secure her release, the money being paid to Lewis Hutt, a lawyer, and to the private detective of the District Attorney. She was taken to court, and upon paying another $25 to the private detective for "the purpose of getting $500 bail," the matter was dropped.

The witness declared she had made two attempts previously to reach the committee in order to testify, but that she was intercepted by unknown persons, who told her "her case was ended."

Ingiving her testimony Mrs. Myers named Bernstein as the "private detective," but she was evidently mistaken, as a city detective by that name appeared before the committee and she said he was not the man.

The other testimony related principally to the participation of the police in politics, and to their acceptance of "silence" money from "speak-easy" proprietors.

James L. Hartnett supplemented his evidence with a declaration that Magistrate Poole secured the release from court of George W. Smith, a "policy" dealer, after the latter had pleaded guilty. Smith told the witness this cost his "backer" $100.

MILES ADAMS MADE RESTITUTION

Paid to Westchester County the Amount of the Alleged Frauds.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The report of the Committee on Superintendents of the Poor and Asylums of the Board of Supervisors, charging the Superintendent of the Poor, Miles Adams, with putting in bills of fictitious firms for supplies to the Almshouse, was the principal topic of talk today here and elsewhere in the County of Westchester, where Mr. Adams is so well and favorably known.

The matter, bad as it was on its face, was given a worse aspect by the discovery that since the committee discovered the alleged fraud the Superintendent paid into the County Treasury the amount of those claims, about $1,500, and this was regarded by many as a virtual admission by him of the fraud.

At the meeting of the Supervisors this morning Supervisor Gilbert M. Todd of Sing Sing offered a resolution that the Committee on Superintendents of the Poor and Asylums make a thorough investigation of the County Almshouse for the years 1893-4-5, during which period Mr. Adams was Superintendent. This was laid over until next Monday, to which time also the adoption of the committee's report was postponed.

Luncheon at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—At a luncheon given today by the Misses Morton at the Executive Mansion the following were the invited guests: Misses Corning, Murphy, L. Hun, S. Parker, Walsh, Lansing, Reed, F. Jones, Ward, Battershall, A. Martin, and Morton.

Another Junior Evening School.

The junior evening school at 237 East Thirty-seventh Street was opened last Friday evening. Free tuition in spelling, reading, writing, and business arithmetic is given in this school to girls fourteen years old or over. Foreign women are also taught English.

BRIGHT RAILWAY OUTLOOK

State Commissioners Take a Very Optimistic View.

FREIGHT EARNINGS HAVE INCREASED

Casualties Fewer than in Previous Years—Complaints Passed Upon—Further Legislation Deemed Necessary.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has completed its annual report for the year 1895. The board states that the summary of the past year affords much ground for encouragement. The increase in freight traffic has been general. The passenger traffic on steam roads has not increased, and the conclusion reached from these facts is that, while business is better, it is not enough better to warrant a return to normal conditions in business and pleasure travel. The anticipation of continued improvement is warranted by the outlook.

The report on the financial operations of the railroads is for the year ended June 30, 1895. The increase of earnings for 1895 was $1,241,039; decrease in operating expenses, $702,970; increase in net earnings from operation, $1,944,010. The decrease in net earnings for 1894 was $4,364,171, while the decrease in income from operation that year was $10,399,511, showing that $6,035,340 of the loss was made up by a reduction in operating expenses which have, therefore, been reduced nearly $7,000,000 since June 30, 1893. Capital stock shows a decrease this year of $12,812,614; cost of road and equipment, decrease, $19,672,129; funded debt, decrease, $1,264,021; non-funded debt, increase, $13,941,656.

The changes in capital stock, funded debt, and cost of road and equipment are due to reorganizations and consequent readjustments, resulting in the depreciation of credits to assets. The percentage of dividends declared on capital stock is 2.63, against 2.69 in 1894. The decrease in number of passengers carried during 1895 was 1,262,175, and in the number carried one mile 711,863,058. This is in part accounted for by the World's Fair traffic reported for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Freight business, on the other hand, shows an increase of 1,475,777,099 in the number of tons carried one mile.

On the whole, the figures for 1895 are indicative of returning prosperity and of much more favorable results in 1896. A comparison of the receipts and expenditures, exclusive of dividends, of the principal steam roads operating in this State and representing four-fifths of the total mileage for the quarters ended Sept. 30, 1894, and 1895, shows a gratifying increase of business in favor of 1895.

The increase in gross earnings from operation was $3,940,915, and in operating expenses, $2,165,698, making an increase in net earnings from operation of $1,775,217. The total receipts and disbursements show an increase of $3,956,275 in receipts and $2,466,032 in disbursements, making an increase in net income to be passed to the dividend-paying account of $1,490,243.

Only one road shows a deficit in operating expenses. The Erie Road gains over $190,000 in the net result, and the New-England Road changes from a net deficit of $66,000 in 1894 to a surplus of nearly $70,000 in 1895. The tables, which show in detail these comparisons, indicate generally that the business for this quarter of 1895 was about equal to that of the corresponding quarter of 1893, when the World's Fair traffic was at its height.

The board has disposed of a greater volume of business during the past year than in any other year of its existence. The railroad companies, as a rule, promtly complied with the board's recommendations in the matter of complaints, and there was no occasion to seek an enforcement of the board's orders through the courts.

There were no cases before the board of any importance during the year regarding overcharges in the matter of freight transportation. The few complaints presented were either amicably adjusted or were found, upon investigation, to be without merit. Three complaints have been made relative to passenger charges. One was against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company of New-York, disputing the right to collect a five-cent fare from passengers riding on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford cars between the Willis Avenue Station, on the latter road, and the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station on the elevated road. The board decided the case adversely to the complainants, and this decision is to be reviewed by the courts. The second case was against the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad relative to the alleged overcharge and the giving of rebate tickets to be redeemed within one hour after receipt. This case is still pending, but is likely to be amicably settled.

The third case was against the Pelham Park and City Island surface street railroads of New-York City for charging a ten-cent fare. The complainants contended that the companies were practically identical in organization and operation, and that they returned to a pretended seperate existence in August last to avoid the consequences of the Pelham Park act, the act annexing a part of Westchester County to the City of New-York, and the act prohibiting the charging of more than 5 cents within the limits of a city or incorporated village.

The board, not passing upon the question of separate existence or method of operation of the defendant companies, dismissed the complaint, on the ground that neither the act by which the City of New-York acquired what is known as the Pelham Park, nor the Annexation act of 1895, had the effect of compelling the defendant company or companies to charge but a single fare of 5 cents. It is understood the complainants will take steps to have the decision reviewed by the courts.

The questions involved in this case are new and somewhat novel, and a determination of the effect of the Annexation act and of the Park act upon the rate of fare by railroads brought within the city limits by said acts is desirable.

The articles of organization of the new Joint Traffic Association, which were adopted by the thirty-one trunk lines that are parties thereto, Nov. 19, 1895, and went into effect Jan. 1, 1896, have been published. The objects of the organization, as set forth in the agreement, are "to co-operate with each other and adjacent transportation associations, to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares, rules, and regulations on State and inter-State traffic, to prevent unjust discrimination and to secure the reduction and concentration of agencies, and the inrtoduction of economies in the conduct of the freight and passenger business."

The effort to amend the fifth section of the Inter-State Commerce law so as to legalize pooling having failed, the above-mentioned agreement has been entered into as the best possible substitute, in view of the restrictions of existing laws, it having been carefully prepared, so it is claimed, to avoid conflicting with or violating any National or State laws. Upon the subject of pooling this board replied to an inquiry of the Inter-State Commerce Commission Nov. 22, 1892, as follows:

> The board considers it both advisable and practicable to amend the fifth section of the act to regulate commerce, legalize such contracts between existing roads as would tend to diminish unlawful discrimination and preference of rates, and to maintain legally authorized and reasonable rates. It feels that the prohibition of pooling should be repealed and that the practice should be permitted under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Nothing has occurred to alter the opinion then expressed, and the board believes that if the purposes of the Joint Traffic Association are strictly carried out much benefit will accrue to shippers through the maintenance of uniform and stable rates and that the railroad companies will secure greater economy in management.

The railroads of this State are constantly improving in the matter of permanent maintenance of way, and, notwithstanding the financial depression, many betterments were added upon all the main lines during the year, looking to increased safety in transportation. The tendency toward the use of heavier rails is noticeable upon all the principal lines. Eighty-pound rails are not now considered extra weight. Ninety and a hundred pound rails are in use to a considerable extent, and will probably in future be the standard weight upon all passenger tracks of the trunk lines which operate fast trains. In the use of ballast there is a wide difference of opinion as between broken stone and good gravel. In some instances roadmasters, who have had experience with both, strongly favor gravel of walnut size, contending that it furnishes an easier roadbed for traffic and is not so expensive to keep in first-class condition. The strongest argument in favor of broken stone is the increased comfort to passengers by the absence of dust.

A few of the roads still retain stub switches. The board recommends their speedy removal, and the substitution of split point or some other safety switch, as required by the railroad law. Generally speaking, the railroads of this State are abreast of the times in the use of all recognized safety devices, both in maintenance of way and equipment of rolling stock.

During the year sixty-four persons were killed and eighty injured at grade crossings, a decrease of thirty in the number killed and fifteen in the number injured, as compared with the preceding year. This is an indication that the persistent efforts of the board in the direction of greater security at grade crossings are producing beneficial effects. The enactment of a comprehensive statute for the gradual abolition of all grade crossings in the State under direction of some constituted authority, and the prevention of the establishment of additional grade crossings, either in the construction of new railroads or the laying of new highways, has been annually recommended. The slight difference of opinion between the Railroad Commissioners and the representatives of the various companies regarding the apportionment of expense can be very easily and satisfactorily settled by the Legislature, and should not prevent immediate and favorable action upon the grade-crossing question. The board has prepared a bill embodying its views on this question.

Of the 241,844 freight cars owned in this State, 51,136 are now equipped with air brakes and 116,094 with automatic couplers of the most approved type. The board finds that the tendency is still in the direction of greater strength in the construction of passenger cars, to enable them to better withstand the shock of collision and accident. The experience of recent accidents emphasizes the desirability of strengthening the construction of cars used for passenger traffic. Especially is this true in the case of the accidents at Rome and Preble. Thirteen passengers were killed and fourteen injured during the past year by having their feet caught in guard rails or frogs, as compared with two killed and nine injured during the year 1894.

The number of railroad casualties has been steadily decreasing for several years. The number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, for the year ending June 30, 1895, as appears from the accompanying table, was materially less than in 1894, which year also showed a decrease as compared with 1893.

The totals for the three years are as follows:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Killed	742	723	694
Injured	2,288	1,821	1,126

Although the effort has been made to eliminate accidents of a trivial nature from the tables, nevertheless a large proportion of the injured class, fully one-half, may still be characterized as trivial. Of the number killed during the year of all classes, only 62 met death from causes beyond their own control, 60 of whom were employes and 1 was a passenger. The number of this class in 1894 was 88, 29 of whom were passengers, indicating increased precautions for safety on the part of the railroad companies. The number killed from their misconduct or incaution was 603 in 1895 and 523 in 1894; injured, 875 in 1895 and 1,136 in 1894. Of these totals, 341 of the killed in 1895 were walking on the tracks, of whom 55 were employes, and 283 in 1894, including 55 employes. From these figures it appears that the greater number killed in the manner above described were trespassers, who met death because they were where they had no right to be. Seven passengers were killed last year while attempting to get on or off trains in motion, 6 fell from trains in motion, and 3 were killed while crossing the tracks going to or from their trains. Derailments and rear-end collisions caused 22 deaths and injuries to 92 persons in 1895. The deaths from these causes in 1894 were 45, and the number injured 195. The number of persons killed while intoxicated in 1895 was 22; injured, 11, as against 34 killed and 37 injured in 1894. On street railroads operated by mechanical tractions 54 persons were killed last year and 214 injured, while on street roads operated by animal power 59 persons were killed and 247 injured. In 1895 the steam roads carried 161,792,752 passengers, the elevated roads 241,146,487, and the street roads 560,409,498. In New-York City the elevated roads carried 187,514,985 passengers, and the street roads 289,683,432. In Brooklyn the elevated roads carried 53,251,922 passengers, and the street roads 153,520,579.

The prohibition of increase of capital stock by a railroad corporation, except upon the written approval of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, was designed to prevent so called stock watering. Without accompanying restrictions regarding the original capitalization of the company and the regulation of the issue of bonds it is practically of little or no avail. The law should be changed so that a stop could be put to the practice of floating securities which at best can only have a prospective value.

The board has not yet seen an ideal electric car fender. The problem of regulating and controlling the speed of trolley cars in cities is being considered.

A comparative summary of the business of 1894 and 1895 is given in the following table:

	For the Year Ended June 30, 1894.	For the Year Ended June 30, 1895.
Gross earnings from operation	$197,957,031	$199,198,355
Operating expenses	137,040,574	136,337,603
Net earnings from operation	60,916,741	62,860,751
Income from other sources	7,584,135	7,128,186
Interest paid and accrued	32,270,493	31,110,172
Taxes	7,365,336	7,862,480
Miscellaneous	2,012,993	2,843,503
Dividends declared	19,793,009	19,079,843
Surplus	2,017,654	147,828
Capital stock	737,878,692	727,066,078
Funded debt	733,627,524	732,363,503
Other liabilities	85,418,795	99,360,452
Cost of road and equipment	1,411,249,576	1,391,577,446
Miles of road in New-York State, main line	7,991	8,032
Tons of freight carried one mile	16,373,354,932	17,849,132,031
Passengers carried one mile (exclusive of elevated roads)	3,751,553,970	3,040,238,561

The following is a condensed statement of the reports of the street surface roads:

	For the Year Ended June 30, 1894.	For the Year Ended June 30, 1895.
Capital stock	$56,261,928	$89,693,689
Funded debt	77,774,729	80,689,423
Con-funded debt	9,216,834	12,056,519
Cost of road and equipment	161,007,474	170,647,265
Gross earnings from operation	23,911,025	25,477,227
Operating expenses	15,418,847	16,628,451
Net earnings from operation	8,492,177	8,848,775
Income from other sources	576,021	942,960
Taxes and miscellaneous	1,000,211	1,095,472
Interest	2,367,060	2,911,115
Dividends	1,577,107	1,903,772
Rentals	3,301,896	3,620,245
Surplus for the year	812,097	171,130

The board recommends amendments to the railroad law as follows: Empowering the board to certify the whole or a part of the route proposed by a new corporation, or to compel an existing corporation to build such additional lines as are deemed to be required by public convenience and necessity; an amendment to Section 90 subjecting extensions to the provisions of Section 59; compelling all passenger and drawing room or sleeping cars on steam surface railroads and all passenger cars on elevated railroads to be lighted by gas or electricity; compelling the blocking of guardrails and frogs with some suitable device; defining the character of fences to be erected by railroad companies between railroad and private property; compelling the use of fenders on street surface cable or electric cars, and generally regulating the operation of such roads as to speed, use of air or power brakes, and other safety appliances.

New-York Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society held its annual meeting Tuesday evening, closing up the accounts of the old year and starting on the ninety-second year of its existence. John A. King presided. Reports were read from the different committees in office.

The society is said to be out of debt and to have a surplus. An effort will be made in the Spring to start a subscription list for the society's new building.

With one exception, the old board of officers was re-elected for the ensuing year. The exception is John A. Weeks, who resigned as First Vice President, J. Pierpont Morgan taking his place.

The officers are: John A. King, President; John S. Kennedy, Vice President; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, Foreign Secretary; Edward F. Delancey, Domestic Secretary; Andrew Warner, Recording Secretary; Robert Shell, Treasurer, and William Kalby, Librarian.

Work of the Mercantile Exchange.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange held its annual meeting and installation of officers Tuesday at the Exchange, Harrison and Hudson Streets. The Treasurer's report stated that the mortgage on the building had been reduced by $5,000 during the year, leaving a balance of $155,000.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Exchange. More offices in the Exchange Building have been let, causing an increase of $2,000 in the rentals over 1894. There were thirty-two applications for membership during the year. The report of the gratuity fund was that there were eleven deaths during the past year, making a total of 106 deaths since the fund was established in 1882.

ANDREW JACKSON'S DAY

The Battle of New-Orleans Recalled by All Good Democrats.

AN OVERWHELMING ENGLISH DEFEAT

Flags Displayed on Public Buildings—The Famous Victory a Topic in Schools and at Dinners.

All good Democrats remembered that yesterday was Andrew Jackson's Day in their calendar, and that in the world's record of important events it was the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

The battle of New-Orleans was peculiar in that it was fought between the American and English forces some time after peace had been declared between the countries by the Commissioners at Ghent. It was of great importance in that it prevented the English from gaining and retaining a foothold in the Mississippi Valley, and decided that from thenceforth the great valley belonged indisputably to the people of the United States.

All over the United States the immediate effect of the news of the battle was electric, and it was enhanced by the news of peace, which arrived a few days later.

Gen. Jackson's success at New-Orleans would have forever immortalized him in the history of this country, even if he had thereafter done nothing more to command the veneration of his countrymen.

The burning of the City of Washington by the British was intended chiefly as an insult, and had only a slight military significance. But the expedition against New-Orleans was inteded to make a permanent conquest of the lower Mississippi Valley and to secure for Great Britain the western bank of the river.

The fall of Napoleon had set free some of Wellington's finest troops for service in America, and in December, 1814, a force of 12,000 men, under command of Wellington's brother-in-law, the gallant Sir Edward Pakenham, was landed at New-Orleans. To oppose these veterans of the Spanish Peninsula Jackson had 6,000 troops.

After considerable preliminary manoeuvring and skirmishing, Jackson intrenched himself in a strong position near the Bienvenu and Chalmette plantations and awaited the approach of the enemy.

Pakenham was unwise enough to try to overwhelm Jackson by a direct assault on Jan. 8, 1815. In less than half an hour the British were in full retreat, leaving 2,600 of their number killed and wounded. Among the slain was Pakenham.

The American loss was only eight killed and thirteen wounded. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has a battle been fought between armies of civilized men with so great a disparity of loss.

It was also the most complete and overwhelming defeat that any English army has ever experienced.

The day was celebrated yesterday by the flying of flags from the public buildings, by a reference to Gen. Jackson and his famous battle in the public schools, and by speeches and toasts to his memory by ardent Democrats and others, at dinners in commemoration of Jackson and his many successes.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812 FOR PEACE.

They Adopt Resolutions to be Sent to Queen Victoria.

Representatives from different States of the Society of the Daughters of the War of 1812 met yesterday at the Everett House to celebrate Gen. Jackson's victory at the battle of New-Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815.

The founder of the society, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, was present as the guest of honor. Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, Historian General of the Historic Council, presided.

The occasion was marked by a stirring address delivered by Mrs. Edward Roby of Chicago, who came here expressly to speak upon the subject of the present differences existing between the United States and Great Britain. Mrs. Roby is the founder of the woman's organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is noted for her boundless enthusiasm in regard to patriotism and American rights. When she rose to speak her breast fairly glittered with badges of the various patriotic societies of which she is a member.

She suggested that resolutions praying for peace be adopted by the society and sent to Queen Victoria through Secretary Olney. She added:

> Let us request of Queen Victoria that the present difficulty be submitted to arbitration, and express ourselves as opposed to war between English-speaking countries. We are tired of giving our sons for gunpowder. We can ask for peace as no other women can. We have given men of our families to two wars already in which we have conquered England. If necessary, I for one am ready to send my two sons and husband to war again, and I will go, too.
>
> I think it is wrong for politicians to say that there are too many men in the world, and that it would not be any harm to kill off a large number of them. I think they are wrong in aiding and abetting in bringing about war. Though we represent both the North and South, I can say to our Southern members that in case of war with England the North and the South would fight patriotically together to save their flag, their homes, and their country.

The society adopted Mrs. Roby's suggestion as to resolutions, and she and Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Darling were appointed a committee to draft them. Mrs. Roby was also appointed sole delegate to take the resolutions to Washington and present them to Secretary Olney, with the request that he transmit them to Queen Victoria. Mrs. Roby said she would go to Washington early next week.

Reports were read from Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, where State societies are already organized, and also reports by the Secretary General from the States where societies are being formed.

The names of the State Presidents who were present or represented were Mrs. Louis W. Hall, Mrs. Edward Roby, Mrs. S. A. Webster, Mrs. Richardson, and Mrs. Russel. Honorary officers present were Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Louis J. Allen, and Mrs. John H. King.

Badges were presented by the society to the founder of the society, and also to Mrs. S. A. Webster of Ohio in recognition of her financial aid. The presentations were made by Mrs. Roby and Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

Others present at the meeting were Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Ludin, Miss Franklin, Mrs. De Volney Everett, Miss Florence T. Adams, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. John W. Lovell, Miss Bigley, Miss Masac, Mrs. H. T. Bartlett, Mrs. Neilbur, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Hewitt, and Mrs. Jarvis.

An address was delivered by Mrs. Darling, who spoke of the growth of the society, since it was started in 1891. She stated that the various State societies were all holding meetings in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans yesterday, and the anniversary of the inception of the society.

A reception and luncheon followed the business meeting. No officers were elected.

ONLY FOUR VETERANS LIVING.

Tributes Paid to Soldiers of the War of 1812.

The Society of the War of 1812 held its annual session yesterday afternoon in the Governor's room in the City Hall, in accordance with its custom of meeting on Jackson's Day, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Major Henry Chauncey, and Commodore David Banks were selected as the Board of Administration.

Obituary notices of the late Commodore Henry Bruce and Elias G. Covenhoven of the war of 1812 were read. There are only four veterans of the war of 1812 now living.

There are ninety members in the society, descendants of the veterans of the war of 1812.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Howland Pell, Col. R. E. Prime, Charles A. Schermerhorn, W. A. Shelton, John B. Townsend, George W. Olney, George R. Shieffelin, A. Van Wyck Van Vechten, George Sandford Wylie, F. S. Tallmadge, Charles Isham, John Lawrence, Major J. Van Rensselaer Hoff, the Rev. F. Landon Humphrey, and Morris P. Ferris.

The society will have its annual dinner Feb. 15.

ALBERT A. NELLIS EXONERATED

HE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATH OF MRS. RUNNETT.

Joseph Katz Refused to Swear to the Stories He Had Told—He Is Held on a Charge of Bigamy.

A Coroner's jury yesterday exonerated Albert A. Nellis of having been in any way connected with the death of Mrs. Jennie Runnett, who was found dead in the area of his house at 276 West Fifty-eighth Street, Dec. 28. When the evidence had been submitted to the jury, it found a verdict exculpating Nellis in four minutes.

Nellis had been held on the strength of statements made to Coroner Hoeber by Joseph Katz. Katz was in court yesterday, but refused to swear to the stories that he had formerly told the Coroner.

Acting Captain Vredenburg testified that the only thing in the nature of evidence against Nellis that the police had was the statements of Katz, and that Katz, who had served a term in Sing Sing for perjury, was unworthy of belief. Policeman Lang, who had worked on the case, corroborated the Captain's testimony, and said that Katz's reputation was a bad one.

Miss Florence Atherton told of the finding of Mrs. Runnett's body in the area and was corroborated by Mary de Goicoura, a daughter of Mrs. Nellis by her first husband. Mrs. Nellis testified to Nellis's whereabouts during the evening on which Mrs. Runnett died.

Direct evidence of how Mrs. Runnett met her death was given by Moses Morrison, a young negro, who lives at 227 West Thirty-second Street. He said he was passing Nellis's house at the time of Mrs. Runnett's death.

"When I was passing the house," he said, "I saw a woman go up the stoop. She seemed to stagger like. She rang the bell and no one seemed to answer it. Then she stood up on the side of the stoop and tried to look into the window. I didn't know what she was doing there and I thought it must be a peddler or something like that. So, when I was passing, I called out: 'Hello, Peepin' Tom.' The woman tried to turn and look at me and she fell down."

"Into the area?" asked a juryman.

"Into the area, I suppose. That's the last I saw of her."

"And you made no attempt to go near her?"

"No, sir. I ran off."

Morrison said he determined to be a witness at the inquest when he had seen Katz's statement in the papers; that, knowing it to be false, he had communicated with Mrs. Nellis and her lawyer, and had told his story to them.

"Why didn't you go to the police with your story?" was asked.

"Well," he answered, "I saw what trouble Katz got into by going to the police, and I thought I'd keep out of it."

Ferdinand Katz of 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, father of Joseph Katz, testified that Joseph "was no good, and past redemption."

Joseph Katz asked permission to question his father. The Coroner said he would allow him to do so if he would repeat his sworn statement.

"I don't mean to go back on my statement," Katz said. "All I say is that I won't go on that stand until that other witness is found."

The father was then excused.

"Now, Mr. Joseph Katz, will you go on the stand?" Hoeber asked.

"No, Sir!" said Katz, defiantly.

Katz's character was further besmirched when it was learned that he was a bigamist. His wives were at the hearing yesterday.

J. A. Hodge, Nellis's lawyer, wanted to introduce Katz's record in evidence.

"It's not necessary," said Coroner Hoeber, "and I may as well tell Mr. Nellis's lawyers that we might as well close the case here. We have plenty of witnesses, but they can only testify to talk, report and gossip."

Coroner Hoeber charged the jury in favor of Mr. Nellis. The jury found that Mrs. Runnett came to her death by falling from the stoop, and exonerated Nellis from being in any way responsible for her death.

Katz was arraigned in the Centre Street Court after the Coroner's inquest, charged with bigamy. Both women whom Katz had at different times married appeared against him. They stood close together while the complaint was being drawn and appeared to be on the best of terms.

Assistant District Attorney J. F. McManus appeared for the prosecution. The evidence showed that Katz married Amelia Abrahams on Sept. 12, 1886, in Apollo Hall, in Clinton Street. The Rev. D. Loewenthal performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Katz said that she always believed herself to be Mrs. Joseph Kramer, as that was the name under which Katz courted and married her. Four years later, in 1890, she said he deserted her, and shortly afterward she heard that he was going about among his and her friends saying that his wife was dead and collecting money to pay her funeral expenses. Later in the same year Katz was arraigned before Police Justice Hogan, in the Essex Market Court, charged with perjury. He was sent to Sing Sing for two and a half years.

After his release Katz was married on Nov. 21, 1895, in St. Patrick's Cathedral to Kate Shea of 426 West Fifty-sixth Street. Father William J. B. Daly performed the ceremony.

The proceedings in the Magistrate's court yesterday were brief, and after Magistrate Deuel had heard the main charges Katz waived examination and was held in default of $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of bigamy.

THE PRINCETON-HARVARD DEBATE

It Will Be Held in Cambridge, Mass., March 13 Next.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the Princeton Committee of the Harvard-Princeton Intercollegiate Debating Association to-day, it was finally decided to hold the annual debate with Harvard on March 13 at Cambridge, and Princeton chose the affirmative of the question recently submitted by the Harvard Committee, which is, "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all the legal-tender notes." Harvard will be informed of this action of the Princeton Committee to-morrow.

An important step was taken by the committee in allowing graduate students to enter the contest with Harvard. Heretofore Princeton has steadily refused to enter graduates for these debates, holding that the contests should be between the undergraduates. Harvard, however, has insisted upon debating her post-graduates, and Princeton has consequently been placed at a great disadvantage. This year all graduate students will be invited to enter the preliminary contest, and it is expected that many theological students will accept the invitation. With their aid Princeton hopes to wipe out the stain of defeat suffered at the hands of Harvard last year.

Considerable enthusiasm is already manifested in the coming contest, and everything will be done to maintain Princeton's high position in forensic excellence. The preliminary contest will be held on Feb. 12, and the final inter-hall contest to chose Princeton representatives will take place Feb. 15.

Collector Kilbreth Explains.

Collector Kilbreth said yesterday that the dispatch from Washington which gave his name among the delinquent Collectors should not be construed to mean that his accounts were behind. On the contrary, he has taken special care to make prompt daily returns to the Treasury Department. The allusion is to statements regarding bonded and warehouse goods. They have only statistical value and have nothing to do with money accounts. It is not possible to complete them daily, but they are compiled as rapidly as the data become available. The delinquency thus consists merely of inevitable delays in work that cannot be hurried, and which is in no sense urgent.

Tax Commissioners Not Agreed.

The Tax Commissioners disagreed yesterday about the appointment of ex-Assemblyman Robert Miller to the vacancy caused by the election of William Sohmer as Register. Mr. Sohmer used to be a Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioners Barker and Sutro wanted to appoint Mr. Miller, but Mr. Wells demurred unless his colleagues would give him certain patronage, too. This they would not promise, and as the appointments must be made by a unanimous vote, Mr. Miller is not yet a Deputy Commissioner.

Death of a Football Player.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Thomas Nutting, a well-known association football player, died at his home, in Kearny, Monday night, of pneumonia. Nutting was brought to this country eight months ago to play football with an association team. His wife and two children are destitute, and a game will be played for their benefit Saturday, between the Kearny Rangers and the Caledonian club.

OPPOSED THE SEAL REBATE

Mr. Windom Decided Against the Elkins Company.

FACTS FROM AN OFFICIAL DIARY

Mr. Blaine Agreed with the Treasury Department—Secretary Foster Was More Accommodating.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following extracts from the diary of a special officer of the Government who was sent up to investigate the condition of the fur-seal rookeries of Alaska, by act of Congress, approved April 5, 1890, will make mighty interesting reading for Senator Elkins, since they relate to "the profits of contracts" which he talked so knowingly about in the Senate a few days ago. They will also be interesting to the Treasury officers who are bringing suit against Elkins and his associates in the District Court of New-York. The case is to come up for trial next week.

"Nov. 7, 1890—Arrived this morning in Washington 9:10, and took cab direct to Secretary Windom's house. * * * He expressed the greatest regret over the loss of life in the rookeries, and asked me what should be done. * * * Told him that all killing on the islands must stop next year, except food skins (6,000 of them) for natives, and that all killing in the waters of Bering Sea must be stopped, too. * * *

"He asked, 'What shall I do with the lessees? If they can't kill seals, how can I ask them to pay their rental of $60,000; if they stay on the islands all the time they must pay that rental, no matter whether they kill seals or not.' I told him why not remove them entirely from the islands without prejudice, and let them return when the seals were again in shape for commercial killing.

"He said this was the only way to do, for the law compelled the rental to be paid separate, and apart from the tax and bonus on sealskins; that each and every skin paid just so much, no matter how many or few were taken. He had no option in the matter.

"I told him about the Boutwell rebate of rental to the old company in 1870-1, which was based on the fact that the lessees did not get into possession of their ground until September, 1870, when their lease was dated May 1, 1890, and they practically lost their entire killing for the season of 1870 thereby.

"Mr. Windom then said that the case was different in this new lease, for the lessees had possession early in May, less than three weeks after their lease was signed, and long before the seals began to arrive for the killing of 1890.

"Jan. 6, 1891—Went over to Mr. Blaine with Secretary Window at 10:30 this morning. Mr. Windom told Blaine that he (Windom) wanted to have a full understanding then as to just what could be done next season; that I had assured him that no seals ought to be killed; that the natives must have provision made for them in the pending appropriation bills. * * *

"'Well, what are you going to do with that company?' said Mr. Blaine. I told him that I believed in moving them off from the islands entirely, because if they stayed there, and were not allowed to kill seals, they would have nothing to do, and have to pay their rental. Then Mr. Blaine said: 'Well, I'll shut them out for five years, if we can get the right sort of an agreement with England; but I want to tell you that I have not the faintest idea that we can do so.'

"Mr. Windom then said that this was his idea, and, further, 'if the British will not agree to stop killing in the water, then I believe in killing all we can on the land.' We all agreed to that. * * *"

What followed this declaration of Mr. Windom as above quoted? The Secretary died suddenly Jan. 29, and the flippant Charles Foster succeeded him April 1 following. Rentals and taxes amounting to $210,000 were due the Government May 1 from Mr. Elkins and his seal partners. Did they pay it? Not much. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Foster lunched, and when these two friends of the people settled the question it was not as Windom would have done.

The obliging Foster reduced the $60,000 rental to a trifle over $3,000! And then, in open, flagrant violation of the law, reduced the tax and bonus of $9.40 per skin to less than $3 per skin—a clean filch from the public Treasury of more than $150,000, which Foster had no more right to take from the Public Treasury than he had to take it out from the safe of any bank in this land.

Secretary Carlisle is not the kind of a financier Charley Foster was and is, and "Steve" Elkins was astonished by a demand from Mr. Carlisle that he not only refund this money illegally paid out by his immediate predecessor, but that he pay in full for every year thereafter.

Mr. Elkins flew to the ever-ready lawyer, secured James C. Carter, who distinguished himself at Paris by helping John W. Foster get beaten into a pulp before the Bering Sea Tribunal, and the astute and eloquent Carter has staved off the payment of every dollar annually due the Government from Contractor Elkins up to the present hour.

Now "Seal Bull Elkins," as he is known to the seal islanders, will have a chance to tell his colleagues in the Senate something fresh about the "profits of contracts."

REPORT ON THE "BAT" SHEA CASE

District Attorney Presents McGough's Statement to Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—District Attorney Burlingame, the representative of Gov. Morton in the "Bat" Shea case, returned from Dannemora this morning.

Mr. Burlingame and his stenographer went to the Capitol at noon and had an hour's conversation with Gov. Morton and his private secretary. Afterward the District Attorney said he could make no public statement, as he considered it his duty to report solely to the Governor.

Mr. Burlingame submitted the affidavit he had secured from McGough. The contents of the affidavit were not made public.

Cannot Lease from Indians Direct.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 8.—Judge Shiras, presiding in the United States District Court here yesterday in the absence of Judge Dundy, who is ill, rendered the final decision in the case of the Flournoy Land Company.

This case relates to the lease of the land of the Winnebago Indians in Thurston County, Neb., which the Flournoy Company had made with the Indians direct instead of with the agent, as provided in the Dawes act.

The decision is against the company, and sustains Capt. Beck, Indian Agent, in all his acts.

Almost Killed by Inhaling Gas.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Henry Flegenheimer, Jr., eighteen years old, son of Henry Flegenheimer, a wealthy New-York wine merchant, was found this morning unconscious in his bedroom from inhaling illuminating gas that had escaped from a gas stove.

A doctor was summoned and succeeded in restoring him. It is supposed that Mr. Flegenheimer, who retired late last night, after turning the gas from the stove, accidentally turned it on again.

Commercial Travelers' Election.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the New-York City Branch of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America was held Tuesday evening at the Coleman House. Thomas M. Cushing presided.

The election resulted as follows: President—Thomas M. Cushing; Vice President—Alexander F. Slaughter; Second Vice President—George E. Walter; Secretary—L. E. Waterman, Jr.

Judge Vann on the Bench.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse took his seat, having been appointed to succeed Judge Rufus W. Peckham, elevated to the United States Supreme Court. Only one case was argued to-day.

THE ONLY PROPER POSITION

A Republican Supports the President's Attitude in the Venezuelan Controversy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to say a few words upon the Venezuelan question. Though a Republican, I have always been a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland. I consider his position, in his recent message, the only proper one, but I think the language of the last three paragraphs should have been more temperate, though they were written under great provocation.

The friendly offices of the United States have throughout been offered to England in behalf of arbitration of the boundary line. Venezuela claims to the Essequibo River, but is willing to arbitrate. England claims almost to the Orinoco River, and is willing to arbitrate only a portion of the territory in dispute, claiming absolutely the Schomburgk line or territory about 150 miles west of the Essequibo River; her extreme claim being for territory about 350 miles west of the Venezuelan claim of the Essequibo. The propositions of compromise called the Aberdeen and Granville lines, while drawing back from the Schomburgk line in some places, crossed it, and went beyond in others; but both lines—while giving up some of the seacoast, which was not of so much importance to England, as with the Island of Trinidad and her Guiana possessions and her fleet, she controlled the mouths of the Orinoco—advanced her territory westward of the Essequibo over 200 miles, and in the territory westward of the Schomburgk line 69 miles; drawing back at the coast, the Granville, 69 miles, and the Aberdeen about 140 miles. These conditions are apparently the only answers Great Britain has vouchsafed to the kindly offices of one of the proudest, most civilized, and most just nations on the earth. One last request was made by the President to England. On July 20, 1895, the President says: "It is my wish to be made acquainted with the fact at such early date as will enable me to lay the whole subject before Congress in my next annual message." This gave England four months in which to consider and reply. How does England treat a great nation she professes friendship for? Times her reply to reach the President about one week after Congress has assembled, and slaps the President and the American people in the face. Would this Nation have treated England so under any provocation?

England to-day, with her ownership of the fortified Island of Trinidad, directly opposite the westward mouths of the Delta of the Orinoco, and with the possession of Barima, as now asserted by the Schomburgk line, controls absolutely the entrance to the Orinoco, a river belonging to Venezuela beyond dispute, and lying entirely, except its main mouth, in undisputed Venezuelan territory. The Orinoco River stretches westwardly through Venezuela, and, with the Apure, is navigable to the seventieth degree of longitude, or to a point 800 miles westward of the Schomburgk line. It has more than 400 navigable tributaries which traverse almost the entire territory of Venezuela. The Schomburgk line carries England beyond the first range of mountains, and her extreme claim carries her beyond the second range, and within twenty miles of the Orinoco River, at a point 140 miles westward from its mouth. It leaves but one other river of any importance to cross to reach the Isthmus, viz., the Magdalena.

The French began the Panama Canal. They are again agitating its completion. American private enterprise started the Nicaragua Canal, made surveys and some preliminary construction. The hard times came, and several months ago our papers were full of the scheme to introduce a bill in Congress to have the canal built by, or its bonds guaranteed by, the United States Government. Instantly the English papers notified us that the United States Government would never be allowed to own and possess the Nicaragua Canal. All interocean canals should be neutral and their neutrality guaranteed by all the Christian nations of the earth, and not only the canals, but a zone around their entrances should also be neutral. I believe we have admitted the neutrality of the Nicaragua Canal under the concession. But the talk in the English papers came with a bad grace from a country that occupies Egypt against the protests of France, and controls the Suez Canal, built by and the glory of Frenchmen. When England possesses the limit of her claims she will then be in a position to gather an army that could sweep Venezuela; will not have a mountain range to cross, no difficult river, as she would control the Orinoco with her gunboats, and she would then have navigable rivers on which to transfer her army, supplies, and ammunition to a point over 800 miles west of the Schomburgk line, and within 500 miles of the Panama Canal, with the Nicaragua Canal only 276 miles further, and, owning the Island of Jamaica, be only 550 miles from the Atlantic entrance to both canals. When she should desire to conquer Venezuela, at her convenience, she would do so, and then be in striking distance of the two canals, with a base from which to strike. Lord Salisbury says that England does not want Venezuela's territory, and wants to live on terms of friendship with her, but in the same dispatch says that the Monroe doctrine originated in England, that it has not been accepted as international law, and that times have changed. When the march across Venezuela begins—say, in 1910, or before—will the English Ministry of that time say, We did want to live on terms of friendship with Venezuela, but the canals have been built and times have again changed?

Is the United States justified in her fears of English aggression? Has England closed the Dardanelles against Russia, the greatest wrong of the nineteenth century? Since the President's message, English papers have taunted us that we have forced England to abandon the Armenians to the fate that may await them, by our attack on England. We have not made any attack. What may happen to what is left of the Armenians results from our resenting England's attack on us. What has happened to thousands of them lies at England's door, and is partly owing to that jealousy of nations which we are trying to avoid on this continent, and primarily to England's demand that the Straits should be closed to Russia.

Did not England invite France to join her in the Egyptian occupation as a temporary measure, both nations to retire when their mission was accomplished? France, probably for good reasons, refused. Did not England go there alone? And now her mission is fulfilled, after France has over and over again protested, she refuses to retire, and the Suez Canal becomes an English canal.

Does not England hold Gibraltar? A thorn in the side of proud Spain.

Does not England hold the mouths of the St. Lawrence, an apparent threat to the great lakes of the United States, though it is not a real one?

Does not England to-day command the mouths of the Orinoco and the entire inland navigation of Venezuela? And does she from this position, with Trinidad and Jamaica, threaten not only the French canal, but alike that of Nicaragua?

Did England's Mosquitoe protectorate mean the same thing?

Have Japan and China no complaints?

Did England force this country to arbitration on the seal industry, a willingness to destroy an industry forever that her colonies could procure a temporary money benefit? She had her legal rights, and arbitrators decided in her favor. To our shame, we have not paid the money. There was not precedent, but it could have been made one, and seal life preserved. No, the laws of God in seal propagation, and the friendship of this country, both set aside that British subjects might not be deprived of small and temporary profit, with the result that seal life will be extinguished. Are we in difference with the Alaskan boundary? These questions did not seem to come up when Russia owned Alaska—only when a friendly power owns it, a power that is so thoroughly pledged to peace that the world stands dumb when it shows fight.

And what does the United States ask? Only arbitration, not an inch of territory. It is willing to give England all that in justice is hers, though it may be against our own interests. Willing to have another point added to the already long list of England's strategic points on our long coast line, and the interoceanic canals, if she is justly entitled to it, just as we stand, calmly watching the gradual fading away of our seal industry, that a court of arbitration, on England's demand of legal right, has given to her, for want of a precedent to save it.

We are told that we, so far away, have no interest in a case that places a power practically within easy striking distance of the canals, the only waterway to be between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, except around the capes, while seal industry must be destroyed in the temporary interest of a colony whose seat of Government is over 8,000 miles away from the home of the seal, and the intervening space not much more than a wilderness, and England herself over 6,000 miles distant from it. Shall the monument raised over the grave of the seal contain these words: "Sacred to the memory of England's friendship and to the mistake of the Almighty in creating seal life and the laws of seal propagation in contravention of England's inflexible international code"?

The United States stands on a doctrine she considers necessary for the preservation of her National life. The moment European nations unite to dispute it, its necessity to us is shown. Only three other nations of Europe—Holland, France, and, perhaps, Spain—besides England, have any territorial interest on the mainland of this continent. Does Gibraltar tempt Spain to help fasten the iron heel of England on America? Will Egypt and the control of the Suez Canal tempt France to aid England in threatening a second French and the first American canal? Egypt and Cyprus, Venezuela and Jamaica.

The storm of Dec. 18 does not mean hatred to England. Until then the Armenian question was the burning question of the hour. The American heart was close to England, and American wish was that the white squadron, side by side with England's flag, could force the straits, and with shotted guns stop Turkey's outrages. It was England's isolated position that drew the American Nation toward her. Innocent even of suspicion, came the awakening to the fact that England had spurned America's peaceful offers and had snubbed us.

War there cannot be. The men who made the charge at Balaklava, the most sublime exhibition of bravery the world has ever seen, do not withdraw from a false position from fear. The men who held the heights of Gettysburg and the men who charged up to the guns where the line of human bravery merged into that of death are brave enough to retreat whenever they realize a false position. Withdraw, England, from your untenable position of not arbitrating anything behind the Schomburgk line, depending upon prescription rights and colonization against only word of protest from a nation that has probably one gun to your one thousand to back its protest. And let the United States withdraw from its utterly untenable position that it shall be the arbitrator, if that is its dictum.

Oh! England, do not let our financial difficulties, nor our troubles here, nor our weakness tempt you to do a wrong, tempt you to refrain from what is right and just. The men of the North who poured out treasure and life to free the slave, and the men of the South—"the footsore Confederate soldiers, who turned their faces southward from Appomattox in April, 1865, ragged, half starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds, having fought to exhaustion"—these are not the men who trade their country's cause for gold.

And England, "times have changed." The days of wooden vessels and low-power guns have passed away. The time for England's fleet and England's strategic positions, and that system that has justly excited the wonder of the world, to rule the earth, is passing also. They are among the glories of the English Nation. The days when a reputation for aggression and oppression add to a nation's strength and wealth will soon be a thing of the past. The day of iron-clads, high-power guns, and high explosives is with us. The day present is the day of arbitration and of peace. The god of war is giving way to the god of right and justice. You have isolated yourself. You have gradually affronted every nation until only one was left, and her you have just struck. Would it not be well to abandon old lines and take the higher ground? Is not the friendship of nations better than their hate? We have been looking forward friendly and sorrowfully to your day of trouble we knew must come if you continued as of old, thankful only that we should not have a hand in it. The question of the Dardanelles, Gibraltar, and of Egypt is for you to determine, not for us to counsel. But keep Guiana, for it is yours by right, and take all of the disputed claim that arbitrators will give you and welcome. Demand that all interoceanic canals shall be neutral and respect it. Keep your strategic positions on our Atlantic coast, for you own them. Keep Canada, for it is yours, and it will be safer to you in the friendship of the United States than if it bristled with English cannon and was defended by the heroes of Inkerman.

But should it be different, and nations nearer your island home than we are come in conflict with your aggressive policy, and war ensue, the struggle will be awful. We may not be there to help, for we are bound to others by bands of friendship in our days of trouble, and our own backs have smarted—though our sympathy will be for you. And should you meet with misfortune and the hand be laid too heavily on your shoulder, you might find the white squadron by your side with shot and shell to stay the hand of the oppressor. It would not be the first time that parent head has pillowed on the bosom of the sturdy child in time of trouble, and found the strong, vigorous arm entwined around her. If you call this hate, what is friendship? T. R.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1896.

WORK OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD FOR 1895

Total Number of Persons Treated, 61,361—Expenditures, $88,243.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild was held Tuesday evening in the Astor dining room at the Hotel Waldorf.

Ex-Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield presided and read the reports of the various committees in charge of the work of the guild.

The report of the Treasurer, Henry Marquand, showed that the receipts for the past year were $90,124.18, and the expenditures $88,243.21, leaving a balance of $1,880.97.

The total number of beneficiaries—sick babies, children, and women—who received free treatment on the Floating Hospital in the Sea Side Hospital, in the Children's Hospital, and through special relief to sick children was 61,361.

The Floating Hospital made daily trips during the Summer months for the past three years.

The great need of the guild, the Trustees say, is sufficient money to erect a suitable building for the Children's City Hospital.

The following were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: John Claflin, William Hildreth Field, Henry Marquand, William F. King, and Lloyd I. Seaman.

A lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, showing the work of the guild both in Summer and Winter, was given by John P. Faure, the Secretary.

EPILEPTICS IN NEW-YORK STATE.

Report Made by the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the State Board of Charities, held in this city to-day, Dr. Hoyt, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, made a full report in respect to the number and condition of the dependent epileptics of the State, by which it appears that the number of such epileptics, exclusive of epileptic insane, is 771, as follows: In county and city poorhouses and almshouses, 427; in institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded, 152; in all other institutions, 109; in family care, receiving public outdoor poor relief, 83.

The Craig Colony, soon to open with accommodations for 200 patients, will be able to receive only about one-fourth of the dependent epileptics of the State, and there can be no further admissions to the institution until additional accommodations are provided.

To Look Out for Brooklyn's Charter.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, who was appointed Chairman of the meeting of citizens held in the Art Association rooms Tuesday evening for the purpose of taking action to secure the submission of any legislative enactments which may be made affecting the charter of the City of Brooklyn to the people of Brooklyn before they shall become effective, has appointed the following sub-committee to convey the resolutions adopted by the meeting to the Governor and the State Senate and Assembly:

Charles A. Schieren, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Henry W. Maxwell, Henry Hentz, Charles A. Moore, E. R. Kennedy, Henry Sanger Snow.

Miss Urquhart as a Complainant.

John Harkness, who was arrested on Tuesday at Abbey's Theatre for obtaining tickets by means of a forged letter signed with the name of Isabelle Urquhart, was held in $500 for trial yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Court on the charge of forgery. Miss Urquhart appeared as complainant. She swore that she had not only not written the letter Harkness presented at the theatre, but she had not authorized him to present any request for seats. Harkness pleaded not guilty and waived examination.

Gave His Baby Morphine by Mistake.

Andrew Koblich, who gave his six weeks' old child Andrew morphine pills by mistake Tuesday night at their home, 2,[illegible] Broadway, was brought to the Coroners' office yesterday. He said that he went to the drug store of Joseph Grostler, at 2,[illegible] Amsterdam Avenue, and asked for something to produce sleep for his child. Dr. Keane, who was in the drug store, understood that Koblich wanted the pills for himself, and gave him one-eighth-grain morphine pills, which Koblich gave to the baby.

To Give the State Its Records.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Utah now being admitted to the Union, the Interior Department has directed the Utah Commission to turn over its records to the [illegible] of State of Utah. The charitable [illegible] known as the Industrial Home [illegible] Women is to be turned over to [illegible] of the General Land Office at Salt Lake City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Irregular Markets, with Moderate Speculation.

MAINLY INFLUENCED BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Higher —Cotton Firmer—Coffee Easy.

Wheat was a trifle higher early in the day through the war talk abroad, but the later dealings were at lower prices, as influenced by the Western markets, while corn and oats were higher. Provisions gained a few points through buying by packers. Cotton was fairly active on local account, and closed higher. Coffee was more active and closed easy.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68¾@	69
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.50	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 5.70
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@ 25
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Copper, lake	9.90	@10.00
Lead	3.00	@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ⅛@⅜c on the warlike news from abroad, with cables firmer and local shorts covering; declined ⅝@⅞c on free foreign selling, light clearances, weaker West, and local realizing; rallied ¼c and closed steady at ⅜c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was easier and very dull. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2⅝c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 100,904 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 263,299 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 32,905 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and closed firm at ¼@⅝c advance, following the Western market and on local covering.... Spot was in light demand at ¼c advance. Sales, 26,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36½c, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 36c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36½c, delivered....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 151,483 bushels....Clearances hence, 32,995 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 185,412 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and followed the West, closing firm at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, with trading only local.... Spot were more active and firm at ¼c advance....Sales, 153,000 bushels No. 2 white, elevator, at 25¼c; No. 2 white at 24¼c for 15,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼@23½c for 7,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¼c for 40,000 bushels; track mixed, 24½@25¼c; track white, 24½@28c for 66,000 bushels....Receipts, 67,200 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	67¼
March	90,000	69 @69½	69
May	2,180,000	67¼@68⅛	67⅜
June	10,000	66⅞@67½	67
July	160,000	66⅞@67 11-16	67
Total	2,440,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	325,000	35⅜@35¾	35¾
February	225,000	35½@35⅝	35⅝
May	575,000	35½@36	35⅞
July	25,000	36⅞@37	37
Total	1,150,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	24
February	35,000	24 @24⅛	24
March	......	....@....	24¼
May	65,000	24½@24¾	24½
No. 2 White—			
January	......	....@....	25¼
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Business was moderate and prices hardly so firm, as influenced by wheat. Sales, 18,675 bbls, including, of City Mills, 5,400 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clears, 1,200 bbls extra, and 1,225 bbls fine at quotations; 300 bbls Winter straights at $3.50; 1,050 bbls clears at $3.40@$3.45; 8,300 sacks bakers' extra on private terms; 450 bbls do at $2.90@$2.95; 150 bbls Spring straights at $3.35, and 300 bbls Southern straights at $3.40....Arrivals, 10,630 bbls and 12,793 sacks; exports, 85 bbls and 35,366 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 36,165 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.35@3.45; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and barely steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steadier at $1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3@$3.40; ground, $2.60@$2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firmer and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was an improved tone to the market not only here, but at the South. It was not through increase of export demand, or, for that matter, any change in the situation of compound lard to warrant expectations of increased consumption in the near future, but rather a sentiment growing among the traders, or a few of them at least, that the condition of business in pure lard was likely to shape permanently better and through it at length to favoring the articles that consume cotton oil. Perhaps the political trouble abroad had something to do in forming the opinion concerning provisions, as the receipts of hogs were again large, and would have operated to weakness. Throughout the South, where 20c had been accepted for crude in bulk, the feeling was to ask a fraction advance, while for New-York delivery, after sales early of prime yellow at 28c, a large lot was taken to arrive at 28½c, while 28½c was at the close asked, with 28¼c bid. Crude in barrels had sold at 24c, but closed with that bid, and 24½c asked. The business in yellow at better figures here was through a revival of speculative interest, although there was a feeble inquiry as well at 28¼c for the completion of one or two small export orders. The sales were 100 bbls crude at 24c, 200 bbls prime yellow at 28c, and 1,000 bbls distinctly prime yellow at 28½c, free on board, the latter to arrive. LINSEED was steady on moderate demands; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 8.—Oil opened, highest and lowest, $1.50; closed, $1.50 bid. Standard Oil, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There were large supplies of hogs at the West, well up to expectations, and their prices were easier, but the products tended higher, with pork gaining 35 points, lard 10 points, and bacon 15 points, with only feeble reactions from the outside figures on the latest dealings. It was said that some portion of the advance was due to buying late options, especially May, by parties who had to sell out their cash stuff by reason of the money pressure, which in turn acted upon January as a sympathetic rise, although confidence in the products was evidently more extensive. Possibly the political situation abroad contributed to the strength, although the grain markets were not sensibly affected by that feature in their later dealings, whatever effect was felt early in the day. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 35,000 head.

LARD—Was quickened in trading speculatively at the West, with prices up 7½@10 points, while at the close within 2½ points of the best figures of the day, with January at 5.42½@5.47½c, closing at 5.47½c; May at 5.70@5.80c, closing at 5.75c bid. Here there was little done in cash, with, at the close, 5.65c bid and 5.75c asked; 250 tcs sold late the day before at 5.65c. City steam was firm; sales of 180 tcs at 5.30c, and at 5.35c for an out-of-town lot; January option of Western at 5.70c nominal. Refined continued quiet; Continent at 6.10c; South American at 6.40c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West made an advance of 35c, and closed within 7½c of the best prices for the day, with much freer speculative demand; January closed at $9.47½; May at $9.57½@$9.87½, closing at $9.80. Here there was a light export demand, and 200 bbls were taken at firm prices. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—The option business was good at the West in short ribs at an advance of 15 points, and the closing prices were little changed from the best figures, with January at 4.60c. May was at 4.77½@4.90c, closing at 4.87½c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was a better tone to the market for city cuts, with rather freer demands, but by reason as well of the increased cost of hogs. Sales of 500 pickled hams at 8¼c, 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 5¼c, and 20 bxs clear bellies at 5⅛c. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 4⅞@5c; 10 lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8@8¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7⅜c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7½@7⅝c.

BEEF—Had moderate export movement at generally steady prices; packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were held firmly, with moderate demands. Quoted: at $15@$15.50 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were here at slightly better prices. Receipts at the West, 93,877 head; same time last year, 89,700 head. Chicago—Receipts, 43,000 head; active; closed steadier; $3.50@$3.80. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,935 head; slow; $3.25@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 13,046 head; lower; $3.10@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 7,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.40@$3.50. Pittsburg—Slow; $4@$4.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 5,896 head; $3.60@$3.75; Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weaker; $3.40@$3.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.95@$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $3.75@$3.85. Quotations here were 5½c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb, 6c for 120 lb, and 6⅛@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a very fair supply held by the melters, but it was offered with reserve, and 3¾c asked, while 3⅝c was bid by exporters and home trade buyers. Sale of 40 hhds special at 3⅝c. For country made the range was 3¾@4⅛c, as to quality, with unimportant demands.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, the market was slack at 5c, at small demands only from the local lard refiners, and one lot of 60,000 lb taken on the basis of 5c here. For lard stearine demands were unimportant, while 6¼c was quoted nominal for Western. For oleo oil the last sales in Rotterdam were at 43@44 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and unsettled, with a fair local trade, and the close easy at 5 points decline to 10 points advance, following the cables. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg dull at ¼@¾ pfennig decline.... Spot Rio dull and easier; No. 7 quoted at 14c. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 14c and 1,400 bags a Maracaibo on private terms.... Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.85c; May, 750 bags at 12.40c; 500 bags at 12.45c; September, 250 bags at 11.75c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close.—February, 500 bags at 12.90c; March, 250 bags at 12.85c, 2,250 bags at 12.80c, 2,500 bags at 12.85c, 1,000 bags at 12.90c, 1,500 bags at 12.85c, 750 bags at 12.80c; May, 1,750 bags at 12.45c, 1,000 bags at 12.40c, 500 bags at 12.45c, 1,500 bags at 12.40c; September, 200 bags at 11.75c, 1,500 bags at 11.70c, 2,250 bags at 11.75c; total, 17,500 bags. Exchange—40 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March; total for day, 20,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 12.95@13.05c; February, 12.80@12.90c; March, 12.80@12.85c; April, 12.45@12.30c; May, 12.40@12.45c; June, 12.20@12.30c; July, 12.05@12.15c; August, 11.80@11.90c; September, 11.65@11.70c; October, 11.55@11.65c; November, 11.45@11.55c; December, 11.45@11.55c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		265,239
Arrivals—Steamer Sirius		7,592
Total		272,831
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		7,229
Total stock in New-York to-day		265,602
Total stock in Baltimore	30,640	
Deliveries yesterday	365—30,275	
Total stock in New-Orleans	45,832	
Deliveries yesterday	636—45,196	
		75,471
Total stock in United States		341,073
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 7	105,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 7	26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 7	115,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	31,000	
		277,000
Total		618,073
Same time 1895		496,898

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..........14@..

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¼c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17¼c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17@18¼c; Bucuramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17⅝@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 17⅝@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16¼@17¼c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and closed steady at 11@13 points advance, mainly through the light interior receipts, while local shorts covered freely....Spot was quiet and steady at ⅛c advance. Sales, 105 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 5-16c; middling uplands, 8 9-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
January	7.90@7.92	7.85	7.85	100
February	7.95@7.97	7.97	7.82	2,400
March	8.03@8.04	8.05	7.90	95,500
April	8.08@8.09	8.10	7.95	5,700
May	8.14@....	8.16	8.01	75,500
June	8.18@8.19	8.20	8.06	3,100
July	8.21@8.22	8.18	8.09	500
August	8.22@8.23	8.23	8.09	7,000
September	8.03@8.05	8.05	7.91	2,300
October	7.88@7.90	7.90	7.78	800
November	7.85@7.86	7.86	7.71	2,800
Total				195,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7559	6107	2600	7916	..	..
New-Orleans	9134	5063	9562	8765	..	..
Mobile	1082	1468	2333	503	..	..
Savannah	2670	8277	2811	2291	..	..
Charleston	598	937	312	860	..	..
Wilmington	282	87	386	210	..	..
Norfolk	2758	3373	1749	615	..	..
Baltimore	2872	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	7	1077	1963	1079	..	..
Boston	1419	1306	756	1771	..	..
Philadelphia	68	130	68	100	..	..
West Point	..	513	958	349	..	..
Total	28419	23347	23504	24465		
This day last week	40847	37962	38415	17433	13524	24163
This day last year	23071	50228	35490	32704	27448	29707

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm and a fair trade reported to jobbers....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand very good from jobbers, with values firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand, but importers held to full late prices....Refined steady and in light request....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by the refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignments, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5⅜c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4½@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—About the same general features were shown to-day. The improvement in the home jobbing demand comes very slowly, and export interest is small, but receipts are very moderate, and there is a steady to firm tone to values. Green peas drag at easy prices. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.60; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, barrels, 80@82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—There is no change in prices. Fancy creamery in moderate demand; others quiet. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23½c; Western, 18@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 16@21½c; State, dairy, 12@21c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—A moderate, steady inquiry, mostly in small parcels; prices are held with confidence. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¼c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Demand moderate, and prices about as last quoted....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 24@25c; State, mixed, 20@23c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 25c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 22@24c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@24c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 20@21c; refrigerator, September packed, 18@19c; refrigerator, case, $4@$4.50; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17½@18c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples of fancy quality are meeting a moderate demand at about steady prices, occasional lots of superlative quality bringing a slight premium. Under grades continue dull. Very little doing in grapes. Cranberries have few sales at present owing to danger of freezing stock in transit. Prices are held unchanged, but the tone is barely steady. Oranges also are slow sale at present, and values somewhat nominal with a weak tone. Few Florida lots here. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, Winter, per barrel, $2.50@$3; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, upriver, Winter, $1.50@$2.25; do, Virginia, winesap, $2.50@$3.25; do, other red, good to fancy, $2@$3; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.50; inferior fruit, 50@$1.25. Grapes, State, per small basket, 7@12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel, $8@$10; do, poor to fair, $5@$7.50; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $2@$2.40. Oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$4; do, Florida, $3.00@$5.50. Grape fruit, $8@$10. Mandarins, $8@$10. Tangerines, $10@$14. DRIED—Evaporated apples in light stock for the season of the year, and with a little improvement in the jobbing demand the market had a shade firmer tone. Sun-dried apples quiet and without change. Peaches slow. Small fruit move only in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, $6@$6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅜c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6¼c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail continue in good demand, and with stronger Western advices prices are held firmer here, with some lots held even higher than we quote. Grouse slow, but held about the same. Western partridges dull. Venison scarce and firm. Rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.35; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do jacks, 35@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, 9 cars Western and 4 cars Southern. Trade only fair and tone easier. Small Southern poultry, especially chickens, had to be lowered in price to attract buyers; latter selling at 9c. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11@11½c; chickens, per lb, 9@11c; roosters, per lb, 7c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—The receipts were larger to-day, and with continued cold weather almost everything arrives in a more or less chilled condition, with many lots hard frozen and more or less discolored. Turkeys are the most plenty; demand slow, with stocks tending to accumulate, and prices weaker. All choice grades of chickens, capons, and fowls in fair request and firm, but the larger share of chickens run staggy, and the fowls coarse and poor, and such stock sells slow at irregular prices. Choice ducks continue scarce and firm. Geese sell slow. Squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, near-by, 13@15c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 12@13½c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; capons fancy Philadelphia, 20c; do, medium size, 18@19c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, fancy large, 17@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, State and Western, 11@12½c; fowls, do do, 11@11½c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 8@10c; old cocks, 7@7½c; ducks, near-by, 15@17c; do, Western, choice, 14@16c; geese, near-by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair supply; quiet and easy....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 50@90c; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$6; sweets, $2@$4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $2@$7; cabbages, per 100, $2@$7; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $9@$12; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$3; spinach, bbl, $3@$3.50; kale, bbl, 90c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are light, demand good, and tone firm for both hay and straw, with some sales reported a shade higher than we quote. Quotations: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1.05; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 80c@$1; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 85@95c; do, oat, 55@60c; do, wheat, 50@55c.

HOPS—Demand does not improve, and prices continue weak....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1¼@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895 medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—A generally slow trade, without change of importance in prices....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—The inquiry was moderate, and prices show but little change...Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—Tin steady at 13c. Copper easy at 9.90@10c. Lead weak at 3@3.05c; Spelter nominal at 3.85c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light at unchanged prices. Southern regular at 30¼c; machine-made barrels, 30¾c.

RESIN—Prices steady and demand light. Good strained, $1.65; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 8.—Resin steady; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 28c; irregular, 27½c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard not quoted; soft, $1.40; Virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—Turpentine—Market dull at 26½c; receipts, 8 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.10@$1.25; receipts, 388 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 28c; sales, 22 bbls. Resin nominal at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was scarce and held firmly, without engagements reported......Charters included: British steamer, general cargo, Newport News to Liverpool, berthed, February; British steamer (sublet) coal, Philadelphia to St. Jago, private terms; British steamer, 1,121 tons, West India time charter, one trip, at or about £525 per month; Swedish steamer, 684 tons, Central America and New-Orleans trade, nine months, private terms; Norwegian steamer, 490 tons, Baltimore or Philadelphia to Jamaica, nine months, from Feb. 1, at or about £550 per month; British ship, deals, Hopewell Cape to west coast of England, deals, 40s, June; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Puerto Rico, $2 and port charges, and back from San Domingo to New-York with sugar, $2.50 and port charges; schooner, lumber, Darien to Philadelphia, $4.37½, option of a Sound port, $4.75; schooner, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville and Palatka, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portland, 95c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, $1.25.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The firmness of the New-York stock market this morning and the comparatively steady quotations on British consols quieted the war feeling on the Board of Trade to-day, and, after a short term of irregularity, prices yielded to heavy professional selling. A great many outside buying orders were received early by commission men, and their influence on the market was noticeable. Their force was exhausted after a time, however, and then the pressure of offerings resulted in a weaker feeling. Liverpool cables were firm. Receipts at Chicago were 79 cars, and 49,804 bushels were taken from store. Northwestern arrivals were 402 cars, against 210 cars a year ago. The clearances at the Atlantic seaboard were fair at 359,851 bushels. A private cable from Liverpool reported Argentina offerings 6d higher than a week ago, a temporary firmness succeeding the announcement, but prices soon relapsed into their previous easy condition. May wheat opened at 61@60⅝c, sold at 61⅛@60⅛c, closing at 60⅛@60¼c—⅝@¾c under yesterday.

WHEAT—Cash sold at an advance of ⅛c over yesterday, but closed nominally easy with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points were 413,172 bushels; shipments, 94,840 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 32,205 bushels; shipments, 263,499 bushels.

CORN—The legitimate situation in corn is not such as to permit of any great probability of an advance, so that when the prop was knocked from under wheat very soon after the opening to-day it likewise allowed corn to drop back from the position assumed. There was little in the way of information directly bearing on the market, and, aside from a little activity around the opening, there was little to attract attention in the trade. Liverpool cables were firm. Receipts were 228 cars. There was no corn taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 185,412 bushels. May corn opened at 29@29¼c, advanced to 29⅝c, receded to and closed at 29⅛@29¼c—¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c higher, closing nominally easy. Receipts at principal Western points, 512,295 bushels; shipments, 164,010 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 151,483 bushels.

OATS—The course of oats was similar to that of corn, with even less activity in the business. Prices were firm early and easy later, the close affording no important advantage either to buyers or sellers. Receipts were 88 cars, and 356 bushels were taken from store. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were ¼@½c per bushel higher.

RYE—Offerings were small, and there was a fair general demand. Prices were strong and higher. No. 2, on the regular market, was 35c bid. Choice free on board sold at 37c. May was nominally 38c. January was 34½c bid. Only 1 car was received.

BARLEY—Scarce and steady. Trading was very light. Receipts were 23 cars. Poor to fair was quotable at 21@28c; good to choice, 28@37c, and fancy nominally higher.

PROVISIONS—Outsiders were buyers of provisions, as well as of grain, to-day, if the attitude of commission houses is any indication of the public's course. The strength was lasting, the close being with a substantial gain in prices all around. The hog market was higher, which fact was encouraging to purchasers. At the close May pork was 30c higher than yesterday. May lard was 5c higher, and May ribs 12½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and firm. Liverpool was steady. Receipts were light and the shipments moderate. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 63 cars; corn, 375 cars; oats, 135 cars; hogs, 45,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	57⅜@58¼	58⅜@..	57⅝@..	57⅝@..
Feb.	58⅛@58⅜	58⅝@..	57⅝@..	57⅝@..
May	60⅝@61	61⅛@..	60⅛@..	60⅛@60¼
July	61 @61¼	61⅛@..	60⅛@60⅝	60⅛@60⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	26⅞@..	27⅛@..	26⅝@..	26⅝@..
Feb.	27 @..	27⅜@..	26⅞@..	27 @..
May	29 @29¼	29⅝@..	29 @..	29⅛@29¼
July	30¼@..	30⅜@..	30⅛@..	30⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	17¼@..	17¼@..	17⅛@..	17⅛@..
May	20 @20⅛	20⅛@..	19⅞@19⅞	19⅞@19⅞
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$9.42½	$9.47½	$9.42½	$9.47½
May	9.60	9.87½	9.57½	9.80
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.42½	5.45	5.42½	5.45
May	5.75	5.80	5.70	5.75
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
May	4.77½	4.90	4.77½	4.87½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm, with a better business; hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.10@$3.25, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat bakers', $2.10@$2.25, in sacks; soft wheat bakers', $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.20@$1.30, in sacks; winter wheat, $3.10@$3.40, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40, in wood. No. 2 Spring wheat, 58⅛@59⅛c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52⅝@57½c; No. 2 red, 62⅛@63⅝c; No. 2 corn, 26⅝@27c; No. 2 oats, 18c; No. 2 rye, 35c; No. 2 barley, 36@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92@98c; prime timothy seed, $3.57½@$3.60; mess pork, per bbl, $9.45@$9.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.45@$5.47½; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, per bbl, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard "A," $5. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	9,192	9,374
Wheat, bushels	54,600	45,629
Corn, bushels	301,625	83,097
Oats, bushels	300,909	178,166
Rye, bushels	3,250	1,924
Barley, bushels	60,670	17,429

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 19@20c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 19@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Flour—Market ruled firm, with light offerings from the mills, and prices in some cases held at a further advance of 5@10c per bbl. Wheat—Market dull, with little change in prices; cables generally a little firmer, but foreign demand continued light; contract wheat, January, 68@68½c; February, 69@69½c; March, 70@70½c; April, 70¾@71c. Corn—Market for options strong; prices advanced ¼@½c; local car lots scarce and about 1c higher, but demand light; No. 2 mixed, January, 33½@33¾c; February, 33½@34c; March, 34@34¼c; April, 34¼@34½c. Oats—Market was firm; prices advanced ¼@½c; the rise restricted business in carlots, and little disposition to trade in futures; No. 2 white, January and February, 24¼@24¾c; March, 24½@25¼c; April, 24¾@25¼c. Eggs—Fresh stock scarce and firm; Western, firsts, 25@26c. Sugars—Refined quiet and unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 bbls and 2,800 sacks; wheat, 13,800 bushels; corn, 7,900 bushels; oats, 27,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 86,600 bushels; corn, 77,800 bushels; oats, 10,700 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Flour less active; unchanged. Wheat quiet; firm; No. 2 red, 67½@68c, on track. Corn firm; yellow ear, 30c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 mixed, 29@30c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 21¾c. Pork active; firm; mess, $9.50; clear mess, $10.50; family, $10.50. Lard firm; steam leaf, 5⅞c; kettle lard, 5⅞c; prime steam, sales, 5.30@5.35c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short-rib sides, 5⅝c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats steady and more active; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4½c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky steady; sales, 542 bbls at $1.22.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 2,545 bbls; shipments, 4,130 bbls. Wheat lower; receipts, 21,231 bushels; shipments, 26,620 bushels; January, 55½c; May, 59⅜c; July, 58⅛c. Corn higher; receipts, 18,900 bushels; shipments, 30,500 bushels; January, 25c; May, 26⅝c; July, 27½c. Oats lower; receipts, 14,300 bushels; shipments, 7,900 bushels; January, 17⅛c; May, 19⅝c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9.75@$9.87½; old, $9. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅜c; longs, 5½c; clear ribs, 5⅝c; clear sides, 5¾c. Lard—Prime steam, $5.30; choice, $5.40. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5½c; longs, 4⅞c; clear ribs, 4⅞c; clear sides, 5c. High wines steady at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—The opening on wheat was strong to-day; the close was ⅝c lower than yesterday; the first hour covered the greatest strength of the session, the price for May advancing to 57c, closed 56¼c. Cash Wheat—No. 1 Northern sold about ¾c under May, both spot and to arrive; the price was 55⅝@56c; No. 2 Northern sold at 55@55¼c; No. 3 sold at from 51c to 54⅜c. Receipts, 367 cars; shipments, 21 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 56½c; No. 1 Northern, 55½c; No. 2 Northern, 54¼c. Flour steady at $2.90@$3.40, patents; $1.95@$2.65, bakers. Flour production, 43,000 bbls; shipments, 38,052 bbls. Millstuffs—Bulk bran, $6.25; shorts, quoted, $5.75@$6.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Wheat opened ⅝c higher, and advanced ⅝c more to-day; May opened at 61c, rose to 61⅝c, and closed at that figure; cash ranged 2c below; sample wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 59½@60c; No. 2 Northern, 59¼c; No. 2 Spring, choice, 60½c. Flour steady, but dull, and prices nearly nominal on the basis of $3.25@$3.35 for hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Rye flour weak at $2.25@$2.50 in wood. Millstuffs unchanged; ranging at $9 for sacked bran; $8.75 for standard middlings, and $1.25 for white. Receipts—Flour, 16,950 bbls; wheat, 12,850 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,900 bbls; wheat, 650 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Spring wheat closed steady; No. 1 hard, old, 68⅞c; do, new, 68⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅞c. Winter wheat closed steady; unchanged. Corn closed firm; No. 2 yellow, 33½c; No. 3 yellow, 33c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 3 corn, 32c, on track. Oats closed firm; No. 2 white, 23¼@23½c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 3 mixed, 21c, on track. Barley in good demand for low grades; quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2 quoted at 43c in store. Flour firm; unchanged. Millfeed dull; weak; unchanged.

DULUTH, Jan. 8.—Wheat took a tumble of ¼c to-day; mills and shippers bought 30,000 bushels of cash stuff, the former paying 3c under May; there was fair trading in futures; close: No. 1 hard, cash, 55½c; January, 55¼c; May, 59⅛c; No. 1 cash, 54½c; January, 54¼c; May, 58⅛c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 52@51½c; No. 3 Spring, 50¼@49½c; rejected, 48¼@44¼c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 55⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 54⅝c; receipts, 52,171 bushels.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow: "The sales this week have amounted to 3,000,000 lb, of which 1,318,800 were domestic. The sales in the corresponding period of 1895 were 2,354,950 lb. There is a fair demand for both domestic and foreign wool, and the market from every point of view is as strong as it was on the last day of September."

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8.

BEEVES—Receipts, 98 cars, or 1,752 head: 26 cars for export alive, 28 cars for a west side slaughterer and 44 cars for the market; making, with 6 cars in yesterday, 50 cars for sale, of which 38 cars at Jersey City. Demand fairly brisk at an advance of 15@20c on steers, and 10@15c on oxen and cows, and bulls were rated firm; all the stock was wanted; an exporter bought 84 head; ordinary to choice native steers sold at $4.15@$5 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2@$4.60; bulls at $2.25@$3.25, and 1 extra fat bull at $3.70; cows at $1.50@$3.50. City-dressed native sides firm at 6½@8¼c lb. No later cable advices. Shipments to-day, in the Britannic, 300 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, and on the Trinidad, to Bermuda, 48 cattle and 70 sheep; the Grecian sails Thursday for Glasgow with 400 cattle for A. H. Eppstein.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—20 Illinois steers, 1,200 lb average, at $4.70 100 lb; 18 do, 1,187 lb, at $4.70; 21 do, 1,263 lb, at $4.65; 3 do, 1,273 lb, at $4.60; 9 do, 1,088 lb, at $4.60; 20 do, 1,263 lb, at $4.50; 2 oxen, 1,475 lb, at $4.60; 1 stag, 1,300 lb, at $4.30. NEWTON & CO.—16 oxen, 1,383 lb, at $3.40; 23 cows, 1,042 lb, at $2.75; 21 do, 853 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 865 lb, at $1.50. J. SHAMBERG & SON—33 Illinois steers, 1,306 lb, at $4.60. S. SANDERS—17 Ohio steers, 1,478 lb, at $5; 20 do, 1,323 lb, at $4.80; 4 do, 965 lb, at $4.15; 10 oxen, 1,280 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 1,000 lb, at $2; 1 bull, 1,720 lb, at $3.70; 1 cow, 1,070 lb, at $3.35; 3 cows, 1,050 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 950 lb, at $2; 4 do, 768 lb, at $1.50. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,214 lb, at $4.65; 16 do, 1,258 lb, at $4.60; 19 do, 1,118 lb, at $4.60; 19 do, 1,205 lb, at $4.40. D. McPHERSON & CO.—15 Ohio steers, 1,312 lb, at $4.65; 3 do, 1,287 lb, at $4.35; 20 Virginia oxen, 1,305 lb, at $4; 1 bull, 1,390 lb, at $3.25; 5 do, 1,227 lb, at $3; 6 do, 887 lb, at $2.70; 2 cows, 1,300 lb, at $3.50; 17 do, 1,146 lb, at $3.40; 3 do, 733 lb, at $3; 7 do, 978 lb, at $2.90; 8 do, 1,050 lb, at $2.65; 9 do, 974 lb, at $2.60; 14 do, 852 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 880 lb, at $2.50; 13 do, 885 lb, at $2.40; 6 do, 830 lb, at $2; 7 do, 920 lb, at $1.90; 8 do, 753 lb, at $1.75; 8 do, 735 lb, at $1.75; 7 do, 704 lb, at $1.70. A. H. EPPSTEIN—32 Kentucky steers, 1,451 lb, at $4.35. D. McELWEE—2 State oxen, 1,965 lb, at $4.40; 6 do, 1,595 lb, at $4.05; 2 do, 2,090 lb, at $3.50; 4 do, 1,662 lb, at $3.50; 2 stags, 1,440 lb, at $3.25; 1 cow, 1,050 lb, at $3; 5 cows, 840 lb, at $2.25; 11 do, 850 lb, at $1.75. G. DILLENBACK—2 oxen, 1,410 lb, at $2.75; 1 bull, 1,000 lb, at $3; 1 do, 930 lb, at $2.80; 1 cow, 830 lb, at $2.25; 17 cows, 801 lb, at $1.85. J. DUCEY—4 oxen, 1,415 lb, at $3.80; 2 do, 1,425 lb, at $3.50; 1 ox, 1,410 lb, at $3.25; 2 stags, 1,155 lb, at $3; 1 bull, 1,100 lb, at $3; 3 do, 1,017 lb, at $2.90; 6 do, 750 to 1,110 lb at $1.50@$2.60. HUME & MULLEN—2 oxen, 1,453 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,500 lb, at $2.50; 1 ox, 1,980 lb, at $4.25; 1 bull, 1,000 lb, at $2.50; 4 bulls, 755 lb, at $2.35; 3 do, 1,167 lb, at $2.75; 3 cows, 750 lb, at $1.75; 13 do, 830 lb, at $1.50. J. G. CURTIS—12 State oxen, 1,765 lb, at $4; 4 do, 1,600 lb, at $3.50; 1 cow, 960 lb, at $2; 7 cows, 826 lb, at $1.75. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,325 lb, at $4.10; 4 cows, 590 to 705 lb, at $1.65. M. COLLINS—2 oxen, 1,215 lb, at $3.40; 2 do, 1,265 lb, at $2.25; 1 bull, 840 lb, at $2.75; 1 cow, 770 lb, at $1.60.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 106 head, of which 64 head for sale. Medium to good cows were in demand and firm; common stock dull at last week's prices, and some inferior lots were unsold; poor to choice cows, calves included, ranged in price from $20 to $45.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—10 fresh cows, calves included, at $24 to $40 head. C. ROCKEFELLER—11 cows, $24 to $45 each. P. McCABE—5 cows, at $35 to $45 head. J. G. CURTIS—4 fresh cows, at $22@$42.50 each. D. McELWEE—3 fresh cows at $35@$45 head. J. DUCEY—2 fresh cows at $25@$30, respectively. HUME & MULLEN—1 cow and calf for $25.

CALVES—Receipts, 714 head, of which 696 head for sale. Veals were in good demand and firm for prime stock, with sales at $6@$9 100 lb for ordinary to prime; bobs and culls sold at $4@$5; barnyard calves sold at strong Monday's prices, or at $3.50@$4; a car of Westerns at $4; yearlings at $2.50@$3.50. Dressed calves generally steady except for frozen country-dressed veals, which were a little easier; city-dressed veals sold at 8½@13½c; country-dressed at 8@11½c; choice unfrozen do at 12c; little calves at 5@7c; dressed barnyard and Western calves at 5½@7c. —SALES.—J. G. CURTIS—24 veals, 158 lb average, at $9 100 lb; 26 do, 145 lb, at $9; 15 do, 129 lb, at $8.50; 13 do, 130 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 105 lb, at $6.50; 5 do, 38 lb, at $6; 2 do, 85 lb, at $5; 4 fed calves, 127 lb, at $4; 6 barnyard do, 218 lb, at $3.75. S. JUDD & CO.—106 veals, 120 lb, at $8.50; 20 do, 123 lb, at $8.37½; 15 do, 121 lb, at $8.25; 1 do, 230 lb, at $6.50; 6 do, 108 lb, at $6.25; 3 do, 94 lb, at $5; 4 do, 75 lb, at $4; 2 fed calves, 275 lb, at $4; 7 barnyard do, 346 lb, at $3.75; 1 yearling, 400 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—21 veals, 146 lb, at $9; 6 do, 125 lb, at $8.50; 1 do, 126 lb, at $8; 9 do, 118 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 116 lb, at $7; 3 do, 86 lb, at $6; 37 Western calves, 443 lb, at $4. S. SANDERS—1 veal, 135 lb, at $9; 1 do, 130 lb, at $7; 1 do, 90 lb, at $5; 1 do, 80 lb, at $5; 22 barnyard calves, 282 lb, at $3.85; 3 do, 180 lb, at $3.50. G. DILLENBACK—10 veals, 157 lb, at $9; 2 do, 135 lb, at $8; 25 do, 135 lb, at $7.62½; 2 do, 165 lb, at $7; 33 barnyard calves, 270 lb, at $4; 1 yearling, 500 lb, at $3.50. M. COLLINS—6 veals, 140 lb, at $9; 1 do, 100 lb, at $7; 3 fed calves, 333 lb, at $4.37½; 4 barnyard do, 330 lb, at $3.75. D. McELWEE—25 veals, 90 to 160 lb, at $6@$9; 2 yearlings, 445 lb, at $3.50. NEWTON & CO.—2 veals, 150 lb, at $9.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 38 cars, or 7,687 head: 14 cars for butchers and 24 cars for the market. On light supplies and stronger market at Buffalo prices were advanced fully 25c on sheep and 10@15c on lambs, with some sales of the latter 25c higher, quality considered; ordinary to choice sheep sold at $2.90@$4.25 100 lb; inferior to choice lambs, $4.25@$6, with general sales at $5@$5.75 for ordinary to prime; cull sheep at $2; cull lambs at $3.50@$3.75; no Canadian lambs sold; 2 cars of choice Western lambs were held. Dressed mutton firmer at 5@7½c, and dressed lambs stronger at 7½@10c.—SALES.—G. DILLENBACK—239 Western lambs, 70 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 9 State do, 61 lb, at $5.50; 29 State sheep, 88 lb, at $3.75; 25 culls, 76 lb, at $2; 194 State sheep and lambs, 76 lb, at $4.37½. S. SANDERS—84 Pennsylvania lambs, 90 lb, at $6; 64 do, 66 lb, at $5.50; 16 Pennsylvania sheep, 88 lb, at $4; 196 do, 92 lb, at $3.87½; 19 do, 90 lb, at $3.25; 103 do, 73 lb, at $2.75; 207 State sheep and lambs, 76 lb, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—13 State lambs, 67 lb, at $5.50; 33 Ohio do, 87 lb, at $5.75; 124 Ohio sheep, 101 lb, at $4.25; 373 do, 94 lb, at $4.15; 10 do, 62 lb, at $2.50; 180 Kentucky do, 102 lb, at $3.75; 38 State do, 113 lb, at $4; 24 do, 101 lb, at $3.50; 7 do, 111 lb, at $3.50. HUME & MULLEN—47 State lambs, 67 lb, at $5.50; 108 do, 72 lb, at $5.60; 10 do, 62 lb, at $5.12½; 31 State sheep, 117 lb, at $4.25; 71 do, 89 lb, at $4; 37 do, 100 lb, at $3.50. J. G. CURTIS—60 State lambs, 45 lb, at $4.25; 11 culls, 36 lb, at $3.75; 18 State sheep, 101 lb, at $3.25; 227 do, 75 lb, at $3; 122 do, 84 lb, at $2.90. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—162 State lambs, 81 lb, at $5.75; 25 do, 52 lb, at $5; 200 Western do, 83 lb, at $5.75; 37 State sheep, 105 lb, at $4. M. COLLINS—14 State lambs, 72 lb, at $5.75; 6 do, 58 lb, at $5.50; 77 State sheep, 104 lb, at $4; 48 do, 102 lb, at $3.75. D. HARRINGTON—122 Ohio lambs, 73 lb, at $5.75; 20 do, (culls,) 60 lb, at $3.50; D. McPHERSON & CO.—230 Milch lambs, 70 lb, at $5. J. H. WILKERSON—187 Ohio sheep, 94 lb, at $4.

HOGS—Receipts, 42 cars, or 7,175 head; about 40 head on sale; market firm at $4.10@$4.50 per 100 lb; a little bunch of fancy light pigs went to an outside party at $5; country dressed steady at 5@7½c per lb, for extreme weights. SALES—A. W. LAMBS—Late Tuesday, 38 State hogs, 210 lb. average at $4.25 per 100 lb. S. JUDD & CO—9 State hogs, 118 lb, at $4.40.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,240 head; total for the week thus far, 9,922 head; same time last week, 5,588 head; consigned through, 2,220 head; to New-York, 840 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened firm for anything good and fat; bulls slow and lower; closed firm for good butchers. Hogs—Receipts, 8,320 head; total for the week thus far 42,500 head; same time last week, 22,080 head; consigned through, 1,920 head; to New-York, 3,900 head; on sale, 7,040 head; market opened lower, but closed strong at 5c advance; mediums and heavy, $4@$4.10; Yorkers and pigs, $4.10@$4.15; roughs, $3.25@$3.50; stags, $3@$3.25. Late Sales—Yorkers, $4.20; good to heavy, $4.10; mixed, $4.12½@$4.17½. All were sold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,400 head; total for the week thus far, 32,800 head; same time last week, 33,400 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 3,800 head; on sale, 6,000 head; market opened active and higher; closed strong; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.25@$3.75; handy wethers, $3.90@$4.25; fair to good mixed, $2.65@$3; culls to common, $2@$2.50; fair to choice lambs, $4.85@$5.45; common and light, $4.25@$4.75; culls, $3.25@$4; export ewes, $3.50@$4; wethers of 120 lb, $4.25@$4.40. Late Sales—96 lb lambs, $5.55; good mixed 105 lb sheep, $4.10. Canada Lambs—6½ carloads were on sale; generally selling at $5.50, while 1 load of heavyweights, 108 lb, brought $5.30.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,120 head; market steady and prices unchanged; native steers, $2.90@$2.95; cows, $2@$2.60; calves, $4.60@$6; Texas steers, $2.70@$3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market opened weak; prices ruled 5@10c lower, but closed at yesterday's figures; heavy, $3.40@$3.60; mixed, $3.10@$3.55; light, $3.30@$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,313 head; market strong and prices 5c higher; natives, $3@$3.25; lambs, $3.15@$4.50.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 11,500 head; market steady; heavy, $3.45@$3.60; light and medium, $3.40@$3.75; pigs, $3.10@$3.40. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; market lower; native steers, best, $3.05@$4.30; fair to good, $3@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@$3.30; fair to good, $1.85@$2.25; bulls, $1.90@$3.30; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.30; calves, $4@$6; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts light; market fair; prices are unchanged. Hogs—About 15 cars on sale; market shade lower; prime light and pigs, $4.15@$4.20; medium weights, $4.10@$4.15; heavy hogs, $4@$4.05. Sheep—10 cars on sale; market steady; export wethers, $3.80@$3.90; prime, $3.60@$3.70; good, $3.25@$3.50; fair, $2.50@$3; common, $2@$2.30; lambs, $3@$5.30; calves, $2.50@$7.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000 head; market stronger. Common to extra steers, $3.20@$4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.80; calves, $3.25@$6.50; Texans, $3.15@$4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 43,000 head; market strong and 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.65@$3.82½; common to choice mixed, $3.60@$3.85; choice assorted, $3.70@$3.80; light, $3.60@$3.82½; pigs, $2.75@$3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $2@$3.75; lambs, $3.50@$4.85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 28s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 27s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 27s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 26s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 26s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 28s 6d. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, firm at 45s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 4½d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 5d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 3½d; January easy at 3s 2¾d; February easy at 3s 3d; March easy at 3s 3¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 22-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 22-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, value; August and September delivery, 4 21-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 1[illegible]-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 12-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 9d per quarter; December shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Spirits of turpentine, 21s per cwt. Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10@11s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 10s 8¼d; June, 11s 2¼d.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Sugar dull.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8 1-16c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 8,765 bales; exports coastwise, 992 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 402,033 bales. Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement: Semi-weekly movement at thirteen leading towns in 1896—Receipts, 26,098 bales; shipments, 38,106 bales; stock, 444,276 bales. In 1895—Receipts, 45,363 bales; shipments, 61,727 bales; stock, 461,730 bales. In 1894—Receipts, 32,132 bales; shipments, 42,735 bales; stock, 368,496 bales. Secretary Hester has issued a statement analyzing the movement of the cotton crop for the first four months of the present season, say, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, as compared with the previous three years. He shows that the actual delivery of cotton from the State of Texas has been 1,356,324 bales, against 2,328,147 bales last year, and 1,497,656 bales in the year before that. The amount brought into sight, which includes interior towns' stocks in excess of Sept. 1, as shown by railroad returns, &c., in each of the three groups of States, has been 1,406,667 bales in Texas, 1,556,493 in other Gulf States, and 1,968,710 in the Atlantic States, a deficit in Texas as compared with last year of 1,004,345 bales, with the year before last of 126,247 bales, with 1892, in which year there was a crop of 6,700,000 bales, of 151,190 bales; a deficit in other Gulf States of 445,108 bales under last, a gain of 23,538 bales over year before last, and a gain over 1892 of 375,544 bales; a deficit in the Atlantic States of 612,260 bales under last year, 431,513 bales under the year before last, and 82,939 bales under 1892. After Dec. 31, the movement in sight in the three groups in the last three years was as follows: Texas—Last year, 862,946 bales; year before, 526,146 bales, and in the year before the latter, 550,666 bales. Other Gulf States—Last year, 997,492 bales; year before last, 681,317 bales, and in the year before the latter, 681,617 bales. Atlantic States—Last year, 1,046,140 bales; year before last, 876,262 bales, and in the year before the latter, 677,627 bales. The three groups, as above set forth, consist, first, of Texas, including Indian Territory; second, of other Gulf States, embracing Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and, third, Atlantic States, embracing North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Virginia. The amount contributed by each group, as above, to the last three crops was, in round figures as follows: Texas—1894-5, 3,276,000 bales; other Gulf States, 3,060,000 bales; Atlantic States, 3,625,000 bales; total crops, 9,901,000 bales. Texas—1893-4, 2,059,000 bales; other Gulf States, 2,216,000 bales; Atlantic States, 3,275,000 bales; total crops, 7,550,000 bales. Texas—1892-3, 2,108,000 bales; other Gulf States, 1,865,000 bales; Atlantic States, 2,727,000 bales; total crops, 6,700,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 4,298 bales; sales, 360 bales; spinners, 50 bales; stock, 162,069 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,291 bales; exports, coastwise, 956 bales; sales, 329 bales; stock, 88,256 bales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Application was made yesterday to Justice Truax of the Supreme Court by Henry Zimmerman for the appointment of a receiver for the property of the firm of McMahon, Bishop & Co., wholesale liquor dealers of 56 Front Street, whose embarrassment was reported on Saturday. Mr. Zimmerman was the "Co." and capitalist of the firm, it was stated. He bought out Mr. McMahon a month ago. Mr. Bishop, who was formerly Secretary of the Excise Board, gave chattel mortgages on the stock on Saturday, it was stated, and assigned accounts of the firm without Mr. Zimmerman's consent. Lawyers for the various interests named different men for receiver. Justice Truax said that he would appoint Otto Horwitz receiver for the firm, in the usual form, and would consider the question of extending the power of the receiver as to the property transferred, and would decide it as soon as possible. Application was also made in the City Court for a receiver for the firm's property by Mr. Seligsberg, representing Edinger Brothers & Jacobi, creditors of the firm, and Samuel J. Goldsmith was appointed receiver. Besides being a partner in the firm of McMahon, Bishop & Co., Mr. Zimmerman is in the wholesale flour business at 405 to 409 West Twenty-ninth Street. The Sheriff has placed a keeper in that place on claims against him as a partner of McMahon, Bishop & Co. for $2,500 and individually for $1,178.

—As a result of the failure of E. W. Shaw of Newport, Me., who was caught by the crash of the Shaw & Morse Lumber Company, on whose paper his name figured for $150,000, Preston L. Bennett and Sanford P. Judkins of Newport, and W. I. Leavitt of Plymouth, Me., have been petitioned into insolvency. The East Pond Manufacturing Company is also insolvent. The collective amount of indebtedness is $75,000. The creditors are stated to be the Waterville Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the People's National Bank of Waterville, and the Pittsfield National Bank.

—Andrew Mayer was appointed receiver yesterday of the rents of 282 to 286 East Broadway and 271 to 275 Division Street by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Bernard Cohen against Fannie Robinson, William B. Waldron, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $26,693 made by Mrs. Robinson on May 7, 1894, the payment of which was assumed, it is alleged, by Mr. Waldron, who became the owner of the property. The mortgage is subject to a prior mortgage of $110,000.

—Edward Worcester, Vice President and general manager of the Hercules Ice Machine Company, Aurora, Ill., has been appointed receiver for that concern by Judge Willis in the Circuit Court at Geneva. The factory, employing nearly 200 hands, will be operated by the receiver until the stock on hand is worked up. The capital stock of the concern, $500,000, will be completely wiped out by the liabilities. Unsecured creditors' claims are said to be worthless.

—Minna S. Karl, dealer in men's boots and shoes at 84 and 123 Nassau Street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin Vollman, without preference. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog expect an immediate settlement, the largest creditor having interested himself therein. The liabilities are about $36,000, with nominal assets of the same amount.

—The Sheriff has received two claims against the New-York Auraphone Company of 1 Madison Avenue and of Boston, one being an attachment for $1,499 in favor of Lyman D. Morse and the other an execution for $324 in favor of Henry Wineburgh, both being, it is said, for advertising.

—Judgment for $20,110 was obtained yesterday against the New-York Street Cleaning Machinery Company in favor of Albert R. Frey on an assigned claim of Appleton Morgan for four years' salary as counsel for the company.

—Judgment for $15,222 was entered yesterday against Henry M. Anthony, canned goods commission merchant of 48 West Broadway, in favor of the Ninth National Bank on three of his notes.

—James Legett, boot and shoe manufacturer of Montreal assigned yesterday. Legett's was one of the oldest established firms in the country. The failure is the result of recent heavy losses.

—Mischo & Muller, manufacturers of furs at 7 Washington Place, made an assignment yesterday to Hugo Cohn, without preference.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Fahys Watch Case Company of Northport, Suffolk County, has filed a certificate of increase of its capital stock from $100,000 to $1,000,000. The amount of the capital of the company actually paid in is $100,000, and the amount of debts and liabilities is $617,422.

—The New-York Mat Board Manufacturing Company, to manufacture cardboard in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Landsberg and Jacob H. Belvin of New-York City and Lydia A. Kitchell of Brooklyn.

—The Swallow Club of New-York, to promote social feelings among its members. Directors—William J. Lennon, Armand T. Miller, William E. Tate, Frank Brennan, John H. Doyle.

—The Michigan Street Planing Mill Company of Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank P. Rung, John C. Dreker, and Joseph A. Dietz of Buffalo.

Oxford Students in the Past.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

An Oxford undergraduate of the thirteenth century was a widely different being from his successor of the nineteenth, who is surrounded by everything that can conduce to a life of studious enjoyment, and whose ideas of disorder, thanks to the efficiency of the double machinery of police and proctors, do not run beyond a casual bout of fisticuffs on the 5th of November or the breach of some peaceful citizen's window. In their stead one has to conjure up a shifting mass of some hundreds of students, lads of all ages, many of them Irish or Welsh, some of good blood, the great bulk apparently possessed of no more property than a few clothes and a weapon or two, lodging where they chose or where they could, some at a hall, some at a tavern, many of them dependent on charity for their very food, restless, noisy, quarrelsome, attached to the university by no more than the loosest ties, plainly beyond any sort of control.

It is clear, moreover, that, included in the comprehensive term of clerk—for there was no special title appropriated to the undergraduate—there were a large number of men to whom no deed of violence came amiss, and who were, in fact, nothing less than practiced criminals. Amid such an assemblage of unquiet spirits, in an age when every man went, and had need to go, armed, the university statute which still forbids the carrying of deadly weapons, and the city regulation that any armed person abroad at night should be seen to his lodging by the watch, were, as will be seen, no meaningless forms. The most trivial occasion, a hot word in a tavern, was apt to flare up into a brawl, and a brawl was quick to grow to the dimensions of a riot, in which it was odd if life was not lost.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:51|Moon rises...2:17

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 9.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Andes	Navassa	Jan. 4
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Dec. 23
Greece	London	Dec. 23
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Mobile	London	Dec. 27
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Ptolemy	St. Lucia	Dec. 30
Weimar	Bremen	Dec. 28
Werra	Bremen	Dec. 31
FRIDAY, JAN. 10.		
El Sol	New-Orleans	Jan. 5
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Jan. 7
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 29
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Rosse	St. Lucia	Jan. 2
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.		
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 28
Hindoo	Hull	Dec. 28
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 28
Paris	Southampton	Jan. 4
Victoria	Gibraltar	Dec. 28
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 28
SUNDAY, JAN. 12.		
Aurania	Liverpool	Jan. 4
El Rio	New-Orleans	Jan. 7
La Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 4
MONDAY, JAN. 13.		
Europe	London	Dec. 31
Llandaff City	Swansea	Dec. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Jersey City	Jan. 9	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Alvena	Jan. 9	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Schiedam	Jan. 9	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Grecian	Jan. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mendota	Jan. 10	Leith	29 Broadway.
Habana	Jan. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Cherokee	Jan. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	Jan. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	Jan. 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alene	Jan. 11	Jamaica	24 State St.
Oevenum	Jan. 11	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Venetia	Jan. 11	Copen'gen	3[illegible] Broadway.
Francisco	Jan. 11	Hull	21-22 State St.
Port Philip	Jan. 11	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Fontabelle	Jan. 11	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cuthbert	Jan. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Kansas City	Jan. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Burgundia	Jan. 13	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Ems	Jan. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Jan. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Jan. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Werra	Jan. 15	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk&Jev'ns.
Hindoo	Jan. 15	London	21-22 State St.
Catalina	Jan. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Picqua	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Jan. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	Jan. 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Zaandam	Jan. 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 18	London	4 Broadway.
Aurania	Jan. 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Jan. 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Jan. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Jan. 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Jan. 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Jan. 1, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello Dec. 28, via La Guayra, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 P. M. 7th.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohls, Buenos Ayres Nov. 21, via St. Lucia Dec. 31, with mdse and 1 passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Dec. 25, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:25 P. M. 7th.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla Dec. 26, via Kingston Jan. 2, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:09 P. M. 7th, and anchored owing to thick snowstorm.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Sproul, Molliendo Nov. 11, via St. Lucia Dec. 29, with mdse to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Craigmore, (Br.,) Crosby, Vera Cruz Dec. 17, via Havana Jan. 2, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. and anchored.

SS Carrie, (Br.,) Clausen, Huelva Dec. 17, via St. Michaels 25th, with iron pyrites to Naller & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. and anchored.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Swansea Dec. 24, with mdse to James W. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Blyth, Trieste Nov. 16, via Gibraltar Dec. 19, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Weyer, Antwerp Dec. 28, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans Jan. 3, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Jan. 1, via Key West 4th, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans Jan. 1, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Vera Cruz Dec. 25, via Havana Jan. 4, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:52 P. M.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Davis, Hull 16 ds, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Laurada, Hughes, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 5, with pyrite cinders to orders—vessel to master. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Plessey, (Br.,) Cobb, Matanzas Dec. 30, with mdse and 1 passenger to American Sugar Refining Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Brown, Rio Janeiro Dec. 20, via Pernambuco, with mdse and 1 passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Dec. 28, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Menemsha, for Baltimore; Critic, for Leith; Braemar, for Glasgow; Britannic, for Liverpool; Trinidad, for Bermuda; Wakefield, for Trieste and Venice; St. Paul, for Southampton; Normannia, for Genoa, Naples, and Alexandria; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Comal, for Galveston and Key West; Seneca, for Havana and Mexican ports; Chateau Lafite, for Bordeaux.

Steam yacht Valiant, for Mediterranean ports.

Spoken.

Ship Albuera, (Br.,) Wyness, from Hamburg Dec. 1, via Cuxhaven, for New-York, was spoken Dec. 28, in lat 44 N, lon 45 W.

Miscellaneous.

SS Hannah M. Bell, (Br.,) hence for Norfolk, when starting for sea last evening, found her pumps disabled, and anchored off Liberty Island. She will repair and proceed in a couple of days.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—SS Melpomene, (Aust.,) Capt. Mecozzi, from New-York Dec. 17 for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar Jan. 2.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Dec. 8, via Madeira, for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar Jan. 2.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New-York Dec. 28 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York Dec. 29 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Turkish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hogg, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 2 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 6 P. M. to-day.

Yacht Models and Steamships.

From Scribner's Magazine.

It had been thought that one principle evolved from the gradual perfection of such "racing machines" as the Herreshoff sloops might be applied in some modified degree to the construction of steamers. Those queer, spoon-shaped bows of the Defender and her immediate predecessors are designed to slip over the water, instead of cutting through it. Even a layman perceives at once that this operates to lessen the friction and increase the speed. People closely interested in the improvement of the great ocean steamships are of the opinion that, so far as the hull can influence the question of speed, some such modification of the bow is the only change likely to avail in the nip-and-tuck struggle for more knots per hour. But it is also easy to see that the flattish bow leads toward an increased draught by concentrating the keel action, and, as a matter of fact, we do not find in the most recent products of the shipyards any appreciable move in the direction of Gloriana bows. The Forban, the new French torpedo boat, which drives through the water at the railroad speed of 30.2 knots, or nearly 35 miles, depends on tremendous engine power rather than on any departure in her lines, to hold her place as the swiftest vessel in the world.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculative Tone Improved, Although Business Was Light.

THE NEW BOND ISSUE AND THE RESERVE

War Talk—Exchange Easier on Offerings of Gold Bills—Delaware and Hudson's Dividend—Raid on Manhattan.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

There was a better tone to to-day's market, although business was very dull. It seems to be the general conclusion that nothing will be done about the Government bond issue until Feb. 5, the date for opening the bids, and that in the meantime there will not be much in the stock market barring unusual and unexpected developments. It is believed that the syndicate will ultimately secure the new bonds on terms satisfactory to the Government, and it is safe to assume that in the interval pending the issue the Treasury reserve will be protected when necessary.

The alarm in England over the possibility of a war with Germany did not influence the local markets to-day. Wheat was practically unchanged, and provisions were only steady. St. Paul and Louisville were bought by London, although that city did little in its other specialties. The strength of British consols was pointed to as evidence that the English investor is not a participator in the general alarm. There was no domestic news of an influential character. The foreign exchange market was easier on the knowledge that there are gold bills in the market, and on a somewhat better supply of commercial bills. It is expected that the shipments of gold on Saturday will be heavy. The annual meeting of the Sugar Company was held, but a statement of its condition was not made public. The Delaware and Hudson Directors decided that the dividend for the current year should be 7 per cent.

St. Paul and Sugar were the only stocks in which the trading exceeded 10,000 shares. St. Paul moved up from 65⅝ to 67, and closed at 66⅝, a net gain of 1⅜ points. Sugar moved between 99 and 100⅜, and closed at 100, a net gain of ¾. Chicago Gas was firm all day, but in the last hour traders sold it down a point. It closed at 63⅛, a net gain of ⅜. The Grangers were all firm at fractional advances. Denver preferred, and Louisville and Nashville each scored advances, the former 1¼ and the latter ⅞. The coal stocks were firm, Delaware and Hudson being up 2½ points. Manhattan in the final half hour declined from 100¼ to 97, and closed at 97½, a net loss of 2¼ points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were nominal.

Commercial paper quotations were 6 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 6 per cent. for four months' high-grade single names, 7@9 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 9@12 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $105,073,488; balances, $5,533,491; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $572,849.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent to $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, holiday. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½. There was a sale of 2,000 ounces at 67⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$1,557,043
Imports for the same period	124,871
Net exports	$1,432,172
Net exports to date, 1895	4,410,498
Net exports to date, 1894	109,956
Net exports to date, 1893	2,050,340

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Refs.	¾
American Tobacco	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1
Chicago & Northwestern	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	¾
L. E. & West. pf.	1⅜
Louisville & Nashville	⅞
Minn. Iron	3
N. J. Cent.	1
Pullman Car	2¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	3
U. S. Cordage gtd.	1
U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼

DECLINED.

Chi. & Northwestern	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1
Illinois Central	1¾
Manhattan Consolidated	2¼
Michigan Central	1⅜

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2
At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	1½
At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i.	1¾
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con.	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	2¼
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	1
M., K. & T. 1st	2
M., K. & T. 2d	1
P. & Rdg., genl t. r.	1¼
P. & Rdg. 1st pf., inc.	1⅜
P. & Rdg. 2d pf., inc.	1¼
St. L. & Northwestern 1st	1¼
St. Paul & Omaha con.	1
San A. & Pass 4s	1¼
Union El. 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. con.	1
Cen. In., St. L. & C. 4s	3
Col. & Ninth Ave. 5s	1⅛
Lex. Ave. & Pav. Fy. 1st	1½
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes	1
U. Pac. 1st 1897	1

Government bonds were steady. The 4s of 1925 advanced ½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
r., 1891	96	..
r., 1907	108½	110½
c., 1907	109	111
r., 1925	115	117
c., 1925	115	117
r., 1904	112½	114
c., 1904	112½	114
rency 6s, 1896	100	..
rency 6s, 1897	102	..
rency 6s, 1898	104	..
rency 6s, 1899	107	..
rokee 4s, 1896	100	..
rokee 4s, 1897	100	..
rokee 4s, 1898	100	..
rokee 4s, 1899	100	..

State securities. $20,000 Virginia de[illegible]ed 6s, trust receipts, sold at 5½; $3,000 [illegible] funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 60, and [illegible]0 Alabama, Class A, at 109.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	147	146⅞	146⅞	142	146½	100
American Cotton Oil pf.	63	63	63	63	62½	65	20
*American Sugar Refineries	99¼	100⅜	99	100	99⅞	100	28,294
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	95	95¼	95	95¼	95	98	518
American Tobacco	78	79⅜	77⅜	78⅜	78⅜	79	6,690
American Tobacco pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101	..	16
Ann Arbor pf.	26	26	26	26	24½	28	20
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13½	13⅜	13½	3,401
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	¾	100
Baltimore & Ohio	37½	37½	37½	37½	37	39	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	14¼	13¾	14	13¾	14	940
Chicago Gas, t. r.	63½	64⅜	63⅜	63⅛	63¼	63⅜	3,075
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	73½	74⅜	73⅜	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	8,410
Chicago & Northwestern	96	97½	96	97	96⅞	97⅛	1,810
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	142	142	142	143	141	142½	250
C., M. & St. Paul	65⅝	67	65⅝	66⅝	66½	66⅝	31,404
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125¼	125	126	211
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	63⅛	64⅛	63	64	63⅞	64	3,984
C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	33¼	34	700
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	45	45	45	45	45	46	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	24½	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	2½	3	20
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146	146	146	144½	146	40
Delaware & Hudson	122½	123¼	122½	123	122¾	123¼	805
Del., Lack. & Western	156⅝	158	156⅝	156½	156½	157½	850
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	40½	41½	40½	41¼	41	41½	350
Dis. & C. Feed., all in. pd.	15½	16	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞	2,425
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60½	60½	60½	60½	60¼	60½	100
General Electric	24	24½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞	3,195
Illinois Central	89¼	89¼	89⅜	89⅛	88⅞	89	250
Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8	100
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	25	25	25	27	325
Laclede Gas	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	19	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	66	66	66	66	66	67½	240
Lake Shore	136¼	136½	136	136½	137½	140	860
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	16¼	16¾	310
Louisville & Nashville	41	42⅜	41	41⅞	41⅞	42⅛	6,410
Lou., New-Albany & Chi.	8	8	7⅞	8	7¾	8⅛	1,410
Manhattan Consolidated	100¼	100⅜	97	97½	97	97½	3,880
*Metropolitan Traction	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	95½	167
Michigan Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	96	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	17	19	100
Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	57	62	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22½	22⅞	22½	23¼	23⅛	23¼	1,796
Missouri Pacific	23	23¾	22⅞	23¼	23⅜	23⅝	3,500
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	23⅜	23½	23¾	21	23	10
*National Lead Co. pf.	85	85½	85	85¼	83½	85	18
New-England	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45	46	100
New-Jersey Central	96	97	96	96½	96	96½	1,442
New-York Central	95½	95½	95	95	94½	95	506
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	220
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8½	8⅞	8½	8¼	8⅛	8⅞	405
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22	22½	21⅝	22½	22¼	22½	2,875
North American	4⅛	4⅜	4	4⅜	4¼	4½	464
Northern Pacific	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	3	1,140
Northern Pacific pf.	10⅛	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	820
Ontario & Western	12½	13	12½	13	12⅞	13	1,026
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24¼	24	25	455
Peo., Decatur & Evansville	3	3	3	3	..	..	200
Philadelphia & Reading	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3	3¼	6,300
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	52	52⅞	52	52⅞	52¾	54	200
Pullman Palace Car Co.	150¼	150½	150¼	150¼	151	154	109
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4½	4	4½	4¼	4¾	1,030
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	9	10	210
St. Paul & Omaha	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	33	33¾	10
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	120	120	120	120	121	110
Southern Pacific	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20½	21	400
Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	7⅞	8	7⅞	8⅛	4,721
Southern Railway pf.	24⅛	24⅜	23⅞	24	23⅞	24¼	6,415
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24	25⅛	23¾	24⅜	24¼	24½	3,900
Texas Pacific	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	850
Union Pacific	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	3⅞	4	1,021
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3	3½	700
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	5	915
U. S. Cordage pf.	10	10	10	10	9	10	15
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	18	18	18	18	18	19½	110
United States Express	39	40	39	40	38	42	75
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	150
*United States Leather pf.	61	61	60⅛	60⅝	60¼	60½	4,070
United States Rubber	24	24	24	24	24⅜	25	215
United States Rubber pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	84¼	86	145
Wabash	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝	7	700
Wabash pf.	15	15½	15	15½	15½	15⅝	1,780
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	90	100	5
Western Union Telegraph	83½	84⅛	83½	83⅝	83½	83¾	7,306
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅛	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¼	10½	1,245
Wisconsin Central	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	4⅛	200
Total sales							174,628

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.23	.23	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67½	2,000

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67⅝	67⅝	.23	.23	..	..	100

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
3,000........110
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000........68
Atch Top & S F 4s Trust Receipts
20,000........70
2,000........70¼
3,000........70½
5,000........71
Atch T & S F gen 4s when issued
2,000........74½
Atch Top & S F 2d ¾s Class A Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid
11,000........20¾
13,000........20⅞
7,000........20¾
3,000........20⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925
2,000........99
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
3,000........112
1,000........112½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000........99½
34,000........99¾
5,000........100
2,000........100½
Bur C Rap & N 1st
1,000........103½
Canada So 1st Gtd
7,000........106½
Canada Southern 2d
5,000........104
Central N J G M 5s
10,000........113
C & O Pur M'y F'd
2,000........104½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000........104⅛
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
7,000........69
4,000........72
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
3,000........92
Chi B & Q Cons 7s
5,000........115¾
10,000........116
Chi B & Q conv 5s
5,000........102
Chi Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
19,000........87½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs
29,000........37
Chic & Northwestn 30 year deb 5s
4,000........108
Chic R I & P ext 5s
4,000........100¼
10,000........100
7,000........100¼
10,000........100
3,000........100½
15,000........100¼
35,000........100
Chic St P & M 1st
500........122
C St P M & O Cons
2,000........125
Cin Ind St L & C 4s
4,000........95
Clev Cin Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s
1,000........92⅞

Col & Ninth Av 1st
3,000........113
1,000c........112½
1,000........113
10,000........112½
1,000........112
Denv & Rio Grande 4s
5,000........83½
4,000........83⅜
Eliz Lex & B S 5s
10,000........100¼
Ft Worth & D C 1st
20,000........64
2,000........64¾
Gal Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
11,000........92
Kans Pac 1st cons Trust Co certs
3,000........70
Laclede Gas Light Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000........93
L S & M So 1st reg
1,000........111
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
5,000........99½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
2,000........113
1,000........112½
9,000........112
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
17,000s20F........71½
5,000s20F........71¾
Lo & Nashville Cons
10,000........105¾
Lo N A & Chic G M
2,000........68
3,000........67½
Lo N A & Chic Cons
2,000........100
Metropolitan Elev 1st
4,000........117½
2,000........117
Mil L S & W ext 5s
1,000........113
Mil & St Paul G M 4s Series A
3,000s3........94
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s
2,000........103¾
Mineral Point Div
2,000........103½
Southern Minn Div
2,000........113
Mil & St P 7s Gold
5,000........123
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000........96½
Mo K & Tex 1st 4s
14,000........81½
1,000........82
Mo Kan & Tex 2d
10,000........54½
10,000........54¾
5,000........55
4,000........55½
Mo Kan & East 1st
3,000........86
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
13,000........63
N Y Chic & St L 4s
10,000........102
N Y & Man Beach 1st
10,000........100
N Y N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
4,000........135
small bonds
300........134

N Y Ontario & West refunding 4s
5,000s20F........89½
North Pac 1st cons
7,000........113½
North Pac 1st reg
10,000........113
North Pac 2d coup
1,000........100
North Pac cons 5s
15,000........31½
Trust Co certs
11,000........31½
North Pac col tr nts
1,000........77
North Pac Terml 1st
5,000........100⅞
North Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts
2,000........26
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000........93
Ohio & M con S F
2,000........103
Oregon R & Nav 1st
3,000........105½
5,000........105⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs
13,000........100
Oreg S L & U N con Trust Co certfs
15,000........53
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000........102
Phila & Read gen 4s
21,000........83
Trust Co certs
1,000........73
Phila & Reading 1st pref inc
15,000........19½
50,000........19¼
24,000........19½
6,000........19¾
60,000........19½
45,000........20
10,000........19⅞
2d pref inc
35,000........6¾
10,000........6½
41,000........7
15,000........7¼
115,000........7⅛
21,000........7¼
15,000........7½
10,000........7¾
3,000........8
10,000........7½
3d pref inc
3,000........3¼
10,000........3⅞
4,000........4
13,000........4⅛
5,000........4
45,000........3⅞
60,000........4
9,000........4⅜
1,000........4¼
10,000........4⅛
340,000........4
5,000........4⅛
5,000........4⅜
44,000........4½
5,000........4¼
Phila & Read 3d conv
8,000........4⅛
Phil & Read defd inc
10,000........¼
Pitts Ft W & C 1st
2,000........140
Rio Grande West 1st

3,000........70⅝
2,000........70½
4,000........70⅝
Rome W & Og cons
2,000........118
St L A & T H 1st 5s
10,000........99
St L Southwest 1st
16,000........70½
4,000........71¼
St L Southwest 2d inc
30,000........25
San An & Ar P 4s
11,000........53
Seattle L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs
10,000........40
So Pac N Mexico 1st
1,000........103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000........89½
8,000........89
2,000........88½
10,000........88
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000........82
Tex & Pac 2d inc
8,000........18¼
47,000........18
5,000........18¼
5,000........18⅜
5,000........18½
10,000........18¾
8,000........18⅞
8,000........19
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
3,000........105½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000........100
Union Elev 1st 6s
8,000........98
3,000........98½
10,000........99
23,000........100
Union Pac 1st '96
3,000........104½
4,000........104¼
Union Pac 6s 1897
3,000........104
Union Pac 6s 1898
1,000........104½
2,000........104¾
10,000........105¼
4,000........104¾
Union Pac 6s 1899
1,000........105¼
U P Denv & Gulf 1st
25,000........32¼
Virginia Midland G M
5,000........98
Guarantee Stamped
1,000........98
Wabash R R 1st
1,000........102½
5,000........102¾
18,000........103
8,000........103¼
Wabash R R 2d
5,000........70
Wabash Deb Ser. B
10,000........20½
West Shore gtd 4s
7,000........104½
21,000........104
4,000........104¼
West N Y & Penn 1st
5,000........106
West N Y & Penn inc
22,000........13⅝
West Union col tr 5s
5,000........106

Total sales........$2,198,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & Terre Haute	..	63
American Coal	100	125
American Cotton Oil	16¾	18
American Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Am. T. & C.	..	95
*At., T. & S. Fé pf., when is.	20⅝	20⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	19	25
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	..	19
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	52
Canada Southern	46¾	47½
Canadian Pacific	51⅝	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14½	16
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & East. Ill.	42½	48½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	93
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & Iron, dev.	2¾	3½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	98
Col. Hock. Val. & T.	15	17½
Col., Hock. Val. & T. pf.	50	61
Commercial Cable	140	..
Consolidated Coal	27	30
Denver & Rio Grande	11	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	55
*D., S. S. & A.	4½	4⅝
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	12
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	86½	94½
Ev. & T. H.	27	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Flint & P. M.	10	12
Great Northern pf.	110	115
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	1⅛	2¼
Illinois Steel Co.	..	65
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80

	Bid.	Asked.
Lake Erie & Western	18	19
Long Island	83	86
L., N. A. & C. pf.	17	19
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	9	11
Mexican National ctfs.	¾	1¼
Minn & St. L. 1st pf.	73	78
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	41½	45
Mo., Kansas & Texas	10	10¾
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
*National Lead	25	25¼
National Linseed Oil	19½	20½
National Starch	4	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	40	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	22
New Central C.	5	8
N. Y., N. H. & H.	176	179
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	20	24
Norfolk & Western	1⅝	2
Norfolk & Western pf.	6⅛	7
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	7½	10
Oregon Improvement	2½	4
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	10
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	18
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	14¾	15½
P., F. W. & C.	161	..
Quicksilver	1½	2¼
Quicksilver pf.	14	16½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
R., W. & O.	115	118
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	⅜
St. Paul & Duluth	26	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	85	90
St. P., M. & M.	110	114
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	65	75
*West. U. Beef	7½	8
Wheel & Lake Erie pf.	34½	36

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	99⅝	15,210
Am. Tobacco	78⅜	79⅜	77⅝	78⅝	3,570
Am. Tob. pf.	101	101	101	101	10
A., T. & S. F.	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	[illegible]
Chi. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., R. I. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	73⅞	74⅝	73⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & N.	41⅞	42⅜	41⅛	41⅞	850
Manhattan	100	100⅜	97⅛	97½	800
Mo. Pacific	23¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Pac. pf.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	[illegible]
Phil. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., M. & St. P.	66⅜	67	65⅞	66⅜	24,210
Cent. of N. J.	96⅜	97⅛	96⅜	96⅞	130
Dist. & C. F.	15½	16	15⅛	15⅜	340
Gen. Elec.	23⅞	24½	23	23⅞	150
U. S. L. pf.	61¼	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	720
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	200
West. Union	83¾	84⅛	83½	83½	3,810
Total sales					65,620

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M. K. & T. 2d	54⅜	55⅝	54⅜	55⅝	$11,000
Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc.	19½	20	19½	20	19,000
Phil. & Read. 2d pf. inc.	6⅛	8	6⅛	8	16,000
Phil. & Read. 3d pf. inc.	4	4½	4	4½	$18,000
Union El. 1st	100	100¼	100	100¼	4,000
Wabash 1st	103	103	103	103	2,000
Total sales					$70,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.08	.07	.08	1,700
C., C. & Va.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	125
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Mexican	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Total sales					2,725

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60⅞	61⅛	60¼	60⅞	804,000

Corn.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	9,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	88½	93½
American Bank Note	40	42
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	216
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	20	25
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	..
Bank of America	..	180
Barney & Smith Car	325	335
†Barney & Smith pf. stock	12	19
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	70	75
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	98	101
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	..	14
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	104	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	130	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	108	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	102½	105½
Brooklyn Elevated	159	162
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	12½	16
Brooklyn Traction	99	101½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	7	9
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	49	53
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	102½	103¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	73½	74½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	104
*Celluloid Company stock	69¾	71
*Central & South American Tel.	65	67½
Central Cross-Town	120	124
Cent. Park, North & East River	185	195
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	160	165
*Central Trust Company	16	21
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1020	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	½	1¼
Commercial Cable Co. stock	45	50
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	135	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	74	80
Continental Trust	100¾	102¾
Cramp Shipyard stock	165	180
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	55	65
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	94	96½
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	165	170
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	99	102
Ensley Land Company	345	355
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	½	1½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	78	88
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	196	202
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	123	129
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	772	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	320	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	114½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	65
Fort Wayne Gas stock	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	73	76
Fourth National Bank	84¾	87½
Gallatin National Bank	171	176
Garfield National Bank	293	300
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	103	..
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	48	51
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	84	87
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	110	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	98
H. B. Claflin Company	95	98
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	90	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	62	67
Herring-Hall-Marvin	..	98½
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	2½	5
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	14	18
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	103	105½
†Holland Trust stock	95	98
Indianapolis Gas bonds	75	85
Indianapolis Gas stock	101	103½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	140	145
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	66¼	68¼
International Ocean Telegraph	73	76
Iron Steamboat	103	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	5½	7½
Journeay & Burnham	..	72
Journeay & Burnham pf.	42	47
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	98	100½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	94	98
Lafayette Gas stock	180	187
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	78	82
Lawyers' Surety Company	86	87½
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	99	104
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	170	180
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	28	32
Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd.	70	75
†Lorillard Company pf.	16¼	16¾
†Madison Square Garden stock	102	107
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	15
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	75	80
Manhattan Trust Company	110	..
Mechanics' National Bank	130	140
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	101	..
Mercantile Trust Company	110	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	385	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	107½	109½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	300	315
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	10	15
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	48	53
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	80
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	..	60
National Citizens' Bank	218	225
*National Bank of Commerce	130	135
National Bank of the Republic	205	210
National Shoe & Leather Bank	145	150
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	89	93
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	52	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	26	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	29½	32½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	63	69
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	97	99
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	82½	85
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	3¾	4¾
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	117	120½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	..	117½
New-York Air Brake Co.	60	..
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	..	4
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	105½	110
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	390	410
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	820	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	35	40
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	290	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	..	14
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	155	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	111	114
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	106	..
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	80	85
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	202	207
Pennsylvania Coal	67	71
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	320	335
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	130	135
Pratt & Whitney	77½	80½
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	14
Queens County Bank stock	75	80
Real Estate Trust Company	170	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	162	..
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	47	52
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	64	69
Second Avenue Railroad stock	108¼	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	..	158
†South & Atlantic Telegraph	195	205
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	85	..
Standard Gas	28	..
Standard Gas pf.	..	4
‡Standard Gas 1st	66½	68¼
Standard Oil Trust	103	105½
State Trust	109	111
†Steinway Railway 6s	198¼	200½
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	..	194
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	112	114
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	85⅛	88
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	65
Third Avenue Railroad	85	92
Third National Bank	40	45
Title Guarantee & Trust	169	174
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	108	108¼
Tradesmen's National Bank	225	..
Trenton Potteries	14	17
†Trenton Potteries pf.	90	96¼
Trow Directory pf.	4	6½
*Union Ferry stock	30	40
†Union Ferry 5s	33	38
Union Elevated 2d	66	68¼
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	103¾	105½
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	32	38
Union Trust	95	101
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101½	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	730	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	78	82
*United States Trust	50	58
Wagner Car Co.	205	220
Washington Trust Company	1030	..
*Western Gas Co.	150	154
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	175	185
Western National Bank	62	65
Winona & Southwestern 1st	85	88
Worcester Traction	112½	115
Worcester Traction pf.	15	18
Worthington Pump	14	16½
Worthington Pump pf.	84	87
	..	29
	70	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	206
Greenwich	177
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	200
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
Second National	430
Southern National	80
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
Western National	

There was a sale of one share of America at 326.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were [illegible] in the London market. The [illegible] were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1⅛, to 67¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 42½; New-York Central, 1, to 97; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 1⅞, and Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 53⅞. Declined—Erie second consols, 1½, to 67½. Erie sold at 13½, and Illinois Central at 91. British consols advanced 1-16 for money, to 105⅝, and were unchanged for the account at 105¾.

In London the markets were irregular, but slightly firmer, and closed above the lowest prices of the day. Consols fell ½, but recovered and closed 1-16 lower. American railroads were rather better. Mining shares were maintained, and closed stronger upon the announcement of the release of Dr. Jameson. East Rands and Chartered Gold Fields rose ½ and De Beers ⅝. Foreign securities were dull under the influence of the weakness of the Continental bourses.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £77,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅜ per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 13 15-16d per rupee. Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f 25c for checks. Bar Silver—Market quiet; quoted at 30⅝d per ounce. Spanish fours, 59⅝.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	670	670	670
4th week Dec.	$96,556	$88,516	$110,464
Month	329,201	352,008	367,396
From July 1	2,348,807	2,366,172	2,085,837
From Jan. 1	4,476,949	4,720,875	5,131,721

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf—

Mileage	236	236	164
4th week Dec.	$13,543	$11,064	$7,732
Month	47,111	42,244	23,496
From July 1	286,360	237,986	137,000
From Jan. 1	527,692	419,531	189,036

Kansas City Suburban Belt—

Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Dec.	$6,730	$4,299	$4,728
Month	20,829	14,162	15,830
From July 1	163,285	140,006	130,876
From Jan. 1	276,749	248,913	236,322

Ohio River—

Mileage	239	239	239
4th week Dec.	$16,976	$14,283	$12,533
Month	71,482	55,846	50,134
From July 1	487,269	411,649	672,441
From Jan. 1	877,552	712,430	777,728

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute—

Mileage	239	239	239
4th week Dec.	$34,590	$35,760	$31,220
Month	111,000	112,960	117,930
From July 1	691,813	718,849	742,340
From Jan. 1	1,318,343	1,334,661	1,543,724

Brooklyn Elevated for year ended Dec. 31—

Mileage	20	20	18
Gross earning	$2,082,684	$1,730,848	....
Op. expenses	1,170,949	1,055,462	....
Net earnings	911,735	675,386	....
Fixed charges	846,745	816,724	....
Surplus	64,990	*141,340	....

*Deficit.

Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern, for November—

Mileage	401	401	398
Gross earnings	$234,697	$219,432	$206,172
Op. expenses	145,777	138,696	135,502
Net earnings	88,920	80,736	70,670
July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	1,112,178	1,017,961	969,342
Op. expenses	646,503	552,933	624,382
Net earnings	465,675	465,028	344,960
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	2,211,810	1,975,973	2,130,947
Op. expenses	1,470,058	1,293,243	1,380,236
Net earnings	741,752	682,730	750,711

Chicago & West Michigan for November—

Mileage	574	574	574
Gross earnings	$139,047	$136,171	$146,520
Op. expenses	113,295	103,166	104,988
Net earnings	25,752	33,005	41,582
Charges	33,553	32,845	32,758
Deficit	7,801	*160	*8,774
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	779,012	734,639	820,976
Op. expenses	590,147	535,870	622,929
Net earnings	188,865	198,769	198,047
Charges	169,104	165,133	163,791
Surplus	19,761	33,636	34,256
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	1,597,820	1,475,873	1,763,185
Op. expenses	1,302,239	1,178,773	1,405,950
Net earnings	295,581	297,100	357,235
Charges	371,287	363,651	359,732
Deficit	75,706	66,551	2,497

*Surplus.

Detroit, Lansing & Northern for November—

Mileage	334	334	344
Gross earnings	$89,403	$97,299	$101,863
Op. expenses	70,036	71,906	75,658
Net earnings	19,367	25,393	26,240
Charges	31,299	29,774	32,585
Deficit	11,932	4,381	6,345
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	511,042	503,557	529,631
Op. expenses	378,875	315,058	402,352
Net earnings	132,167	127,683	127,279
Charges	151,502	148,851	137,711
Deficit	19,335	21,188	10,432
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	1,059,964	1,007,402	1,118,346
Op. expenses	825,872	818,903	897,609
Net earnings	234,092	188,499	220,737
Charges	332,260	329,152	288,974
Deficit	98,168	140,653	68,237

Oregon Improvement for November—

Gross earnings	$271,379	$315,290	$343,565
Op. expenses	233,092	208,231	263,214
Net earnings	38,287	107,059	80,351

Philadelphia & Erie for November—

Mileage	287	287	287
Gross earnings	$450,972	$383,642	$403,738
Op. expenses	299,235	272,416	298,040
Net earnings	151,737	111,226	110,698
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	2,186,400	1,987,400	2,251,174
Op. expenses	1,459,980	1,408,589	1,587,528
Net earnings	726,420	578,814	663,646
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	4,037,139	3,685,343	4,801,213
Op. expenses	2,860,070	2,694,661	3,289,877
Net earnings	1,117,069	990,682	1,511,336

Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf for November—

Gross earnings	$318,545	$306,176	$301,316
Op. expenses	188,778	213,251	216,112
Net earnings	129,767	92,925	85,204
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	1,407,175	1,291,738	1,376,931
Op. expenses	968,970	955,812	1,175,318
Net earnings	438,205	335,926	201,613
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	2,830,324	2,599,212	3,316,906
Op. expenses	2,157,019	2,061,720	2,779,414
Net earnings	673,305	537,492	537,402

Scranton Traction for December—

	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$29,180	$22,664	Inc. $6,516
Op. expenses	14,034	14,037	Dec. 3
Net earnings	15,146	8,627	Inc. 6,519
For the six months ended Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	$168,530	$137,916	Inc. $30,614
Op. expenses	80,973	80,962	Inc. 11
Net earnings	87,557	56,954	Inc. 30,603

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Müller & Son sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

24 shares Browne Diamond Cutting Company, $100 each, $1 per share.

20 shares German Exchange Bank, $100 each, 380.

$3,000 Scioto Water Company first mortgage, twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds, (hypothecated,) and 168 shares Ellensburg Water Supply Company, Washington, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $700.

22 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 270.

80 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 192¼.

$8,000 the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1917, 8.

40 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 151.

$84,000 Lynchburg Electric Company of Lynchburg, Va., first mortgage bonds, 25.

$42,500 West Lynchburg Land Company first mortgage bonds, 5.

$18,500 Newport Mining Company of Wisconsin, first mortgage bonds, 50.

$100,000 the Salisbury and Harvey Railway Company first mortgage bonds, 25.

$5,000 Crown Hill Colliery Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1910, (hypothecated,) $500 each, 12.

$18,000 Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 110¼@110⅜.

$23,000 Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Company 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, 110¼@112.

LISTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange admitted to the Exchange list to-day the following securities:

Union Pacific Railway Company, $11,155,000 certificates of deposit for first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1896-1899; $733,000 certificates of deposit for Kansas Pacific first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1895; $1,627,000 certificates for similar bonds of 1896, and $2,678,000 Denver Division assented 6 per cent. bonds of 1899.

Third Avenue Railroad Company, $[illegible] additional capital stock, making the amount listed $9,000,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co., referring to the call for [illegible] company, as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th of February next, announce that they are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at their office, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to the maturity of the call.

—Vol. 61 of The Financial Chronicle was issued to-day. It embraces the weekly issues for the last half of 1895, together with the investors' supplements, street railway supplements, and quotation supplements.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The market for local stocks was generally quiet, though a few stocks showed activity, and the tone on the whole was steady. Bell Telephone rose 1, to 198, and Erie Telephone was steady at 60. There was a sale of Bay State Gas firsts at 77; the seconds rose 1½, to 52, and the stock was up ⅜, to 10⅜. Dominion Coal advanced ½, to 10, and West End, which was quite active, rose ½, to 65½. Boston and Maine was down 1, to 168, but sales were very light. Boston and Albany, on the contrary, rose to 205. New-Haven and Hartford rose the same, to 178½. Fitchburg preferred was steady at 90. The features of the coppers were Montana and Tamarack, and the former opened at 1½, to 68, moved between 67¼ and 68½, and closed at 67⅞. Tamarack rose 5, to 119, the last sale being at 118½, with 117 asked at the close. Quincy dropped 2, to 121. Butte was up 1⅛, to 12¼, and Arnold was steady at 1. Atlantic was firm at 15, and Osceola rose 2¼, to 24½, closing at 24. Copper in London gained ⅝, to 41¼, for spot.

Money loaned at 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10@17c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Boston	3⅝	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	100
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼
West End	1¾	2	1¾	1⅞

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	197	198	196	197
Erie	60½	61	60	61
Mexican	60	75	60	75
New-England	..	..	..	88

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9⅞	10½	9¼	10
Dominion C. pf.	..	85	..	85
Gen. Electric pf.	51	60	..	60
Illinois Steel	60	62	..	62
Lamson S. S.	18	19½	18	19½
Philadelphia Co.	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	20	22	20½	22
West. Elec. 1st pf.	51½	53	52	53
West. Electric	..	31	..	31
Bay State Gas	10⅜	10⅝	9⅞	10

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	205	206	204	..
Boston & Lowell	..	203	..	203
Boston & Maine	166	168	..	171
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	90	..	90
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	98	102	..	101
Conn. & Pass.	141	..	140	..
Fitchburg pf.	89	90	..	90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	178½	177½	178
Old Colony	176	..	175¾	..
West End	65⅝	66¼	..	66
West End pf.	87½	89	..	88

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	14⅝	15¼	14½	15¼
Boston & Mon.	67⅝	67⅞	66½	66⅝
Butte & Boston	12	12½	11⅝	12
Cal. & Hecla	295	297	290	295
Franklin	11	..	11	11½
Kearsarge	10½	11½	10½	11
Napa (Quicksilver)	7	7½	7	7½
Osceola	22½	23½	22⅜	22½
Quincy	120½	121	121	125
Tamarack	116	118	112	115
Tamarack, Jr.	..	13	..	13
Wolverine	6	6½	5⅝	6

*BONDS.

B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	..	..	115	..
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	87	..
Eastern 1st 6s	..	..	115	..
Mexican C. cn. 4s	63	65	63	65
Mexican C. 1st inc.	16	18	16	18
Mexican C. 2d inc.	7¼	8½	7¼	9
Rutland 1st 6s	..	..	..	107
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	75	77	75	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	51½	52½	50	51½

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Elec.	1	2	1	2

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The stock market up to noon was very narrow, the trading being mostly confined to West Chicago and Lake Street. The former opened at 102½@102¾, account, and declined to 101¼, account. It received some support later, and closed at a point advance. Lake Street showed no particular feature one way or the other, closing at 20, regular, and 20⅛, account. In the last half hour the market broadened somewhat. Diamond Match sold at 121, account, and 120, regular. North Chicago was very weak, selling at 225¼, account, and 225, rights off, and 267 bid, account, rights on. The bond sales were $3,500 West Chicago debenture 6s at 98 and 97, and $1,000 North Chicago 4½s at 100¼.

The bank clearings were $17,534,100. New-York exchange sold at 25c premium. Time money loaned at 6¼@7 per cent. Call loans were made at 6@6½ per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*42	..	*42	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	57	..	57⅛	..
Chi. Brew. & M.	12	..	11	..
Ch. B. & M. pf.	*31	..	*31	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	*25	..	24	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	45	..	45	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L.)	*5⅝	..	5¼	..
Chi. City Ry.	*295	..	*295	..
Chicago Telephone	*165	..	160	165
Diamond M. of Ill.	*120	..	*121½	..
Lake St. El. Ry.	*20	..	20¼	..
Met. Elevated	*14	..	14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	11¾	..	13¾	..
Mil. & C. Brew. pf.	31⅝	..	31⅜	..
New-York Biscuit	72½	..	*71⅞	..
Nor. Chi. St. R. R.	267	..	*281	..
National Railway	*107	..	*108	..
Street's W. S. C. L.	12⅛	..	12½	..
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	53	58	53	58
W. Chi. St. R. R.	*102	..	*102⅞	..
Western Stone	60	..	59	..

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	*98	..	*98¼	..
Chi. Dock. Co. 5s	*100	..	100	..
Chi. P. & Prov. 6s	..	105	..	106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. 1st 5s	..	60	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	41	..	41
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	101	..	101
Chi. B. of T. 5s	102	102½	102½	103
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	*90	..	*90	..
Con. Gas L. 5s	..	..	*82	..
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	75	77	*77	..
Met. El. 5s	..	70	..	70
No. Chi. C. R. R. 1st 6s	..	..	105	106
No. Chi. St. R. R. 4½s	*100¼	..	..	101
No. Chi. C. R. R. 1st 5s	..	104	..	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	102	*101⅞	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*97	..	*98	..

*Sales.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The local market to-day, though weak in spots, developed a better undertone, foreshadowing a disposition to improvement whenever the pressure to sell is removed. The weak features to-day were the traction stocks. Philadelphia declined to 62, the lowest recorded since the depression set in, but before the close half of the decline was recovered. Metropolitan declined ⅜, to 94½, but also recovered its loss, and closed unchanged. Union was barely steady around 10⅛; the 4s sold at 66@66½. Indianapolis and Baltimore both declined ¼, the former to 26¾ and the latter to 16. Hestonville common advanced 2½ per cent., to 48½. In the specialties United Gas Improvement sold up to 77¼, a net advance of 2¼. Pennsylvania Heat common gained ½, to 9⅞, and Choctaw 1 per cent., to 12½. Welsbach, Storage Battery stocks, and Pennsylvania Heat preferred closed unchanged. The demand for Pennsylvania, which has been so pronounced in the late decline, was again in evidence to-day, with a resulting advance of ⅜, to 51⅛. Lehigh Valley was also strong at 35½, an advance of ½. Lehigh Navigation closed ⅛ lower, at 42½. The iron stocks, which have recently suffered severe declines, recovered materially to-day. Pennsylvania Steel common sold up to 35, and the preferred to 65, an advance of 10 points from yesterday. Cambria advanced to 42½, a gain of 2¼ points. The market at the close was [illegible].

[illegible] New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acetylene, full pd.	35	40	..	39
Baltimore Trac.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16½
Cambria	42	42½	40	..
Choctaw	12	12½	11½	12
Con. Trac. stock	..	26	..	25
Elec. Storage	24	25	24	25
Elec. Storage pf.	25¼	..	25	26
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	⅝
Hestonville	48½	49½	45	46
Hestonville pf.	..	64	..	63
Hunt. & B. T.	..	27½	30	31
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	52	..	53½
Indianapolis	26¾	27	26	28
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22	22½	22	22½
Lehigh Navigation	42	42½	42¾	43
Lehigh Valley	35½	36	34½	34⅝
Met. Traction	94⅝	95¼	94½	95
Northern Central	..	70	..	70
Northern Pacific	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	3
Northern Pac. pf.	10½	10⅞	10	11
Pennsylvania	50⅞	51⅛	50⅝	50¾
Penn. L., H. & P.	9⅝	10	..	9
P. L., H. & P. pf.	8	8¾	..	8½
Penn. Steel	30	34	25	..
Penn. Steel pf.	60	65	50	60
Phil. Traction	62¼	62½	62¾	63
Phil. & Erie	..	25	..	25
Reading	1 9-16	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
Rochester Ry.	..	37	..	37
Union Trac., $5 pd.	10	10⅛	10	10¼
United Cos. of N. J.	237½	..	238	..
United Gas Imp.	77	77¼	75	75½
W. N. Y. & Penn.	2½	2⅞	2	2½
Welsbach	47	..	..	46½
Welsbach of Can.	2	2½	2	2⅞
Welsbach Com.	..	39	..	39
Welsbach Com. pf.	65	69¾	68	68¼
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	89	..	89
N. J. Con. 5s	79½	80	79½	80½
Newark Pass. 5s	103	104	102	104
People's Trac. 5s	..	92½	..	92¾
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	66	66½	65¾	66¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.14	.14
Belcher	.31	.32
Best & Belcher	.98	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.43	.45
Bulwer	.11	.15
Chollar	.76	.83
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.55	2.60
Crown Point	.26	.32
Gould & Curry	.54	.56
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.25
Mexican	.66	.70
Mono	.05	..
Ophir	1.55	1.60
Potosi	.62	.64
Savage	.34	.37
Sierra Nevada	.63	.68
Union Consolidated	.50	.53
Utah	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket	.51	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 8.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.45	.46½
Anaconda	.21	.21
Portland	1.80	1.88
Argentum	.47	.47
Isabella	.58	.59
Union	.43½	.44¼
Consolidated	.21½	.21
Pharmacist	.14½	.15
Work	.22½	.24¼
Alamo	.09	.08¼
Mount Rose	.19	.20
Blue Bell	.12	.12
Silver State	.02¾	.02¾
Golden Crater	5.00	5.00
Golden Fleece	1.70	1.70

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$82,192,143.58	
Gold bullion	28,790,710.06	
Total	$110,982,853.64	
Outstanding gold certificates	49,988,989.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	77,160.00	
Total	$49,911,829.00	
Balance		*$61,071,024.64
Standard silver dollars	$350,868,806.00	
Silver bullion	567,319.72	
Total	$351,436,125.72	
Outstanding silver certificates	346,676,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,978,308.00	
Total	$335,698,196.00	
Balance		15,737,929.72
Standard silver dollars of 1890	13,664,928.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,352.25	
Total	$137,666,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,666,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$109,690,457.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	35,710,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	5,465,000.00	
Total	$30,245,000.00	
Balance		79,445,457.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$22,552,416.00	
National bank notes	8,062,155.18	
Fractional silver coin	13,006,095.46	
Fractional currency	120.08	
Minor coin	978,821.50	
Deposits in National banks	14,698,727.49	
Bonds and interest paid	7,282,180.77	
Total	$66,580,426.48	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,003,994.73	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,760,842.59	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,455,869.09	
Post Office Department account	4,193,338.77	
Miscellaneous items	1,927,168.22	
Total	$44,341,233.40	
Balance		22,239,193.08
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$178,493,604.69

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$679,219.40	$4,230,443.14	$86,571,716.96
Internal revenue	244,409.47	2,354,728.26	79,239,193.43
Miscellaneous	36,060.10	629,096.30	8,971,411.24
Total	$959,688.97	$7,214,267.70	$174,782,321.63

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$230,000.00	$1,437,000.00	$46,370,437.00
War	..	575,000.00	31,072,621.56
Navy	53,000.00	305,000.00	13,846,890.95
Indians	194,000.00	324,000.00	6,914,183.91
Pensions	500,000.00	3,450,000.00	74,703,127.50
Interest	658,000.00	5,768,000.00	22,810,500.06
Total	$1,635,000.00	$11,859,000.00	$194,821,760.98
Excess of expenditures over receipts	675,311.03	4,644,732.30	20,039,439.35

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	50,700.00	$329,485.00	$2,802,008.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	51,961.50	214,144.00	5,387,472.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$348,204,314	$77,271,972	$425,476,286
This f'cal yr.	75,321,685	2,547,032	77,868,717
This month	2,950,781	154,040	3,104,821
This day	171,832	27,890	199,722

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

MUTINY ABOARD A BRITISH SHIP

Twelve of the Crew Rebelled Against Being Robbed.

PORT ANGELES, Washington, Jan. 8.—There is mutiny aboard the British ship Gifford, which cleared Monday from Tacoma for Queenstown, Ireland. The Captain has twelve of the crew confined in the forecastle, and no one is allowed on shore.

The trouble arose in Tacoma, where the crew was shipped by a boarding-house runner, who received $40 for each man in advance from the Captain, which money he appropriated to his own use. Some of the men, it is claimed, owed the boarding house only two days' board.

The runner promised to send the sailors' clothing on board, but sent instead chests and sacks of old clothing and refuse. The men rebelled at such treatment, but the Captain insists that it is no affair of his, and says he will put to sea as soon as the weather permits.

Mortgaged for $1,300,000.

John C. Williams and Louise L. Williams, his wife, have executed a mortgage in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in the sum of $1,[illegible] for a term of one year at [illegible]

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Dec. 30, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under the Preliminary Agreement, has been extended to and including Jan. 17, 1896, after which date deposits will not be received, except upon payment of $10 for each of said Bonds deposited, and $1 per share for said stock.

Negotiable Receipts issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY for Consolidated Bonds and Common Stock have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The Agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Co., N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
President Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... ....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK OF THE ROCKY FORK COAL CO. OF MONTANA.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the agreements dated March 1st, 1890, and July 26th, 1893, that the undersigned, as Trustee thereunder, hereby invites and will receive sealed proposals up to noon of the 14th day of January, 1896, for the sale to him as such Trustee of the stock of the ROCKY FORK COAL CO. of MONTANA to such amount as he may be able so to purchase for the sum of $27,500, (twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.)

Proposals must specify the price at which holders will sell such stock, and the number of shares so offered.

Communications should be indorsed "Offers to sell stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana," and should be addressed to the undersigned, at his office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. W. G. WARD, as Trustee.
New-York, January 2d, 1896.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York gives notice that, in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated Jan 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty-four cents, ($63,274.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1896. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

T. E. Ward & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS.
GRAIN. COTTON.
INVESTMENTS.
CENTRAL BRANCH:
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for daily LETTER and CIRCULARS.

Brooklyn Union Gas Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Macy & Pendleton

Removed to
45 Broadway, N. Y.
January 1, 1896

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
LARGE AMOUNTS of the JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

Application is being made to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of the Trust Companies' Certificates of Deposit.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
Deferred Income Bonds,
Stock,
} and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

New-York and Philadelphia,
January 7, 1896.

At the request of numerous security holders, we beg to state that such holders of stock and income bonds, as above, as have deposited or shall deposit the same on or before January 10th, 1896, but who do not wish to pay the first installment of the assessment at present, may pay such installment at any time within sixty days from this date, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount thereof until paid.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

Wisconsin Central Company
FIRST MTGE. FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

To all holders of United States Trust Company's Certificates representing Bonds deposited under the agreement, dated January 23d, 1895, between Bondholders of the Wisconsin Central Company and the Reorganization Committee thereby constituted:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as required by the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the Reorganization Committee has formulated a plan of reorganization for the Wisconsin Central System; that printed copies of the plan so prepared have been lodged with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company in Boston, for distribution to persons entitled to receive the same, and that a meeting of the holders of said United States Trust Company's Certificates is hereby called and will be held in Room No. 33 (3d floor) of the United States Trust Company's Building, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the said plan, which will be then submitted to the said meeting.

The Bondholders' Agreement requires the Committee to formulate a plan of reorganization by Jan. 1, 1896. Owing to the various complications of the Wisconsin Central System, the impossibility of at once obtaining complete statistics, and the comparatively short time since the appointment of the Committee, it has been found impossible to now devise a fuller scheme than the one now presented, but the Committee intends at the earliest practicable moment to supplement its present plan with complete details.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman;
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, } Counsel.
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, }
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, December 27th, 1895.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
1st Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

This Company having made default for more than six months in the payment of coupon, due July 1, 1895, the mortgage securing the above-mentioned bonds may now by its terms be foreclosed, and this Committee has taken the necessary preliminary steps for the foreclosure, having on deposit more than the necessary amount of bonds. Bondholders wishing to join in the proceeding, and participate in its results, should deposit their bonds without delay with the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, and receive negotiable certificates therefor.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS AND COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New-York National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Thursday, Jan. 9, 1896.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WM. W. HOPPIN, ESQ., REFEREE.)

3 shs. New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
156 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
1,280 shs. Lackawanna Store Asso.
517 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
275 shs. Ansonia Land & Water Power Co.
200 shs. Tredegar Company.
200 shs. Dickson Manufacturing Co.
$10,000 Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. Bds.
$27,000 Winona & Southwestern R. R. Co. Bds., dividend of $176.597 paid stamped on each bond.
$8,200 St. Louis, Ore & Steel Co. Income Bonds.
833 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
303 shs. Oxford Iron & Nail Co.
800 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. prefd.
545 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St Paul R. R. Co. common.
15 shs. Green Bay, Steven's Point & Northern R. R. Co.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
# of Stocks and Bonds on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR THE ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

20,000 shares Argentum and Juniata Mining Company.
2,000 shares Molly Gibson Mining Company.
$23,000 General Traction Company Bonds.
250 shares Standard Iron and Steel Company.
75 shares Calumet Canal and Improvement Company.
$100,000 Colorado Midland 4 per cent. Trust Certificates.
5,000 Shares Missouri, Kansas and Texas common.
100 shares Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred.
$10,000 Colorado Midland 4 per cent. Trust Certificates.
100 shares Southern Railway Company common.
List at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Savings Banks.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS
OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

Meetings and Elections.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Nos. 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich St., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., TUESDAY, January 14, 1896.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
[illegible], Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 8th, 1896.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.
JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Jan'y 9th, 1896.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, Mr. Samuel H. Rathbone was re-elected President, Mr. Richard A. Cunningham Vice President, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year:
Matthew Baird,
John F. Carroll,
Rich'd A. Cunningham,
Myer Hellman,
Joseph J. Kittel,
Bernard Metzger,
Robert C. Rathbone,
Samuel H. Rathbone,
George P. Sheldon,
Rich'd K. Sheldon.
And as Inspectors of Election:
Fritz Handrich,
Robert Lambert,
Percival C. Smith
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY,
Ass't Cashier.

THE GLOBE COLLECTING & REPORTING AGENCY,
No. 65 Fifth Avenue,
New-York, December 24th, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Agency, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Agency on January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. The Stockholders are hereby notified that they will be asked to vote upon a proposition to increase the number of Directors from five to nine; to vote upon certain amendments to the By-Laws, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. CHAS. S. McCULLOH, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
New-York, Jan. 8, 1896.
The annual meeting of the club will be held on THURSDAY evening, the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The polls for the election will open at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., and remain open until half-past 9 o'clock P. M. GEORGE BETHUNE ADAMS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Wm. G. Tucker M'f'g Co., for election of Directors and Inspectors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 543 E. 116th St., N. Y., MONDAY, JAN'Y 20, 1896, at 12 o'clock. Polls open from 12 to 1. Transfer books closed from Jan'y 8 to 20th.
E. M. VANDERVOORT, Secretary.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near Fifth Avenue.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 4th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors of election will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

IMPORTANT ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Congregational Church Building Society will be held at Room 59 Bible House, New-York, N. Y., at 3:30 P. M. January 9th, 1896.
L. H. COBB, Recording Secretary.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade St., New-York, Dec. 4, 1895.
A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable January 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Saturday, December 21st, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, Jan'y 16th, 1896.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.
Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Dividends.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
68 William St., Jan. 6, 1896.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock payable on demand;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 18 next; and
THIRTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1895. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 19 next.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
E. J. PERRIN, Secretary Pro Tem.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1895.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1, to Jan. 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

Surrogate Notices.

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1895. WALTER H. SLOANE, Executor. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executor, 102 Chambers St., New-York City. o17-1aw6mTh

METZ, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. METZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Alexander, No. 51 Warburton Avenue, in the City of Yonkers, New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1895. KATE E. METZ, Administratrix. o31-1aw6mTh

WADSWORTH, DORA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DORA WADSWORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895. HENRY HARTMAN, Attorney for the Administrator, 401 Broadway, New-York. n28-1aw6mTh

SEDGWICK, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. SEDGWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. MARY E. SEDGWICK, Executrix. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

HARPER, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. EMMA U. HARPER, Executrix, GEORGE W. HARPER, Executor. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

SMITH, BARTLETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTLETT SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., New-York. o24-1aw6mTh

KOOPMANN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER KOOPMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, number 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. ANNA D. KOOPMANN, MARY ALICE NOE, Executrices. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executrices, 155 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

PRYER, MERSELUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERSELUS PRYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, No. 27 Pine Street, New-York City, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. MERSELUS PRYER, WILLIAM H. PRYER, Executors. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

JARVIS, JAMES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES L. JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1895. LUCRETIA JARVIS, Administratrix. ADAMS & HYDE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 59 Liberty Street, New-York City. jy11-1aw6mTh

COLWELL, JANE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. COLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. McGown, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ANDREW FLETCHER, ELLA J. COLWELL, CARRIE I. COLWELL, Executors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. n28-1aw6mTh

BLANK, WILHELM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILHELM BLANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1895. EDWARD E. BLANK, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrator, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. n7-1aw6mTh

HOFFMANN, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE HOFFMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of William A. Crowe, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1895. FRANZ KAHLENBERG, CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., executors. WILLIAM A. CROWE, attorney for executors, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o24-1aw6mTh

DAY, SARAH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH A. DAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.
WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.
ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-1aw6m&ap15

WHITE, HARRIET H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Harriet H. White, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1895. FRANKLIN B. LORD, GEORGE LORD DAY, Executors. LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy18-1aw6mTh

GABEL, KONSTANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KONSTANT GABEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of L. S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.
JACOB BURKHARD, Executor.
L. S. GOEBEL, Att'y for Executor, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. o10-1aw6m&ap15

WATERBURY, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Ann Waterbury, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Dwyer, Room 9, Grand Central Depot, 42d Street and 4th Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. ISAAC ODELL, Executor. HENRY B. DWYER, Att'y for executor, [illegible]

Surrogate Notices.

WADSWORTH, CORNELIA.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN HADE, Mary Jane Robinson, Anna Armacher, Bridget Duffy, Bridget Hogan, Maria Clinch, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Fanny R. Tyng, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Sewall Tappen Tyng, James P. Lytton, Lucy A. Lytton, Mrs. Harrison Ritchie, Reginald de Koven, Anna Farwell de Koven, Ethel Le Roy de Koven, C. R. S. de Koven, Alice de Koven, Cornelia Wadsworth de Koven, Aimee Alsop, Joseph W. Alsop, John de Koven Alsop, Frank Oliver Alsop, Mildred de Koven, Elizabeth S. Dyer, Margaret de Koven Casey, Frances R. Dickey, John de Koven, Elijah K. Hubbard, Elijah Kent Hubbard, Jr., Louis de Koven Hubbard, Anna Jones Hubbard, Katharine F. Hubbard, Elisha Dyer Hubbard, Cornelia de Koven Douglas, Sophie Ritchie, Helen Beach, Mary Beach Johnson, Louise Dickey, Frances de K. Dickey, John E. C. Smedes, Evert Bancker Smedes, Katharine Maria Cooper, George Rathbone Dyer, Sanborn Gove Tenney, John W. Craig, Elizabeth H. Woodward, Henrietta Glover Jones, Richard C. W. Wadsworth, Aimee Wadsworth, Marie Antoinette Hall, Philip Wadsworth, Emma Wadsworth Schwarz, Tertius Walter Wadsworth, Helen C. Wadsworth, Georgie Wadsworth, Guy Wadsworth, Philip Wadsworth, Julius Wadsworth, Lucien G. Yoe, Mary W. Yoe, Clarence S. Wadsworth, individually and as trustee Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity; Elijah K. Hubbard and Clarence S. Wadsworth, as Trustees; Trustees of St. Luke's Home for Destitute and Aged Women, and to all persons interested in the estate of Cornelia Wadsworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1896, at 10½ o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John de Koven, Elijah K. Hubbard, and Clarence S. Wadsworth, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New-York, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
ja9-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to Esther B. Burge, Eleanor Brown, Marion L. Burge, William P. Burge, Fanny Blake Colony Barrett, (formerly Fanny Blake Colony,) Mary Cooke, St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York, Middlebury College, The Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Virginia, Dr. B. C. McIntyre, The American College and Education Society of Boston, Massachusetts; The Presbyterian Education Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Trustees of the Diocesan Funds of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, The New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, The House of Mercy on Riverside Avenue, near 86th Street, New-York City; The Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and of Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, George L. Case, William B. Case, Aratheusa Cassidy, Aggie Van Norman, The Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of John Blake, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of February, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John McL. Nash, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 67 Wall Street, New-York City. d19-1aw6wTh

RENWICK, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, Executor; META R. SEDGWICK, Executrix. au29-1aw6mTh

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY J. MEYER, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term, held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of James Forrest, as assignee of above named Henry J. Meyer, an insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York to be hereto affixed.
[Seal.]
Witness, Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, this 13th day of December, 1895.
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Assignee, 289 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
jy2-1aw4wTh

SUGAR TRUST ANNUAL MEETING

On Preferred Stock It Pays Seven Per Cent., on Common Twelve.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company was held to-day at the Matthiessen refinery on the Marris Canal. Of the 750,000 shares, 451,507 were voted upon. H. O. Havemeyer presided.

John E. Parsons and John E. Searles were elected Directors for three years each. Mr. Havemeyer made a verbal report to the effect that for the last year the company had paid a dividend of 7 per cent. on preferred and 12 per cent. on common stock.

A vote of confidence in the management was adopted, with a suggestion that the policy of last year should be adhered to.

The Question of Religion.

From Matthew Arnold's Letters.

We find a brilliant mathematician, Prof. Clifford, launching invectives which, if they were just, would prove either that no religion at all has any right to mankind's regard, or that the Christian religion, at all events, has none. He calls Christianity "that awful plague which has destroyed two civilizations, and but barely failed to slay such promise of good as is now struggling to live amongst men." He warns his fellow-men against showing any tenderness to "the slender remnant of a system which has made its red mark on history, and still lives to threaten mankind." "The grotesque forms of its intellectual belief," he scornfully adds, by way of finish, "have survived the discredit of its moral teaching." But these are merely the crackling fireworks of youthful paradox. One reads it all, half sighing, half smiling, as the declamation of a clever and confident youth, with the hopeless inexperience, irredeemable by any cleverness, of his age.

Only when one is young and headstrong can one thus prefer bravado to experience, can one stand by the Sea of Time, and, instead of listening to the solemn and rhythmical beat of its waves, choose to fill the air with one's own whoopings to start the echo. But the mass of plain people hear such talk with impatient indignation, and flock all the more eagerly to Messrs. Moody and Sankey. They feel that the brilliant freethinker and revolutionist talks about their religion and yet is all abroad in it—does not know either that or the great facts of human life—and they go to those who know them better. And the plain people are not wrong. Compared with Prof. Clifford, Messrs. Moody and Sankey are masters of the philosophy of history.

Men are not mistaken in thinking that Christianity has done them good, in loving it, in wishing to listen to those who will talk to them about what they love, and will talk of it with admiration and gratitude, not contempt and hatred. Christianity is truly, as in "Literature and Dogma" I have called it, "the greatest and happiest stroke ever yet made for human perfection." Men do not err, they are on firm ground of experience, when they say that they have practically found Christianity to be something incomparably beneficent. Where they err, is in their [illegible]

EDIBLE AND POISONOUS FUNGI

DR. JELLIFFE'S LECTURE TO ACADEMY OF PHARMACY STUDENTS.

No Toadstool a Simple Taste of Which Will Cause Death—Interesting Descriptions and Illustrations.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Professor of Pharmacognosy in the New-York Academy of Pharmacy, delivered a lecture on "Edible and Poisonous Fungi" last night before the students of that institution.

A feature of the lecture was the lantern slides, which were from the drawings for W. Hamilton Gibson's forthcoming book by the Harpers on mushrooms.

Prof. Jelliffe told many things of interest about this curious species of growths. There was no general rule, he said, for distinguishing edible from poisonous fungi, any more than there was a rule for telling good men from bad merely by their looks. The only safe guide was to become acquainted with each species of the fungi.

He pointed out that the poisonous property of the non-edible mushrooms, or "toadstools," as they are commonly called, was an alkaloid known as muscaline, and that the very best antidote was atropine, which is an alkaloid of belladonna. The characteristic of mushroom poisoning is distinctly narcotic. There is vomiting from ten to twelve hours after eating the mushroom. As a general rule, non-edible mushrooms give warning by their strongly bitter or burning, fiery, peppery taste. But this is not invariable, notably in the cases of "Amanita verna" and "Amanita phalloides," which have a sweet flavor. The former is a pure white mushroom, and is common in the Spring. The latter is of an orange-yellow color on top, and grows from two to six inches high.

In answer to the natural query as to how the natural properties of the various mushrooms had been tested for their poisonous or non-poisonous effect, the professor explained that this had been determined in every case by testing and observing the effect. There was no toadstool, he said, a single taste or swallow of which would kill.

Among the mushrooms described and illustrated were the Morchello, or American Morel. It is edible, conical, and has pits on the surface. It looks as if it had had smallpox.

The Claverias family are all edible, although some are as tough as old steak. He showed a picture of the Claveria Formosa, a pinkish brown mushroom, shaped like a branched coral.

As a palatable substitute for pancakes or eggplant, Prof. Jelliffe suggested some of the puffball group of mushrooms. They are all edible unless they are yellowish or old. The Italians cut slices off the puffballs as they grow. In this way one puffball will last an entire season.

A picture was shown of the sulphur-colored polyporas, which grows sometimes on railroad ties. It is good to eat when young and tender.

The Boleti are thick and fleshy fungi, of which there are forty species. Only five or six are poisonous, and they can be told by their peppery taste. They are all umbrella-shaped, and are porous on the under side.

There was a picture of Satan's Boletus, which is poisonous, amber colored on top and crimson below.

There was also a picture of the poisonous Alveolatus, which is red on top. Its stem has little spaces on it.

The beefsteak mushrooms were illustrated and described. They grow on the stumps of chestnuts and oaks. One species has, first, little rosy pimples, and is tongue shaped. Then it grows liver colored. The Italians call it "chestnut tongue."

There were pictures of the edible golden cup fungus.

The common mushroom, which is by no means the best tasting of the fungi, the Professor said, is known to the especially learned as Agaricus Campestris. It has a poor country cousin known as the horse mushroom, which is only used in catsups.

The students were told that most of the fungi with rings were edible, particularly the delicious golden milk mushroom. The fiery milk mushroom is biting to the mouth.

The group of Russula was described and pictured. Among them are the most delicious species. There is one, the Russula Emetic, which is bright red, and very bitter and fiery in flavor. Another, the Vivesceus, is good to eat, and has a slightly greenish color and is warty at the upper surface.

Other fine mushrooms recommended to the discriminating palates of gourmands were heterophylla species, which are many-colored, and are sweet and nutty.

Then there was the oyster fungus, and the pineneedle fungus, and last, but not least, the group of Amanita, or deadly poisonous mushrooms. Out of forty or fifty species of Amanita three or four are very poisonous. Among them are the Amanita Verna, the Phalloides, and the Muscarius. The latter is called the flyfinger. Flies are killed by walking over its surface. It has fine white gills, a wide open cup at the base, and a ring around the stem. The Amanita are umbrella-shaped.

Prof. Joliffe showed a sketch of the handsome Caesar's fungus, which is good to eat, and is of a bright-red color on top.

Throughout his lecture he gave ample technical descriptions of the various mushrooms, and described their properties. He told of their spores and their gills. At the close of the lecture he was applauded by the students.

DENY THAT THEY TOOK BRIBES

The Freeholder and Constable of Lyndhurst Assert Their Innocence.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 8.—Freeholder John Kehoe and Constable George McKenna, who were yesterday accused by Constable Anderson of receiving bribes from the "green-goods" men, who, it is alleged, operated for some months last Spring and Summer at Lyndhurst, to-day went on the witness stand and denied most emphatically their guilt. The men were not pressed very hard on cross-examination.

The trial of Frederick Ranges, the hotel keeper who is alleged to have harbored the "green-goods" men, was continued to-day.

Diet Dispensary Officers.

The Brooklyn Diet Dispensary had its annual meet at 21 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Frances W. Young; First Vice President—Miss Isabel M. Chapman; Second Vice President—Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff; Treasurer—Mrs. Peter Bogert; Recording Secretary—Mrs. R. B. Fithian; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George A. Allin; Directress of Main Dispensary—Mrs. Kittie J. Cockran; South Brooklyn Dispensary—Mrs. L. Pratt; Myrtle Avenue Dispensary—Mrs. J. W. Hamilton; Eastern District Dispensary—Mrs. W. A. Townsend; Sumpter Street Dispensary—Miss M. A. Hawley; Managers—Mrs. C. H. Terry, Mrs. Henry Coe, Mrs. S. H. Camp, Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Mrs. Albert Haley, Mrs. W. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Charles C. Leigh, Mrs. Franklin E. Kneeland, Mrs. G. A. Allin, Mrs. F. E. Bassett, Mrs. Henry T. Finch, Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff, Mrs. Clothilde Gimbrede, Miss Mary A. Hawley, Mrs. Burr Burton Mosher, Mrs. George F. Elliott, Miss Anna Juliette Osborn, Miss Alice Van Ingen, Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, Mrs. H. C. Swentzel, Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. A. C. Lutkins; Honorary Managers—Mrs. W. C. Vosburgh, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. C. N. Hoagland, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mrs. James T. Easton, Mrs. George R. Fowler.

The dispensary organization has just closed its twentieth year. It has five dispensaries under its care.

Fines for Milk Dealers.

There were nine persons arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon charged with selling adulterated milk. In the case of Michael Hahn of 120 Varick Street it was shown that his milk had withstood the Board of Health tests for years, and in his case sentence was suspended. The others convicted and sentenced by Justice Jerome, who was presiding, were Louis Cuneo of 198 Bleecker Street, fined $25; John Rull of 3,355 Third Avenue, $25; John Stevenson, 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, $25; Thomas Williamson, 475 Willis Avenue, $25; Samuel Forbes of 1,937 Third Avenue, $25; Patrick Haycock of 1,809 Amsterdam Avenue, $15; Crilla Schultz of 1787 Amsterdam Avenue, $10, and Charles Thiele of 2,576 Eighth Avenue, $25.

Removed the Telephone Poles.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 8.—A new telephone company erected eighty-four poles on First Avenue, Chestnut, and several other streets in the borough of Roselle recently. The citizens believed the Suburban Electric Company was doing the work. When the discovery was made that the poles were the property of a new company, appeals were made to the Borough Council, and under the orders of that body Chief of Police Wersinger had the poles removed.

The telephone company claims it has a right to erect poles in the borough, and it is understood, the company will fight the Council. The latter intends to force the telephone people to pay both for the [illegible]

HEIRS AND PARTNERS SUED

Receivers for E. S. Jaffray & Co., Seek to Obtain the Firm's Real Estate in Order to Pay Creditors.

Differences between the receivers for E. S. Jaffray & Co. and the surviving partners of the firm and Mr. Jaffray's heirs, in regard to the availability of the firm's real estate for purposes of final settlement with the creditors, culminated yesterday in a suit brought by the receivers in the Supreme Court to compel the heirs and partners to convey the property to the receivers.

The heirs wish to retain the real estate because it is all that remains for them, and it is worth much more than the amount due to creditors. They tried to make a settlement with creditors at 75 per cent. When that basis was rejected they are said to have offered 90 per cent.

The receivers have held that the real estate belonged to the firm and that its sale would be necessary to enable them to pay creditors in full. They think there would also be a good surplus for the heirs from the proceeds of the sale.

It is believed that the suit will be heard at the next Special Term of the Supreme Court.

PROSECUTION'S CASE CLOSED.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Show that McGowan Was Insane.

The trial of Michael McGowan for the murder of Rose Finn was resumed yesterday before Justice Smyth in Part I. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court. McGowan is accused of having shot Miss Finn, who lived at 514 West Twenty-seventh Street, on the morning of July 10.

Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessey represented the People. Lewis Stuyvesant and John Chapman Chanler appeared for McGowan. Mr. Hennessey made the opening address for the prosecution, and called as his first witness Michael Langenfeld of 320 West Fortieth Street, who swore that he saw McGowan shoot Miss Finn and described the details.

The next witness, Joseph Duffy, said he saw the defendant the night of July 9, and that McGowan gave him a pistol to keep that night and came the next morning and took it away with him. Duffy also declared that he had seen the shooting. He said that McGowan admitted having shot Miss Finn. Duffy testified that he took the pistol and threw it in the river. On cross-examination Duffy said that McGowan's actions were "queer."

Mrs. Bridget Swan of 514 West Twenty-seventh Street, mother of Rose Finn, said that the defendant once said to her: "If I don't get Rose, nobody else will get her, for I shall shoot her."

This statement was corroborated by Mrs. Isabella McNamara of 314 West Twenty-seventh Street, a sister of Rose Finn. These were the chief witnesses for the prosecution, and Mr. Hennessey declared his side of the case closed.

Mr. Chapman opened the case for the defense with an announcement that McGowan's family is tainted with insanity. He called Terence McGowan, the defendant's father, as the first witness. Mr. McGowan said that he had a sister in an insane asylum.

Mrs. McGowan, who was next called, said that both her husband and son were subject to headaches, and at times acted queerly. Her son, she said, would wake up in the night and sing songs of his own composing. Both Mr. and Mrs. McGowan declared that their son was never drunk.

An adjournment was taken until to-day, when Mr. Chanler will produce expert testimony as to McGowan's mental condition.

GORDON CROSS-EXAMINED.

Confused by Mr. Davis's Questions in His Trial for Arson.

The trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer, of 21 Walker Street, for arson in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday was made interesting by the cross-examination of the defendant by Assistant District Attorney Davis.

Gordon had taken two days to deny each charge made against him by the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Davis subjected him to a severe inquisition, and Gordon soon became very uneasy under the questions.

"What caused you to think Milch was a good man to adjust your fire losses?" Mr. Davis asked.

"Well, he wore diamonds worth about $5,000, and had a number of recommendations," the witness said.

The witness further said a man named Salomon called at his house, and told Mrs. Gordon to ask him to employ Milch as an adjuster, saying that Milch was a smart man and had adjusted his losses when he had had a fire. Gordon said he had known Salomon ten years. Gordon admitted that he knew Salomon when the latter had fires in Broome, Canal, and Greene Streets.

Gordon got badly mixed up in regard to the time of his leaving his factory on the night of the fire, and contradicted himself several times. The witness finally began an argument with Mr. Davis and had to be called to order by Judge Fitzgerald and his own counsel.

Gordon denied his testimony before the Fire Marshal, and then denied several other things he was alleged to have said.

Gordon was asked what effect the passage of the last tariff law had on his business. He said he had never heard of the tariff bill. He said he does not know what the tariff is. He never reads the newspapers. He said he did not know the capital of this State or country, or who was the last Mayor of this city.

"Are you a citizen?" finally asked Mr. Davis.

"Yes," answered the witness, and Judge Fitzgerald looked at him in amazement.

Court then adjourned until to-day.

Only Twenty Cases Each Day.

It has been determined by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to place only twenty cases on the calendar each day, except on motion days, Fridays, when there may be an excess of this number.

There are now only 200 cases of appeal to be heard.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 582—Charles L. Borgmeyer, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William Idler et al.—Motion that mandate issue granted.

No. 504—The United States, appellant, vs. The City of Santa Fé.—Argument continued by T. E. Catron for the appellee, and concluded by M. G. Reynolds for the appellant.

Nos. 599 and 629—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. a certain tract of land in Cumberland Township, Adams County, Penn.—Argument commenced by Solicitor General Conrad for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Thomas Hart, Jr., for the defendant in error.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 9, will be as follows: Nos. 599, (and 629,) 569, 570, (and 555,) 622, 415, 794, 722, 559, (and 560,) 653, and 662.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

114—Cicia vs. Pasensky. 61—Olsen vs. National Lead Company. 84—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Company. 97—Pieri vs. W. & A. Fletcher Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

52—Walsh vs. Bucki Lumber Company. 54—Melwine vs. Ceres. 56—Atlas Steamship Company vs. Ferryboat Chicago. 57—Cornell Steamship Company vs. Barney Dumper No. 8. 58—Same vs. same No. 13.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

G. F. Vlieter and others vs. David Levy and others, appellants; argued by Nathaniel Myers for appellants, and Alexander Blumenthal for respondents.

The day calendar in the Court of Appeals for to-morrow is: Nos. 346, 347, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 350.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Held at 111 Fifth Avenue. Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Williams, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—80—Mulligan vs. Cannon. 33—Holmquest vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 43—Van Ingen vs. Cockerill. 50—Robertson vs. National Steamship Company. 77—Goldsmith vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 81—Exhorn vs. Exhorn. 84—Matter of Morgan. 87—Conners vs. Watson. 92—Shannon vs. Pentz. 94—Valentine vs. Healey. 98—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 99—Hoffman vs. Wight. 100—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 106—Roeber vs. New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. 108—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 110—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber. 111—Holmes, Booth & Heyden vs. same. 112—Leonard vs. same. 113—Matter of Bronson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated Motions.—1—[illegible] vs. Gutman. 2—People vs. Alberth. 3—People vs. Collis. 4—Roberts vs. Weber. 5—Mann vs. Mann. 6—People vs. Wells. 7—McGinley vs. Bank for Savings. 8—Krause vs. Hagan. 9—Gould Jr., vs. Deane. 10—People vs. Wolf. 11—People vs. Weinstein. 12—Smith vs. Dempsey. 13—Savage vs. Neeley. 14—Matter of George Routledge Sons. 15—Vietor vs. Ochs. 16—Lipman vs. Bliss. 17—Toucey vs. Flynn. 18—Newbold vs. Schufegger. 19—Foye vs. Foye. 20—Finn vs. Greuner. 21—McLeod vs. Krauss. 22—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Judson. 23—Tannenbaum vs. Azure Mining Company. 24—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 25—Straus vs. White. 26—Sheffield Farms Company vs. Bergmann. 27—Powell vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 28—Hirsh vs. Bach. 29—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 30—Matter of Schaffer. 31—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company. 32—Johnston vs. Meaney. 33—Joyce vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union. 34—Schwartz vs. Levy. 35—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 36—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 37—Matter of Hogan. 38—Matter of M. Levy & Co. 39—Matter of Sugden. 40—People vs. Haran. 41—Adams vs. Baldwin. 42—Hagenbuckle vs. Schultz. 43—Martell vs. Stetson. 44—Jacobs vs. Jacobs. 45—Bowery Bank vs. Elliott. 46—Wendel vs. Nagel. 47—Rothschild vs. Kean. 48—Stegmann vs. Ruehl. 49—Buchner vs. Buchner. 50—Matter of Murphy & Metcalf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, Jr.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion.—Dodin vs. Dodin.

Preferred Cases.—1819—Schregle vs. Spencer. 2155—People ex rel. Shipman vs. Barker. 2162—Sickles vs. Badelman. 2163—Same vs. same. 2164—Same vs. McLean. 2165—Same vs. same. 2144—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. People's Traction Company. 1544—Burrowes vs. Thompson. 2208—People ex rel. Hecker vs. Barker. 1943—Becker vs. Becker. 2177—Dollinger vs. Dollinger. 1929—People ex rel. Chase vs. Barker. 2168—Salisbury vs. Coogan. 2184—Carpenter vs. Negus. 2209—Field vs. Field. 2200—Wallach vs. Wallach. 1921—Harper vs. Chatham National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

999—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Spitz. 1006—Phillips vs. Haybold. 1007—Cook vs. Cook. 1012—Same vs. same. 1013—Associate Alumni, &c., vs. General Theological Seminary. 1017—Amberg vs. Rossi. 1021—Abyssinian Baptist Church vs. Southern New-York Baptist Association. 1022—Smith vs. Langer. 1025—Blanchard vs. Hepburn. 1026—Duche vs. Linaberg. 1030—Beekman vs. Spears. 1031—Deming vs. Treadwell. 1035—Clark vs. Sistare. 1036—Moshar vs. Lewis. 1041—Jacobson vs. Livingston. 1042—Wetmore vs. Davis. 1043—Kilgore vs. Kilgore. 1044—Schuster vs. Braunsdorf. 1045—Bradley & Currie Co. vs. Herter. 1046—Otis vs. Connolly. 1051—Neale vs. Carpy. 1052—Cross vs. Oberschermer. 1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 1055—Lord vs. Spielman. 1059—Levy vs. Moss. 1062—Kane vs. Mitchell. 1064—Oetjen vs. Oetjen. 1065—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 1067—Hornberger vs. Miller. 1069—Casper vs. Casper. 1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1077—Smith vs. Seymour. 1078—Matthews vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 1079—Bliss vs. Fosdick. 1080—Harriman vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 1091—McShane vs. Holahan. 1093—Weil vs. Seale. 1094—Weil vs. same. 1095—Garfield National Bank vs. Kaldenberg. 1096—Emery vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 1098—Central National Bank vs. August. 1099—Kelly vs. Sheehan. 1100 Fifth Avenue Bank vs. August. 1101—Ford vs. Werner. 1102—Lyle vs. Little. 1103—Kohlenzer vs. Rosendorf. 1105—Reilly vs. Kelly. 1106—Lyons vs. Lercke. 1107—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 1108—Floyd vs. Coby. 1109—Continental National Bank vs. Sandford. 1112—Wallace vs. Tooley. 1114—Gilsey vs. Ingersoll. 1115—Rowe vs. Collins. 1116—McCall Company vs. Dumars. 1117—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale. 1118—Whitney vs. Britton. 1131—Hamilton vs. Fisher. 1132—Watkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 1135—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 1136—Naething vs. Johnson. 1138—Costa vs. Oppenheimer. 1139—Dix vs. De Forest. 1140—Naething vs. Johnson. 1141—Perry vs. Tanssig. 1142—American Straw Board Company vs. Cohn. 1157—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Seaver. 1158—American Straw Board Company vs. Cohn. 1164—Reynolds vs. The Mayor, &c. 1165—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 1167—Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association vs. German-American Real Estate and Title Guarantee Company. 1169—Meyer vs. Damm. 1170—Iron Malt Chemical Company vs. Morrissey. 1172—Boehm vs. Shea.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McGowan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Cases.—1988—Ball vs. Ball Electric Manufacturing Company. 4612—Stone vs. Marvel. 4741—Mulhare vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 4760—McCaffrey vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 4792—Bezozi vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4782—Gilbert vs. Platt. 4651—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5608—Murray vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4987—Reis vs. McGibbon. 5090—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 4110—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c. 6329—People ex rel. Haberman vs. Central Stamping Company. 5042—Cromwell vs. Baldwin. 5308—Schutz vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 5270—Vilas vs. New-York Air Brake Company. 5405—Amdroso vs. Rodgers. 5404—Pizzi vs. same. 5438—Jacobs vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5478—McGuire vs. Rodgers. 5490—Silverstein vs. New-York Ice Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

41—Phyfe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 128—O'Connor vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company. 187—McNelis vs. The Mayor, &c. 258—Callum vs. Grant. 358—Glass vs. Goldman. 491—Maguire vs. The Mayor, &c. 503—Parker vs. same. 540—Lindenborn vs. Higgins. 717—Nussberger vs. Kopperman. 808—Quintard vs. Gandolfo. 875—Jones vs. Halsey. 932—Carpenter vs. Chung Quong Sing.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1047—Gibson Electric Company vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. 1048—Same vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company. 1049—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 1057—Ebmeier vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1091—Wilson vs. Dickel. 1253—Reed vs. Tone. 1263—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1290—Gates vs. Waldo. 1367—Circirone vs. Lehigh Valley Railway Company. 1608—O'Rourke vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1719—Skelly vs. Haggerty. 1725—Rouse vs. Rouse. 1726—Clemons vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.; Rebecca Zemansky, John Nicholson, Regina Borst, William H. Montanye, William H. Richards. At 2 P. M.: Arthur Boulanger, Euphemia P. Mason, Meyer Rosenthal.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1120—Catharine Reab, formerly Catharine Fitzpatrick. 1129—Patrick G. Duffy.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

547—Wright vs. Morgan. 3245½—Wilder vs. Kendall. 537—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 3145—Haygooni vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 540½—Gottfried vs. Baldwin. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 287—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 288—Same vs. same. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Muhlman Company. 173—Brigham vs. Callahan. 370—Bernstein vs. Jonasson. 454—Forster vs. Trautmann. 139—Faber vs. Birnbach. 3—Perkins vs. Cole. 281—Amblard vs. Frank. 394—Barach vs. Everard. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey. 545—Raphael vs. Zimmermann. 749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 750—Fontana vs. Campanino. 751—Bernstein vs. Kampf. 752—Cowen vs. Wendorff. 753—Baudistel vs. Sonneberg. 754—Thurkauf vs. Steinhardt. 755—Reanhard vs. Prankard. 756—Clark vs. Goldstein. 757—Equitable Gen. P. Company vs. Seneca. 758—G[illegible] vs. H[illegible]. [illegible]—Waltman vs. R[illegible].

CITY COURT—Trial [illegible] Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1201—Lehman vs. Sexton. 3181½—Levon vs. Iden. 588—Person vs. Struck. 496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 511—Bird vs. Kreiser. 611—Stiorny vs. Klunner. 573—Kabat vs. Katzman. 407—Beck vs. Butler. 309—Spence vs. Leavitt. 604—Strohmenger vs. Yeamans. 322—Roth vs. Dumont. 323—Same vs. same. 348—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 349—Same vs. same. 17—Herring vs. Donnell. 620—Starace vs. Cohen. 575—Rosenberg vs. Gernshyn. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh. 503—Phillips vs. Forty-second Street, Grand Street Ferry, &c. 535—Harman vs. Gallagher. 434—Zook vs. Bushnell. 435—Bowne vs. Saalfeld. 1659—Ostheim vs. Abraham. 581—Berger vs. Wheeler. 20—Talcott vs. Cowdry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J. Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

719—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Carr & Brown Company. 720—Levy vs. Schweitzer. 720½—Pope vs. Gale. 721—Taylor vs. Budd. 722—Calangelo vs. Zorn. 723—Vought vs. Fiss. 724—Photo-Engineering Company vs. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. 725—Doushkiss vs. Prince. 726—Wingerath vs. Weiss. 727—Cowdry vs. Onderdonk. 728—Sun Printing and Publishing Company vs. Liebermann. 729—Simon vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 730—Elsing vs. United Growers' Company. 731—Mitchell vs. Rodges. 732—Furth vs. Emmerich. 733—Wood vs. Rosenthal. 734—Garrett vs. Connell. 735—Curtis vs. New-York Dental School. 736—Halbron vs. Sonn. 737—Howard vs. Adams. 738—Miller vs. Schultz. 739—Isaacson vs. Lister. 740—Kerowitz vs. Levy. 741—Kaplan vs. Kaplan. 743—Sullivan vs. Bank for Savings. 744—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Raynor. 745—Jaret vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank. 746—Riker vs. Scott. 747—Badger vs. Krumweide. 748—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3196—Debas vs. City of Houston. 3360—Lancaster vs. Wagner. 3378—Hague vs. Prival. 3336—Meyer vs. Mahler. 1652—Nathan vs. Gendson Iron Wheel Company. 3241—Boehm vs. Clark. 3209—Rosenzweig vs. Felsen. 3128—Weissbluth vs. Hammel. 3391—Simon vs. Frank. 3289½—Volk vs. Bergman.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—202—Kirk vs. Marshall. 203—Same vs. same. 197—Oeslerler vs. Bethman. 191—Zoccolo vs. Von der Dreisch. 199—Shandley vs. Hoes. 200—Same vs. same. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 760.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

2—Andrew Carbina. 3—Lung Yon, Lung Ye Wing, Ung Loy Fook, Lem Kee Sing, Joe On, and Lou Yon. 4—Albert Schneider. 5—Maggie Walling. 6—John McMahon. 7—Giovanni Scarbi. 8—Samuel Schwartz. 9—James Walsh and William Downing. 10—William McClane. 11—Ike Fordinsky. 12—Joseph Valente. 13—John Fitzgibbon, Schuyler Hunt, and Thomas Dooley. 14—Richard Daly. 15—Dennis Curtin and Joseph Garvey. 16—James Lee. 17—Ermino Esposito.

Pleadings.—1—William Doran. 2—James Robinson and John Smith. 3—Philip Wertheimer. 4—Robert Harrison. 5—Daniel McCort. 6—William Cuff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James Buckley. 2—Charles Smith. 3—Daniel Carmody. 4—William Smith. 5—Carl Braun. 6—Henry Wuerzinger. 7—Hugh Dorsey. 8—James Hausen. 9—John Graham. 10—Joseph Under. 11—Ella Moore and Emma Hoffman. 12—Mary Hill and Mary Frize. 13—Thomas McDonald. 14—James Hanley. 15—Alfonso Sarnello.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Kantor. 2—John Ryan. 3—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 4—Giovanni Tozzone. 5—James McBride. 6—Henry Blair. 7—Henry Hertz and Andrew Smith. 8—Arthur Moore. 9—Barbara Spees. 10—Angelo Barrello. 11—Michael O'Neill. 12—Louis Walterin. 13—William J. Barry. 14—David Connors. 15—Charles A. Schultz and Nicolai Weiss. 16—Lorenzo Simatro. 17—George Dupont and John Miller. 18—Jacob Pollack.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—Sophia C. Smith.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Hackett vs. Ryan (two cases)—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Brockner—Norman T. Mellis. Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal—Samson Lachman. Bach vs. Baggott—Porte V. Ransom.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Fay vs. Malone—Peter B. Olney.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—George Christie vs. J. G. Kahaley—Stephen B. Brague. Henry C. Zimmerman vs. Percy H. McMahon et al—Otto Horwitz.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Bernard Cohen vs. Fannie Robinson—Andrew Meyer.

CITY COURT—Schuehman, S.—Morris B. Edinger et al. vs. McMahon, Bishop & Co.—Samuel J. Goldsmith.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Hatch, Cullen, Bartlett, Pratt, JJ. Enumerated Calendar.—24—John Szuchy, an infant, &c., vs. The Hillside Coal and Iron Company. 25—Thomas T. Tabor et al., as executors, &c., vs. Martha T. Willets. 26—Matilda A. Simons vs. The City of Brooklyn. 27—Julia Pomeroy Newell vs. Josephine Pomeroy and another, defendants, and Frank R. Chandler, as executors, &c. 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40—Patrick J. Gleason et al. vs. Peerless Manufacturing Company, impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nathaniel H. Clement, J.

57—Christie vs. Raupp. 60—Hughes vs. Fox. 63—Olmstead vs. Latimer. 68—Boyer vs. Hohenstein, &c. 38—Loughlin vs. Stapleton. 298—Selpho vs. City of Brooklyn. 75—Van Keuren vs. Jansen. 76—Kelly vs. Kelly. 77—Leavitt vs. Leavitt et al. 78—Finlay vs. Leary. 79—Manning vs. Dutton. 80—Jackson vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 81—Collins vs. Goldman. 82—Beck et al vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 83—Peyroux vs. Keen. 84—Fitzgibbons vs. Moran. 85—Strong vs. Strong. 85½—O'Brien vs. Meehan. 86—Plunkett vs. Mason. 87—Flyn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 88—Seaman vs. Seaman. 89—Brown vs. Hill. 90—Wingerath vs. Byk. 91—Griffing vs. Ketcham. 92—Ralph vs. Oswald. 93—Phillips vs. Barse. 94—Wicke vs. Schultz. 95—Hegeman vs. Seddy. 96—Baker vs. Baker et al. 97—Kent vs. Cook et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

1123—Mayer vs. Liebmann. 3719—Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1214—Cook vs. Dean. 1195—Buggraff vs. Emery. 1211—Smith, administrator, &c., vs. Emery. 1249—Weil vs. Green. 568—Van Sicklen vs. Herbst. 2962—Langin vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2869—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2814—McCabe vs. Brooklyn Gaslight Company. 164—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 3474—Connor, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3507—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 3873—Crowley vs. Long Island Railroad, (held Jan. 15.) 932—Abbott vs. Cornell Steamboat Company. 2023—Clark vs. Clark. 411—Williamson vs. Long Island City. 3795—Crovens vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3834—Tosi vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3886—Boulton vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 3885—Byrne vs. Equitable Life Association Company. 317—Ward vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1188—Reilly vs. Marston. 1247—Sherman vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 973—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 3794—McCormick vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3842—Tullis vs. Maas. 3849, 3850—Brosnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3707—Gibbons vs. Lyons. 540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 3405—McMahon vs. Brooklyn and New-York Ferry.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Asher Wright, John Thomas, Henry D. Polhemus, George Dietrick, Bridget Gerraty, Rasweiller, infants; William E. Hines, Elizabeth Agnes McGrath, Robert G. Hayward, Catharine M. Crawford, Charles R. Lynde, William H. Bischoff, Gilbert Potter, and Moses Morris.

Estate of Matthias Ferrelly. Administration of William H. Calvert, and James Sinclair.

Revocation letters of John Crowley.

The inventory of Samuel Harris.

The transfer tax of Grace A. Miller.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Will of Jeremiah Hitchcock.

Gov. Morton Declines an Invitation.

Gov. Morton has written the following letter, declining an invitation to be present at a dinner in Concord, N. H., upon Abraham Lincoln's birthday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, Jan. 3, 1896.

M. J. Pratt, Esq., Secretary, the Lincoln Club of New-Hampshire, Concord, N. H.:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 31, inviting me to be present at the banquet to be given by the Lincoln Club of New-Hampshire in Concord, on Feb. 12, next, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

It would give me pleasure if I could avail myself of the invitation so cordially extended, and renew acquaintances and associations made during my residence at Concord many years ago, as a clerk in the store of W. W. Estabrook. The pressing nature, however, of my official duties here, added to such engagements as I have already made for the month of February, will preclude my attendance. I trust, however, that the occasion will prove an enjoyable one to all who have the good fortune to join with your club in the commemoration of the birth of one of America's most illustrious sons. Very truly yours,

LEVI P. MORTON.

New Criminal Court Squad.

Chief Conlin announced yesterday afternoon that he had organized a squad of police to be detailed for duty in the new Criminal Court Building, and to be known as the Criminal Court squad. Sergt. Langan will be in command, with Roundsmen Campbell and Deevy as his assistants. They will have thirty patrolmen under them, who will be on duty in General Sessions, Special Sessions, First Magistrate's Court, at the Coroners' office, Civil Service Board, and Excise Board. The new squad took charge of the Criminal Courts Building at 8 A. M. yesterday.

MUST NOT PLAY "GENTLEMAN JOE"

Judge Lacombe Refuses to Vacate the Injunction Forbidding M. B. Curtis to Act in the Play.

The Bijou Theatre is still closed, and M. B. Curtis has not yet been allowed by the courts to play the leading part in "Gentleman Joe," at the Fifth Avenue. The play is still being presented there, but the performance is not even claimed to be a good one.

The hearing of arguments in the motion to dissolve the injunction issued against Curtis was held before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon. Abraham Hummel, of counsel for Curtis, asked a postponement of the hearing on the main question until Friday, and offered a motion for the vacating of the temporary injunction issued last Monday. The motion to postpone the hearing was granted, but that for vacating the injunction was denied, and Judge Lacombe then heard arguments on this point. Many affidavits regarding the ability of Mr. Curtis as an actor were introduced, and Robert C. Chetwood appeared for Rudolph Aronson and made a long argument against the motion to modify the temporary injunction. He submitted affidavits to the effect that Curtis is not competent to play the title rôle of the play for the reason that he cannot sing.

Judge Lacombe took the papers in the case, and promised a decision without leaving the building. Within an hour and a half he rendered his decision, denying the motion to vacate the temporary injunction restraining Curtis from playing the part. As a result Mr. Curtis will not be seen at the Fifth Avenue to-night, and it looks very doubtful if he ever will be seen there.

O'BRIENITES WANT RECOGNITION

Complain to the Mayor that Messrs. Parker and Constable Ignore Them.

Mayor Strong received a delegation of O'Brienites yesterday. They wanted to know why Police Commissioner Parker and Building Superintendent Stevenson Constable, who were appointed because they were O'Brienites, have not recognized their parent organization.

The committee was composed of Dr. Thomas Brennan, Peter Padian, Andrew J. Carson of the former Civic Union, F. Walton, and Thomas Murray.

The delegation declared that, try as they would, they could never succeed in having these two Commissioners appoint any of the O'Brienites to places, in fact, the delegation declared, the O'Brienites had the greatest difficulty in getting their cards sent up to these Commissioners. Even then the Commissioners refused to confer with them. This, the committee thought, was unjust, and the members asked the Mayor if he did not appoint the Commissioners because the O'Brien organization had helped to elect him, and as a recompense for the organization's assistance.

The Mayor replied: "That is so."

"Well," said the spokesman, "these men absolutely refuse to acknowledge our existence—they refuse to do their duty by us, as you have done your duty by us by appointing them. We ask that you see that they do what is right by us."

The Mayor smiled and said he would do so.

Mr. Constable called at the City Hall during the afternoon, and when questioned about the matter, said: "Politics does not enter into my appointments and never will. I don't know the politics of one man in my department."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court Martial at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Detail: Majors Robert H. White, Surgeon; Henry W. Wessels, Jr., Alexander S. B. Keys; Capts. John B. Johnson, George F. Chase, Third Cavalry; Samuel R. Jones, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieuts. George H. Morgan, Franklin O. Johnson, Parker W. West, Tyree R. Rivers, Arthur Thayer, and Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—A board has been appointed at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers of the Engineer Corps for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, and Lieut. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon.

—Lieut. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, will report to the examining board appointed at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion.

—Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will then rejoin his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Navy.

—Ensign C. Churchill has been detached from the McArthur and granted four months' sick leave.

—Boatswain C. E. Hawkins has been ordered to the Constellation.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

Charity Organization Society Elects Its Officers for 1896.

At the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society, held at its central offices Jan. 7, the following persons were elected members of the Central Council to serve for the next three years:

Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Kate Bond, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Charles B. Merrill, Alfred Bishop Mason, Frederick W. Holls, and Prof. Charles B. Brush.

These persons, together with Charles S. Fairchild, Constant A. Andrews, Robert C. Cornell, Samuel M. Jackson, Otto T. Bannard, William Greenough, E. C. Henderson, Francis S. Smithers, Miss A. B. Jennings, Herbest B. Turner, M. S. Thompson, Charles F. Cox, James J. Higginson, Henry B. Anderson, Arthur M. Dodge, James Speyer, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, George L. Cheney, Robert S. Minturn, Dr. J. N. Beekman, F. H. McLean, Dr. W. Washburn, Frederick G. Smedley, W. Franklin Brush, L. Laflin Kellogg, Charles Sullivan, Mrs. H. M. Dewees, and the Rev. G. E. Talmage constitute the next Central Council.

At the meeting of the Central Council, held on the 8th inst., the following persons were elected officers of the society for the current year: President—Robert W. de Forest; First Vice President—Charles S. Fairchild; Second Vice President—Charles D. Kellogg; Treasurer—J. Pierpont Morgan; General Secretary—George L. Cheney.

The following were also elected Vice Presidents of the society: Richard H. Derby, M. D.; George E. Dodge, H. C. Fahnestock, Nicholas Fish, James K. Gracie, R. Duncan Harris, John S. Kennedy, F. H. Leggett, Seth Low, Peter B. Olney, Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry Rice, J. Hampden Robb, J. R. Roosevelt, George P. Rowell, Jacob H. Schiff, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Frederick F. Thompson, and Joseph Thoron.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Guadeloupe, Trinidad, and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Guadeloupe, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM | *Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM | †Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE Mediterranean and the ORIENT
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS ....Jan. 15 | PARIS ....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK ....Jan. 22 | NEW-YORK ....Feb. 12
ST. PAUL ......Jan. 29 | ST. PAUL ......Feb. 19

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernla'd, Jan. 15, noon | Noordland, Jan. 29, noon
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM | Friesland, Feb. 5, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE ....Friday, Jan. 10
IROQUOIS ....Monday, Jan. 13
ALGONQUIN ....Wednesday, Jan. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS.
THIRD SEASON.
The fine steamships of the Quebec S. S. Co. will leave New-York as under for a series of Pleasure Cruises to the West Indies, visiting Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.
Departure from NEW-YORK:
S. S. "MADIANA" ....Jan. 22.
S. S. "ORINOCO" ....Feb. 5.
S. S. "CARIBBEE" ....Feb. 15.
S. S. "MADIANA" ....Feb. 26.
Duration of Cruises 30 days, Inclusive Fares from $150 upward.
Descriptive pamphlet free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th. Telephone 446B 38th St.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Jan. 11, noon | Servia, Jan. 25, noon.
Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A. M. | Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM | Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM | Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu............Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..........Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..........................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Jan. 10. ALLIANCA, Jan. 20.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.
For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. Daily except Sunday. RICHMOND, (via all-water route,) Monday, (freight only,) Wednesday, and Saturday. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A.; W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R. 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co. N. Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way. [illegible] J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Platz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.
Leave. | By way of | Due.
9:00 AM., Springfield & Worcester, 3:30 PM.
10:00 AM., ††New-London & Providence, 3:00 PM.
10:03 AM., New-London & Providence, 4:30 PM.
11:00 AM., Springfield & Worcester, 5:20 PM.
12:00 M., Springfield & Worcester, 5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM., Air Line & N. E. R. R., 6:00 PM.
1:02 PM., New-London & Providence, 7:30 PM.
3:00 PM., New-London & Providence, 9:00 PM.
4:00 PM., *Springfield & Worcester, 10:00 PM.
5:00 PM., *New-London & Providence, 11:00 PM.
11:00 PM., *Springfield & Worcester, 6:30 AM.
12:00 PM., *New-London & Providence, 6:30 AM.
*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Loss of the Norwegian Bark Goudal.

On board the Ward Line steamship Yucatan, which yesterday arrived from Havana, were Mate Svenson and seven sailors of the crew of the Norwegian bark Goudal, which went ashore near Yucatan. The vessel was bound from Yucatan for Havre, with a cargo of logwood. Two hours after crossing the bar she encountered a fierce norther, which drove her upon a ledge of rocks. Word was sent to Progreso of the plight of the bark, and the tug M. Moran was dispatched to her assistance.

The Moran succeeded in floating the vessel and towed her into Progreso, but shortly after the anchor had been dropped in the roadstead the Goudal sank. It was found impracticable to save her. A considerable part of her cargo was taken out. The bark will prove a total loss. She was built in Sunderland, England, in 1867, and hailed from Sanders, Norway. She was fully insured.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 6, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa. 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleepers, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PROVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M.; 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls, Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.
BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

What If a Roosevelt Arose There!

From London Truth.

Complaints are frequently made respecting the anomalies and anachronisms which distinguish the administration of justice in the Channel Islands, but it would seem that in Guernsey, at any rate, the people should be thankful that things are no worse than they are. According to The Guernsey Times, the authorities might still, if they pleased, extort confessions from prisoners by torture. It is only by their gracious forbearance, also, that blasphemy is no longer punished by slitting the offender's lips with a hot iron, standing him in the pillory, or cutting out his tongue; that murderers are not broken on the wheel; that thieves are not deprived of one of their ears or branded, and that forgers do not have their right hands cut off. The fact that this barbarous code remained part of the law of Guernsey was brought out by the Royal Commission of 1845, but subsequent legislation has left it untouched—another proof of the necessity for a radical reform of the antiquated and oligarchical system of government which prevails in the [illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Elections of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroads.

OLD BOARDS CONTINUED IN OFFICE

President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Company on Improved Condition of Affairs — Restoration of Wages Now Under Way.

The annual election of Directors of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company was held yesterday, with the following result: Elisha Dyer, Jr., Adolf Ladenburg, Leonard Lewisohn, Henry Sidenberg, Emil Schaefer, Simon Uhlmann, William Halls, Jr., Edward Lauterbach, Frederick Uhlmann, Elbert Snedeker, Jacob Scholle, George W. Wingate, and Simon Rothschild.

The officers elected are: President—Frederick Uhlmann; Vice President—George W. Wingate; Secretary and Treasurer—Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Auditor—Walter B. Longyear; Assistant Secretary and Cashier—John W. W. Mitchell; Chief Engineer—Othniel F. Nichols; General Superintendent—Isaac D. Barton; Attorneys—Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson; Counsel—R. Percy Chittenden; Attorneys for Construction Company—Wingate, Cullen & Miller.

In his annual report President Uhlmann says: "I believe that the affairs of the company have turned in the direction of prosperity. The deficiency of $54,669.24 of Dec. 31, 1894, no longer exists, but in lieu thereof the net surplus on Jan. 1, 1896, was $10,320.01.

"The construction of the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad is substantially completed, the cost of which to Dec. 31, 1895, was $1,623,913.51, including the "loop" through Sands, High, and Fulton Streets, and but $50,000 more will be required for its full completion. To do this, but 1,365 of the first mortgage bonds of the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad were sold, realizing in cash, at 92½ per cent. and interest, $1,279,952.12. The difference of $343,961 accounts for and is included in the time loans of total $410,000 made by the company, and therefore the company is not in need of offering any securities on the market for construction purposes.

"In January, 1895, the restoration of wages to the lowest paid employes began; in April another class of employes had their wages restored; in October the locomotive engineers had their wages restored, and the only employes whose wages have not been restored are those of the executive department, and I take this occasion to recommend to the incoming Board of Directors that that be done at once. An agreement was entered into between your company and the Long Island Railroad Company, resulting in through rapid transit from the Brooklyn Bridge and intermediate stations to Manhattan Beach, which must result in increasing the company's Summer earnings, when increased earnings are most appreciated."

The following Directors of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company were elected yesterday: Edward A. Abbot, August Belmont, James R. Carter, James H. Frothingham, Gen. James Jourdan, William A. Read, James O. Sheldon, S. Newton Smith, and Henry J. Robinson.

DILATORY PROSECUTION.

A Pooling Agreement Test Case Recommended but Never Instituted.

In the officially prepared synopsis of the latest annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, attention is called to the east-bound freight agreement of the Central Traffic Association of May 1, 1894, as virtually a pooling agreement, "because the parties thereto engage to divide among themselves, in proportions to be fixed by mutual agreement, the entire competitive traffic, each agreeing for its part to limit its business to the extent necessary for that purpose."

The commission having reached the conclusion that this contract violated the fifth section of the Inter-State Commerce act, referred the matter, with the documents relating thereto, to the Attorney General, requesting him to direct the United States District Attorney of the proper district to institute and prosecute necessary proceedings for the punishment of such violation.

A singular fact in connection with this matter is that, although the recommendation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was made more than a year ago, no such proceedings have ever been instituted against the Central Traffic Association, or if they have, the Chairman of the association, George R. Blanchard, is unaware of the fact.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Hearing on Import Traffic Rates—H. C. Blye Elected General Agent.

At the session of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday the Export Committee of the Trunk Line Association and Chairman Arthur Mills of the Boston Freight Committee were heard relative to the bearing of the new agreement upon import traffic and rates. Action in the matter was deferred. The Trunk Line Export Committee is composed of Nathan Guilford of the New-York Central Railroad, Frank Harriott of the Baltimore and Ohio, W. H. Joyce of the Pennsylvania, and W. P. Walker, Jr., of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

H. C. Blye, who has for several years been the General Agent of the Trunk Line Association, was elected General Agent of the new organization.

A report on financial methods was received from the Finance Committee, and the managers adopted rules for the payment of expenses. The members of the Finance Committee are J. B. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley; Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and B. A. Hegeman, Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna.

Guesses About Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Phoenix, Arizona, says: "Col. C. F. Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, accompanied by J. S. Fassett, ex-Collector of the Port of New-York, will arrive here in his private car to-morrow. To those who know no better it is given out that Col. Crocker has come for a social time, and that Mr. Fassett will be the guest of Whitelaw Reid during his stay of one week. With others, however, this statement carries little weight, for they are certain that Col. Crocker is here for the purpose of inquiring into the feasibility of changing the route of the Southern Pacific and to look over the ground. This change, it is stated, contemplates the abandonment of the present line from Bowie Station to Gila Bend, a distance of 240 miles, and a change of route so that Southern Pacific trains will run through Globe, Goldfield, Florence, and Phoenix to Gila Bend. Some time ago Francis Cutting and N. K. Masten did just what Col. Crocker will now do—that is, they looked over this proposed route. After weighing the difficulties and advantages they returned to San Francisco and reported, it is presumed, favorably. It is to pass final decision upon this matter that Col. Crocker now visits Phoenix and the other points most affected by the proposed change."

In Central Traffic Territory.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association will go out of business Feb. 1 and the freight department of the same association will do likewise April 1. This action was determined to-day at a meeting of the managing officials of the Eastern trunk lines which constitute the Central Traffic Association, and was made necessary by the joint traffic agreement entered into by the Presidents. It was also decided to organize the passenger and freight departments on the dates mentioned as separate and independent associations, one to be known as the Central Passenger Committee and the other as the Central Freight Committee, each to be managed by a Commissioner. The present incumbents, F. C. Donald and C. H. McKnight, will probably be the new Commissioners. A committee was named to arrange the preliminaries.

The General Freight and Passenger Agents reported unanimously to their superiors, who met to-day, that it was imperative for the local competitive business of the territory heretofore included in the Central Association to be covered by an agreement, as through business only is included in the joint agreement. Local traffic amounts to at least 80 per cent. of the total handled by the Central Traffic roads.

A Pennsylvania Agitation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The question of a reduction in the price of upper berths in sleeping cars has been referred by General Passenger Agent Ford of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, the officer who began the move, to General Passenger Agent Wood of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg, who will in due time lay the matter before the executive officers of the Pennsylvania system.

Mr. Ford's move to have upper berth rates reduced has met with the approval of almost every road of consequence in the country. These approvals are in writing, and will go to the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Road, who will undoubtedly take up the question with the Pullman company. The fact that the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Road are to consider this question gives additional color to the report that this company is strictly in earnest in the matter, and that, if necessary to carry its point, it will purchase the Pullman cars now being operated over that system.

The Sale of Mileage Books.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has made an investigation into the issue of mileage books by certain railroad companies for 1,000 miles each, at the rate of 2 cents a mile, under the law passed by the last Legislature. There have been numerous complaints as to the manner in which this law has been observed.

The railroads affected have generally undertaken compliance with the law by limiting the number of offices at which these mileage books can be obtained, and by requiring the holders of the books to exchange the coupons for regular tickets at stations before entering trains. The board is not willing to say that the latter practice is not within the requirements of the law, but is of the opinion that the sale of mileage books at the main office only is not a reasonable compliance with the statute, and that such books should be obtainable at the ticket offices of all the large and important stations. A recommendation to this effect has been made to the companies interested.

Grand Rapids and Indiana.

At a hearing before Judge Seaverns of the United States Court, in Grand Rapids, on the application of the minority holders of 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, to intervene in the foreclosure suit brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Stephen H. Olin of New-York appeared as counsel for the Bondholders' Committee, which consists of James Brown Potter, Harry F. West, and M. L. Scudder, and James T. Brooks of Pittsburg, as counsel for the Pennsylvania Company. After argument the hearing was adjourned until the 15th inst., with leave to counsel to file briefs.

Large Corn Shipment.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The largest shipment of corn of the year is now passing through St. Louis. Over 500 carloads of shelled and high-grade corn from Nebraska were handled during the past two days and 500 more carloads are en route. The grain is being shipped to Norfolk, Va., for export. This is the beginning of what is believed will prove the largest corn shipment known in many years.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At Springfield, Ill., last Tuesday, Judge Allen, in the United States Court, on the bill of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company vs. the Central Trust Company of New-York, and a cross bill of the Central Trust Company and William Hellman, Trustee, made an order of reference to the Master to take testimony and report as to bonds outstanding and other matters. This is preliminary to a foreclosure proceeding and sale of the road, which will be purchased by the second mortgage bondholders to protect their interests.

—The decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court that the city of New-Brighton had no right to levy a tax of 2 per cent. upon the gross receipts of the New Britain Street Railway Company also affects Waterbury, which in July, 1893, when it granted the petition of the Waterbury Traction Company for permission to change its motive power to electricity, made a proviso that after January, 1900, it should pay the city annually 2 per cent. of its gross earnings. Mayor Killduff will make every effort to prevent Waterbury's case being classed in the same category as New-Britain's.

—Before the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, in Chicago, arguments are being heard on the complaint of the Illinois Millers' Association against the railroads of Illinois for discrimination and extortionate freight charges. The millers claim the rates on flour are too high as compared with rates on other products.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday dismissed the $8,250,000 damage suit of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Company against the Atchison Road, and a large number of other defendants, on the ground that there had been no violation of law, as alleged.

—A preliminary report of the income account of railways in the United States, issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, shows that for the year ended June 30, 1895, the aggregate net earnings of all the roads was $325,355,218, which was about $5,225,000 more than in the previous year.

—A bill has been introduced in the Virginia State Senate creating a Railway Commission, which shall have power to fix rates for all railroads, canal, and telegraph companies doing business in the State. It is not believed that the bill will become a law.

—The application to place the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway in the hands of receivers has been granted by the United States court in Galveston, Texas, and T. W. House and H. T. Jones of Houston were appointed receivers.

—The Elizabeth Street Railway, which is the only line in that city not controlled by the Consolidated Traction Company, will shortly be operated by electricity. At present horses are used. The road is controlled by ex-Congressman John Kean.

—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday a sufficient amount was set aside from the surplus to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the company's stock for the current year.

—Coal shipments over the Reading lines for the week ended Jan. 4 are reported at 236,339 tons, an increase of 41,646 tons over the same week last year; total from Dec. 1 to date, 1,351,939 tons, an increase of 232,231 tons.

—A dispatch from Philadelphia says that more Reading proxies have been received by the present management than are required to carry the election. The annual meeting occurs next Monday.

—The approximated gross earnings of all lines of the Atchison Railroad for the fourth week of December are $1,029,033, an increase of $72,272 compared with the corresponding week of 1894.

—Western rumor has it that S. H. Felton, Jr., President and Receiver of the Queen and Crescent, is to become President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

—Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is in New-York for a few days.

Thomas Carlyle.

From The Spectator.

Carlyle certainly taught us to have a keen scent for cant and to abhor it, though his horror of cant certainly sometimes became a cant of his own. The habit of denouncing cant is very apt to blind us to the cant of denunciation. Until men leave off eloquent generalities and look quietly into their own hearts without blast of trumpets and glorification of themselves for stripping themselves of cant, they will not strip themselves of the very habit which most endangers their truthfulness and sincerity. Carlyle taught us to despise cant, but hardly to detect it in ourselves.

His genius was as impatient as his industry was patient. There was no toil which he would not go through to make his books workmanlike; but a great many of his carefully compiled facts proved to be more or less adapted to spoil the effect of his impatient epigrams. The Life of Frederick the Great was, for instance, a long penance to him, mainly because he had in his impatience erected Frederick into a much wiser and greater ruler than he really was, though he certainly was both a wise and steadfast military commander. A great part of Carlyle's genius was a genius for happy exaggeration, though it was a kind of exaggeration which brought out, as nothing else could have brought out, the real drift and significance of social and political facts. Never did any man preach the duty of submitting to wise authority more eloquently; but never was there a man of genius who was less inclined to subjugate his own mind to the authority for which he professed so Platonic an affection. He has flashed all manner of brilliant lights upon character and history, but he has not found for us any coherent code of wisdom, or any valuable avenue to religious truth.

STALWART YALE OARSMEN

Candidates for the 'Varsity Crew to Meet on Saturday.

FIVE OF THE OLD CREW IN COLLEGE

It Is Not Probable that a Crew Will Go to England—They May Enter the Poughkeepsie Race.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—On Saturday next, Capt. R. B. Treadway of the Yale 'Varsity crew will summon all the young men in the college who have a desire to go into training for the university eight of 1896 to the gymnasium, and there he or some one authorized to make the announcement will inform the aspiring oarsmen just what will be expected of them in the way of preliminary practice. There will also be a general talk over the boating situation at Yale, a survey of the timber from which the 1896 crew will be chosen, and a general plan of practice arranged. This will be the first meeting of the candidates for the 'Varsity boat, and there is a good deal of curiosity among college men generally as to how this collection of athletes will turn out.

Yale this season has certainly a splendid nucleus for the formation of a 'Varsity crew. But three of the eight men who sat in the winning boat at New-London last June are out of college. The remaining five still pursuing their studies here are each scheduled for a seat in the 'Varsity shell this year, in the opinion of those who closely follow athletics at Yale. The three who were graduated last Summer were all first-class oarsmen, one of the trio being the Captain and bow oar of the crew, Capt. R. Armstrong. The two others were H. C. Holcomb, who rowed at No. 2, and A. W. Dater, who pulled at No. 5. Each of the three was of the '95 class in the Sheffield Scientific School, and, according to the statement made by Capt. Treadway, to a NEW-YORK TIMES representative to-day, there will be considerable difficulty in finding three as good oarsmen to take their places.

Armstrong, when he rowed last year on the Thames, weighed 160 pounds, and his height was 5 feet 8½ inches. He was an ideal man physically for the position of bow, and his ability to Captain the crew was universally conceded among the collegians. He was twenty-two years of age. Dater's work with the blade was always superb. He weighed 182 pounds at race time, being one of the heavyweights in the boat, and was also one of the tall men of the crew, his height being 6 feet 2 inches. Holcomb was a finished oarsman, his work coming in for general admiration. He weighed 174 pounds, and was 5 feet 8½ inches in height. He belongs in this city.

The five hold-overs from the 1895 eight are experienced oarsmen, some of them having rowed in two 'Varsity races. The first of these is Capt. Treadway, a strapping young fellow from Sioux City, Iowa. He is very popular in athletic circles, and there is no doubt in the mind of Yale men that under his skillful guidance this season Yale will have a crew that will equal in excellence the star crews of the past. Capt. Treadway is a conservative leader in athletics. He is not a warm admirer of that terrific work in the early days of practice which had been in vogue at Yale up to within a few years. He thinks that light, regular training, and a good deal of it, will tend to develop the oarsman quite as rapidly and with much better results than the severe work that characterized preliminary practice work not many years ago.

Capt. Treadway rowed at No. 7 in the boat last June, and displayed in his work a thorough mastery of the oar. There were a dash and vigor and smoothness in his stroke that told of the two years he had occupied a seat with the 'Varsity eight, and the fidelity with which he had followed the instructions of the keen coachers of the Yale oarsmen. When he rowed last June, he weighed 171 pounds. His height is 5 feet 11½ inches, and he is twenty-one years of age. He is a cool-headed man to have at the head of the 'Varsity crew interests this year. He graduates this year.

Of course the most important place in the boat is that of stroke. The young man who stroked Yale to victory last season is undoubtedly ready to perform the same responsible work for the '96 crew. G. Langford, '97, will very likely again have the honor of stroking the 'Varsity crew, providing some new star does not displace him, and, at present there seems to be no one in sight to take that prize position but Langford. He is from St. Paul, Minn., and before he came to Yale had distinguished himself as an oarsman in that section of the country. It was predicted for him when he left the West to pursue his studies at Yale, that one day he would be sure to gain renown as an oarsman. That renown came to him at once, for even though a freshman, he was selected to stroke the crew. His work has always been clever with the oar from the very day he took his seat in the boat. His height is 6 feet 1 inch, his weight about 170 pounds, and he is not yet twenty years of age.

J. M. Longacre, '96, is also a veteran. He rowed on the '93 and '95 'Varsity crews, and rowed in magnificent form. He was out of the boat in '94 solely because he was not in college at that time. He is a reliable oarsman, smooth, vigorous, quick, and collected. He weighs about 175 pounds, is within half an inch of being 6 feet tall, and is very powerful.

Another one of the standbys for this year's crew, unless there is some one better among the new candidates, which is hardly probable, is W. R. Cross, a '96 man. He rowed at No. 4 in '95, and no one in the boat did better work. He is not only a prominent figure in the college boating circles, but he is equally prominent in football. He was substitute on the 'Varsity football eleven for some time until last year, when he played right guard in the 'Varsity. He is a heavy-weight, but a remarkably good man for his size. In the boat, when '95 met Harvard, Cross weighed 191 pounds. He stands 6 feet 2 inches in height, and was one of the two tallest men in last year's boat, Dater being the other. Cross comes from South Orange, N. J., and if he takes a seat in the 'Varsity shell this year, it will be the third year for him. He is twenty-one years old.

The man who rowed at No. 3 in 1895 was W. M. Beard of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a very good oar, short and heavy, but very powerful. It is said of Beard that he was the best all-round man in the '95 crew. Capt. "Bob" Cook and the other coaches during that season at New-London, all coincided in this judgment. He is a veteran also, having rowed in the '94 and '95 crews. He is not twenty yet, is 5 feet 8½ inches in height, and weighs 175 pounds.

It can be seen from the foregoing that Yale will not be handicapped this coming season because of a dearth of experienced oarsmen. Then there are three fair substitutes who are also in college this year, and they, too, will be in the race for a seat in the boat. They are T. W. Miller, who weighs about 165 pounds, is twenty-one years of age, and whose height is 5 feet 8 inches; P. H. Bailey, aged 21, weight 177 pounds, and height 6 feet, and J. H. Simpson, aged 20 years, height 5 feet 11 inches, and weight 165 pounds. All three are '97 men.

The work for both 'Varsity and freshmen crews will begin next week, and for the present, according to the statement of Capt. Treadway, will admit of an outdoor run of about three miles, light gymnastic work, and a short row in the gymnasium tank every day.

Capt. Treadway, who was asked what were the chances of the 'Varsity crew going abroad next Summer to meet an English crew, declined to make any statement on this interesting question for the present. There has been some correspondence between the Yale University boating officials and the English oarsmen at Cambridge and Oxford, but what action Yale will take on the question of sending a crew to Europe is still problematical. It is pretty safe to say, however, that Yale will not send a crew abroad this year. It is equally safe to say that Yale will not make the slightest overtures to Harvard looking to a race between the two 'Varsity crews on the Thames this year.

"A race between Harvard and Yale at New-London in 1896 is out of the question," said a leading officer of the Yale navy to-day. "But what Yale will do about sending a crew to Poughkeepsie during the Summer I can't say as yet. We will have to talk over this Poughkeepsie regatta. Of course there would be no objection on the part of Yale to meet Harvard in the Poughkeepsie regatta, but it is rather doubtful if Harvard's refusal to row Yale or to have anything to do with Yale in the athletic line for some time, would not extend to the proposed regatta at Poughkeepsie. So far as Yale is concerned, no definite action has yet been taken, either on the question of a trip to England or about entering the regatta at Poughkeepsie."

The Ancient Incas.

From Chambers's Journal.

The flocks of llama belonged to the sun and the Inca. It was death to kill one. At certain seasons of the year they were collected from the hills and shorn; large numbers were sent to supply food for the Court, and to be used at the religious festivals and sacrifices. Male llamas only were killed. The wool belonged to the Inca, and was stored in the Government depositories, and dealt out according as the people's wants required. In this way they were provided with warm clothing. When they had worked up enough wool into clothing for themselves, they were then employed in working up material for the Inca. The distribution of the wool and superintendence of its manufacture was in the hands of officers appointed for the purpose. No one was allowed to be idle. Idleness was a crime, and severely punished.

All the mines belonged to the Inca, and were worked for his benefit. The various employments were usually in the hands of a few, and became hereditary; what the father was, that the son became. A great part of the agricultural products was stored in granaries scattered up and down the country, and was dealt out to the people as required. It will thus be seen that there was no chance for a man to become rich, neither could he become poor. The spirit of speculation had no existence there.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Large Loans Placed—A Sale of Bowery Property—The Details of the Offerings at Auction.

The building loan of $1,200,000 obtained by Mr. George R. Read for John T. Williams from the Mutual Life Insurance Company on the Lord's Court office building, at William Street and Exchange Place, was formally placed yesterday. Mr. Read has also obtained a loan of $500,000 for Builder James G. Wallace on the old Clearing House property, at the northwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets.

Messrs. William A. White & Sons have sold for Mrs. Kate A. Wetherill, to Kalischer & Brager, the four five-story flats 184 to 190 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold for William R. Willcox the property at 334 and 336 Bowery, 34.8 by 91 by irregular, with brick buildings.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in partition to James M. Varnum, at $18,300, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 56 West Twelfth Street, south side, 343.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 19.4 by 103.3. At auction, Mr. Meyer sold to S. Prowler, at $18,250, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 81 Goerck Street, northwest corner of Rivington Street, 24.8 by 50 by 24.8 by 49.11. Under foreclosure, Mr. Meyer sold to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Collamore, at $5,500, the three-story frame dwelling 447 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 133 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 20 by 100.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, S. V. R. Cruger, as executor, at $100,000, the seven-story brick apartment house 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5. To William J. Cruger, plaintiff, at $71,300, he sold the six-story brick apartment house 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure to Oscar Mayer, at $14,914.24, the plot on the west side of Brook Avenue, 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 by 98.37, with frame barn.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, G. W. R. Mattison, at $14,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 455 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $2,800, to Dr. Joseph Manning, the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Charles and Henry Beck, at $20,475, the four-story brick dwelling, with store, 598 Ninth Avenue, east side, 20.1 feet south of Forty-third Street, 20.1 by 80.

The only sale at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 19 Clinton Street, west side, 150 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement in front and four-story brick rear tenement.

The Star Theatre, in Jay Street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, has been sold by John N. Holmes to Hyde & Beaman for $123,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Prospect Avenue, 400 feet east of Fort Schuyler Road, by William E. Harrigan, owner, for a two-story brick stable; cost, $400.

No. 650 Broadway, by the Hamilton Fish estate of 120 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick store and salesroom; cost, $250.

No. 515 West Fifty-seventh Street, (rear,) by Ludorf & Nocke, on premises, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost not estimated.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 50 ft n of 188th St, 25x87.6, and other property; Lavinia J. Haviland to Jennie L. Brewster	$1
HULL AV, e s, 100 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; Jane Soule to Claus Haak	1
LOT beginning at n e corner of lands of Isabella S. Porter and Joseph T. Lea, being s e corner of indefinite lane, 172x—; David M. Morrison and wife to Henry Kroger and wife	1
HULL AV, e s, 100 ft s of Ozark St, 50x100; Susie G. Fuller to Claus Haak	1
LOTS 215 and 216, map of property of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward; Perry P. Williams and wife to Katie Dooley	2,000
LOT 58, map of property of S. L. Haight; George Strecker and wife to John G. Parker	425
7TH AV, n s, Lot 73, gore, map of Wakefield; Albert Schilling and wife to Joseph Kucera and wife	1,100
ELM ST, w s, 175 ft n of Maple St, 25x100; Robert J. McCracken and others to John G. Parker	Omitted
CHESTNUT AV, w s, 150 ft s of Oak Av, 50x100; Christiana Pfeiffer to Martin P. Lufgran and another	1,950
LOTS 54 and 55, map of property of S. L. Haight; William E. Ferris and wife to John G. Parker	1,000
13TH ST, 228 West; Robert L. Wensley, referee, to Alta H. Denham	17,700
28TH ST, s s, 230, 345.7 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x58.8x24.10x98.9, and other property on s s of 26th St, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, (142 West 26th St;) Hamilton Odell, referee, to John E. Kaughran	41,300
MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x70; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Henry Hubener and wife	1
110TH ST, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; John G. Morris and wife to James W. Ketchum	16,000
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Margaret Levy	63,750
7TH AV, 2,158 to 2,164; Henry W. Bein to Edmond Kelly	1
116TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 6th Av, 200x100.11; Wilson L. Cannon, Jr., to Edward J. Halligan	20,000
SAME PROPERTY; Edward J. Halligan and wife to Jacob D. Butler	28,000
120TH ST, 160 to 164 West; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Thomas J. Tuomey and others	1
TERRACE PLACE, n e corner Elton Av, 54.8x113.10x50x134.11; John Schultz and wife to Nicholas Thiel and wife	2,000
SAME PROPERTY; Anna M. Preliwitz and another to John Stothers	4,280
150TH ST, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Jane Adams to Thomas Lenane	1
150TH ST, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Michael Adams and others to Jane Adams	1
137TH ST, s s, 148 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x105; Albertine E. Drevet and another to Charles Elstner	6,000
BROADWAY, 1,560; James MacFarlane and wife to Susan M. E. Livingston	50,000
42D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5; Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife to the rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church	1
49TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 19.6x74; Joseph Clark and another to Thomas Clark	1
AVENUE A AND 71ST ST, s e corner, 100.5x98; Emil Seidenberg and wife to William Wicke Company	107,500
87TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 40x100.8; Arnold Pfenning and wife to Lizzie Goerlitz	1
52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.8; William F. Cox to T. McClure Peters	100
42D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5; Clark R. Gavit and wife to Cornelius Vanderbilt	60,000
66TH ST, 440 East; Amelia Gorman, individually and as executrix, to Jonas Scheuer and others	1
5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x90; Henry Rothschild and others to Mina Efinger	1
SAME PROPERTY; same to Adam Hellmerich	1
109TH ST, 178 East; Morton H. C. Foster and wife to Charles P. Foster	11,500
112TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 61.4x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr, to Julius Fleischmann	68,600
112TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 27.8x irregular; Julius Fleischmann and another to Henry Schwicarde and another	10
FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; Henry C. Zimmermann and wife to John Coon	50,000
FRONT ST, 56, n w corner of Cuylers Alley, 18.7x84.7; same to same	50,000
WATTS ST, 99; Margaret J. Mersereau and another to Christian Van Brunt	1
BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.3x100; William H. Williams and others to John L. Boggs	1
6TH ST, 218 East; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Hyman Reubenstone	1
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 80.4 ft e of Goerck St, 18.9x75; Mary A. Post, executrix, and others to Nathan Schancupp	4,800
AVENUE D, 24; Sigmund Hirschfelder to Fanny Steinberger	1
RIVINGTON ST, 327; Mary A. Post and others to Nathan Schancupp	1
38TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 56.8x irregular; Lizzie Goerlitz to Arnold Pfenning	1
36TH ST, 360 West; James H. Burhans to Robert A. Murray	30,750
WEST END AV, n e corner of 79th St, 102.2x125; Lambert Suydam to Frank L. Smith	72,500
79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; Richard G. Platt and wife to John C. De Wolf	1

Recorded Leases.

BETTS, George F., to Annie Reid; 200 Church St, 5 years, first floor, &c.	$5,000
SCHELLER, Lore, and another to Lewis Buchanan and another; plot at n w corner land now of Stephen Horton and land of Samuelette Richards, and known as the Old Homestead, 4 years	300

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Ada J., to Deborah H. Honeywell; w s of 10th Av, 50.4 ft s of 47th St, 1½ years	$2,500
BRENNAN, Teresa, to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 134th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments	30,000
SAME to same; 148 West 27th St, installments	30,000
SAME to Minnie Daniels; same property, installments	1,200
[illegible], Lizzie C., and Frank, to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n s of 128th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, secures surety to bond to discharge mechanic's lien in sum of	2,000
BROCKNER, Washington, Jefferson, and Oscar, to Van L. Whitehead and another, executors; n s of 16th Av, w ½ of Lot 378, map of Wakefield, 3 years	2,000
BRONNER, William, and wife to Matthew, Paul, and Robert Nicolino; w s of Doris Av, 128.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years	1,000
CRAIGHEAD, Frances, to Emma Reiner; s e corner of Aqueduct Av and Andrew's Place and other property, ½ part	3,000
DE WOOLF, John C., to Mary A. S. Bostwick; n s of 79th St, 234 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	18,000
DAHLMANN, Isaac H., to the Oriental Bank; 838 and 840 Greenwich St, note	8,000
ERGENS-CHAEFFER, Joseph E., to Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 51st St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years	7,000
EFINGER, Mina and George, to the New-York Security and Trust Company; 2,167 5th Av, 5 1-12 years	17,000
FLEISCHMANN, Julius, and wife to William H. Hall, Jr.; s s of 112th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years	6,000
FOSTER, Charles P., to Morton H. C. Foster; 178 East 109th St, 4 years	4,500
GILLINGHAM, Thomas L., to Payson W. Merrill; e s of Intervale Av, 154.6 ft s of 167th St, 6 months	12,000
SAME to Edward P. Steers; same property, 7 months	1,026
SAME to John F. Steeves; same property, 5 months	5,000
HALLIGAN, Edward J., to Justus L. Bulkley and another, trustees; 110 West 116th St, 3 years	18,000
HUBENER, Henry, and wife to Theodore A. Cordier; e s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 106th St, 1 year	3,000
HOFFMAN, Julius, and wife to Frederick Prantes; s s of 155th St, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years	3,000
KAUGHRAN, John E., to executors of Isaias Meyer, deceased; 230 West 28th St, 3 years	12,000
SAME to same; s s of 26th St, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years	12,000
KAHN, German and Emanuel S., and wives to Jacob Korn; 343 East 51st St, notes	1,100
KIERNAN, Annie and John J., to Mary A. Kelly; n w s of Prospect Av, 165 ft n e of John St, 1¾ years	200
KETCHAM, James W., and wife to Gustav Falk; s s of 110th St, 234 ft w of Park Av, 3 years	10,000
KOLB, Anna, to Philip Knobloch; s s of 155th St, 345 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years	1,100
KELLY, William, to Susanna W. Thorne; e s of Ridge St, 80 ft s of Broome St, (two mortgages,) installments	11,000
KUGELMAN, Mary G., to John B. Cotte, trustee; n s of 132d St, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years	7,000
LEY, Margaret, to William H. Hall, Jr.; s s of 112th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years	6,000
MILLER, Lorenz, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 10th Av, 45.6 ft n of 17th St, 1 year	1,000
MOREL, Joseph, to the Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion; 134 West 3d St, 3 years	9,000
RITZ, Christina C., to Albert E. Ritz; 84th St, 48 East, 3 years	5,000
REUBENSTONE, Hyman, to Benedict A. Klein; 218 East 6th St, installments	7,000
RENN, Ludwig, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; 94th St, 131 West, 1 year	10,000
ROSENFELD, Ignatz H., and wife to Marcus Lederer; 66 Avenue C, 2 months	750
SAME to William and Rosalie Dann; same property, 2 years	13,500
SCHANCUPP, Nathan, and wife to Mary A. Post; 327 Rivington St, 5 years	3,800
STOTHERS, John, and wife to Henry S. Brown and wife; Terrace Place, n e corner of Elton St, 3 years	2,000
SMITH, Frank L., to Lambert Suydam; West End Av, n e corner of 79th St, 14 months	25,000
TULLER, Harriet S. H., to Mary A. Wood; s s of 130th St, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 220 West, 2 years	2,000
TUOMEY, Thomas J., and Abram L. Bookman and wives to Jacob Bookman; 162 and 164 West 120th St, 1 year, (three mortgages)	3,750
TAPPIN, Mary E., to John E. Lockwood, trustee of Samuel F. Lockwood; Valentine Av, n w s, Lots, 7, 8, 9, and 10, map of Peter Valentine, Fordham, ¼ part, 1 year	2,500
THOMAS, Anna L., to William C. Adams; West End Av, n e corner of 74th St, 3 years	5,000
VAN BRUNT, Christina, to Margaret I. Mesereau; 99 Watts St, 3 years	500
WESTERGREN, Mauritz F., to Marshall J. Morrill; Lots 272 and 273, and balance of Lot 274, amended of Central Mott Haven, notes	5,000
WILLIAMS, John T., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; William St, s w corner of Exchange Place, 2 years	1,200,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, John J., and others, executors of William Astor, to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees for John J. Astor, three assignments	$3
BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee for Adrian L. Whittemore, to trustees for Laura A. Delano, two assignments	28,500
ELLENBORGER, Isidor, to Gustav J. Haase	1,000
FINCK, Anna S., to Anna Fahrenholz	1
GOELLER, Charles J., to Babetta Ehrman	500
HUBENER, Henry, to Isaac Meyer	1,750
KEENAN, John, to William J. Coates	6,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., to Jacob Klingenstein	7,000
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Reuben Isaac, trustee of Israel Isaac	20,000
LORD, William W., to Stephen Lockwood, executor of John C. Lord	800
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to B. Aymar Sands and others, executors, and Samuel S. Sands	16,078
SAME to J. Gerard Buckley	1,006
PILOT, Oliver L., to Jeremiah Milman	1
ROGERS, Lucy A., to Kate Ward	1,278
ROBINS, Charlotte L., to Eliz N. Mahoney, guardian of Gertrude and Ethel M. Mahoney	4,061
RANKIN, William, to Benjamin J. Striem	1,500
RANKIN, John, to Kate E. Dillon	2,750
SHEPPARD, Henry, to Effie V. V. Knox	5,000
SMITH, William T., to Catherine M. Mathews	1
THAYER, George A., and another, trustees, to Henry W. De Forest, trustees	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Josephine M. O'Neill	2,500
THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION of New-York to Philip Milligan	5,056
UHINK, Theodore C., executor, to Theodore C. Uhink	3,000
WARD, Kate, to Emma L. Brown	1,200
WIENER, Eugene K., and the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustees of Lewis Wiener, to Roland L. Taylor	3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D AV, 443 to 447; Charles Steiber against Thomas J. McCahill, owner; Julius Hock, contractor	$1,385
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 50x110; Watson H. Bowne against Amy J. Hallock and Frederick J. McGraw, owners; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor	875
96TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; Behnken & Cordes against S. B. Steinmann and others, owners; Joseph J. Zimmermann and others, contractors	375
98TH ST, 140 and 142 West; Foskett & Bishop Company against John Friedel, owner and contractor; Richard Hawkes, contractor	675
WEST 3D ST, 55; Hugh Cameron against John Ireland, owner; George W. Hess, contractor	18
184TH ST, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Isidor Weil against Joseph McQuade, owner; Nathan Burgman, contractor	21

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

72D ST, 140 East; Michael N. Nolan against Amelia Gorman, (specific performance.)

AVENUE A, w s, 47.4 ft s of 11th St, 23.8 ft front; Hermann Strauss against Louis P. Rollwagen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

78D ST, s s, 305.8 ft e of West End Av, 19.4 ft front; Sarah J. Burby against Emma M. Lockwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY, n e corner of Leonard St, 61x175; Leonard St, 109 to 115; Augustus D. Juilliard and others, receivers, against Howard S. Jaffray and others, (ownership.)

ASH AV, n s, Lots 25 and 26; Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace against Salomo Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Colley Cibber.

From Temple Bar.

Cibber has his importance for the historian of the stage; as laureate, he is only interesting for what two far greater men than himself—Pope and Johnson—had to say about him. Pope, who, very unjustly, in later years made Cibber the king of dunces in the second form of the "Dunciad," had his fling at Cibber as soon as he was spoken of for the laureateship:

Great George, such servants since thou well canst lack,
Oh! save the salary and drink the sack.

Pope kept pegging away against poor Cibber. A poor Wiltshire laborer named Duck had written some verses, and the Queen, wisely or not, had granted him a house and an annuity. So Pope produced his epigram "On the Candidates for the Laurel":

Shall royal praise be rhym'd by such a ribald
As fopling Cibber or attorney Tibbald?
Let's rather wait one year for better luck;
One year may make a singing Swan of Duck."

Cibber himself tells us that Pope wrote the following epigram on the appointment:

In merry old England it was once a rule,
The King had his poet, and also his Fool.
But now we're so frugal, I'd have you to know it,
That Cibber can serve both for fool and for poet."

Once again Pope returns to the charge, in very poor rhyme:

Tell, if you can, which did the worse,
Caligula or Grafton's Grace?
That made a Consul of a horse,
And this a laureate of an ass.

This is rather poor fooling. Cibber's laureateship only becomes at all entertaining when we come to what Dr. Johnson has to say about it. "Colley Cibber, Sir, was by no means a blockhead," Johnson once remarked to Boswell, and Johnson's decision on such a matter is conclusive, for if a man was a blockhead, Johnson was never shy of telling him so.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

CAPITAL .... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS .... 1,000,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
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Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
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INSURE YOUR TITLE.

It is admitted now that a lender on mortgage is not prudent who does not do it.

For that reason the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, when it issued its 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, had the titles to its two power houses at Broadway & Houston Street, and Sixth & Seventh Avenues & 51st Street guaranteed by this company in the sum of $4,000,000, to protect the bondholders so far as their bonds were secured on real estate.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices
55 Liberty St., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,250,000.

BARGAIN, FIFTH AVENUE.

No. 813, Block 62d to 63d St.

Open view through centre of block.

LOT, 108 FEET—HOUSE, 90 FEET.

Possession. Easy Terms to Suit.

Mortgage, Four and One-quarter Per Cent.

APPPLY TO ROOM 800,

93 Nassau St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE,

to close estate of George Faile, deceased, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom.

322 EAST 5TH ST.,

three-story high-stoop brick dwelling. Lot 20x100.

142 AND 41 ACRE PLOTS, EAST CHESTER,

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

142 ACRES, known as Faile Homestead, about 4,100 feet frontage on Boston Post Road, between Schieffelin's Lane and Mill Road, and adjoining well known Arden estate.

41 ACRES, fronting on Mill and Landing Roads. Both parcels on or near proposed Trolley R. R. and suitable for subdivision.

Maps and particulars with CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall St., and with JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., New-York.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

TO SUB-LET—Attractive apartment, with service. Inquire Janitor, 15 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARMS WANTED FOR MY EARLY CATALOGUE for 1896. Send full particulars at once; no charges unless a sale is effected.

F. ROWLAND, 171 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

126 AND 128 WEST 129th STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—LUCY E. BLAKE and FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS, plaintiffs, against NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, which was duly affirmed by the said Court at General Term, as appears by its judgment, bearing date December 5th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed by said interlocutory judgment, will sell, by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on January 21st, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, (being located in Section Seven, Block Number 1,913 on the Land Map of the City of New-York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with the said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the aforesaid street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, which said premises are commonly known by the street numbers one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-eight West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.—Dated New-York, December 26, 1895.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 33 Park Row, New-York City.
d30-2aw3wM&Th&ja20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN DE HART, plaintiff, against MARTY DEL DONNO and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 2, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, which on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabell Tiffany Perry, in the 23rd Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Fox estate," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, September 25th, 1882, by the Number 890, are designated as Lots 28 and 29 on Block 472, and taken together are more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Tiffany Street distant two hundred and sixty-two and 06-100 feet (262 06-100) northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Tiffany Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of said Tiffany Street fifty feet; thence westerly at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet, (125;) thence southerly, parallel with said Tiffany Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) to said westerly side of Tiffany Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 8, 1896.

DAVID PROVOST, Referee.
READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City.
ja8-2aw3wM&Th&ja27

Referees' Notices.

YORK STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of York Street distant fifty-four feet five inches westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of West Broadway with the northerly line of York Street; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of York Street forty-two feet, more or less; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall seventy-four feet four inches; thence eastwardly twenty-one feet, more or less; thence northwardly and at right angles to York Street three feet five inches, more or less; thence eastwardly parallel with York Street twenty-one feet, and thence southwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall eighty feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known by the street Numbers 11 and 13 York Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed herein, by an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1895, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me at my office, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January, 1896, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof. The said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of the Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the center line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said center line of the block twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
NELSON J. WATERBURY, Esq., Attorney for Michael F. Sheridan and others.
WALLACE M. LOOS, Esq., Attorney for Guardian ad litem of infant, deft.
n25-1aw6wM&ja9

CANAL STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of Canal Street distant sixty-three feet two inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of West Broadway and Canal Street; running thence southwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Canal Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-five feet seven inches; thence westwardly twenty-six feet and one-half an inch; thence northwardly and at right angles, or nearly so, to Canal Street eighty-two feet one and one-quarter inches to the south line of Canal Street, and thence eastwardly along the south line of Canal Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being known by the street Number 392 Canal Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

Legal Sales.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, Western Division thereof, and for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division thereof.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, complainant, against THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant, March Term, 1895.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of two certain decrees entered in the above-entitled cause by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, Western Division thereof, on the 8th day of April, 1895, and by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division thereof, on the 19th day of April, 1895, respectively, I, L. W. Ross, Master in Chancery, named in said decrees, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, at the north end of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway freight depot, fronting on Eleventh Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the premises so to be sold, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, all and singular the railroad, premises, and property of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, said premises and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All the property, real, personal, and mixed, and franchises of the said railway company of every kind and description, then owned or thereafter acquired, including its entire line of railway then owned or thereafter acquired, and, in fact, extending at present from the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer Company in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the Counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, and Page, in said State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry and Daviess, in the State of Missouri, to or near Pattonsburg, in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles, as said railway then was or should be thereafter constructed, maintained, operated or acquired, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, rights of way, ties, rails, bridges, structures, fixtures, turntables, tracks, rights of trackage; and also all lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired or appropriated, and all easements thereunto belonging, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depots, depot grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks and other fixtures, carhouses, freighthouses, woodhouses, storehouses, elevators and all buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever, leaseholds, leases, rights under leases or under contracts, and also all locomotives, engines, fixtures, cars and other rolling stock and equipment then held, or thereafter acquired and all rails, ties, machinery, tools, implements, fuel and material whatsoever, then held or thereafter acquired; and all other property, real, personal and mixed, then held or thereafter acquired for or in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of the said railway, or any part thereof; and all rights, powers, privileges and franchises then held or thereafter acquired by the said railway company, connected with or relating to the said railway or its several branches, or any of them or the uses or purposes thereof; and also all corporate franchises of every name and nature relating to said railway, including the franchises to be a corporation and to operate said railway; and also all and every other estate, right, title, interest, property or thing which the said railway company then owned and held, or may or should thereafter acquire or hold, necessary or convenient for the use, occupation and enjoyment of all or any of the said railways, leases and property, rights, privileges and franchises, or any part or portion thereof.

Said premises and property will be sold as an entirety and upon the following terms and conditions:

Fifty thousand dollars to be paid in cash to the said Master in Chancery by an approved bidder at the time of sale, and the remainder thereof upon the confirmation by the Court of such sale, either in cash or in the first mortgage bonds of said The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, issued under the mortgage of June first, 1887, at par, with accrued interest, including interest upon the unpaid coupons thereon from the respective dates of maturity thereof, the said bonds and coupons, if such sale be for less than the amount due on said bonds, to be taken as equivalent to so much in cash of the said purchase money as would be distributable and payable thereon. No bid shall be considered by the Master unless accompanied by the deposit of said sum of fifty thousand dollars in cash, or a certified check upon a bank satisfactory to the Master.

Such sale shall be subject to the lien of any then outstanding certificates or other indebtedness of the receiver heretofore appointed in this cause, and no final conveyance of the property sold shall be made by the Master until said certificates or indebtedness are paid or provided for.

For a more particular description of the property and premises to be sold as aforesaid, and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the said decrees now on file in this cause.—Dated November 30th, 1895.

L. W. ROSS, Master in Chancery.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Complainant's Solicitor, 45 Wall Street, New-York.
d12-1aw6wTh

RECEIVER'S SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, by Martin F. Hatch, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon:

1. A lot of land 25 feet front and rear and 100 feet deep, with the buildings thereon, at Rosebank, Staten Island, on the easterly side of Smith Street, 98 feet 6 inches southerly from the corner of Wall and Smith Streets.

2. Bond and mortgage for $400.00 made by [illegible] ris Connolly covering premises at Corona, Long Island, on the southeasterly corner of Westside Drive and Highland Avenue, 100 feet square, with frame house.

Full particulars may be had from the auctioneer or the receiver.—Dated New-York, December 4th, 1895. THOMAS B. ODELL, Receiver of the Met. Co-operative B. and [illegible] Association, 67 Wall Street, N. Y.
[illegible] MAN & MAN, Attys. for Receiver, 56 [illegible] Street. [illegible]

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY

Favorable Report on the Increase Bill by a Senate Committee.

TO ENLIST CREWS FOR NEW SHIPS

Coast Defense Monitors in Good Condition — Secretary Herbert Favors Building More War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—An important bill, urged by the Secretary of the Navy, was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to enlist 1,000 additional men for the use of the regular navy, this number at the lowest estimate being needed for the new ships that have been placed in commission. The bill also gives the Secretary authority in any emergency that may arise to enlist in the service the naval militia of the several States for manning the auxiliary cruisers, and if this should not be sufficient he is authorized to enlist as many more men as may be sufficient for the purpose. The bill carries an appropriation of $380,000 for the 1,000 men added to the regular navy.

Before Secretary Herbert left for New-York this morning he set on foot inquiries as to how quickly the coast defense monitors Miantonomoh, Terror, and Monadnock could be prepared for service. Statements furnished by the bureau concerned show that the Miantonomoh, recently placed out of commission at League Island, Penn., could be recommissioned within two weeks, that the Monadnock can be finished by Feb. 1, and that completion of the Terror within sixty days is assured. The Monadnock is at Mare Island, Cal., and the Terror is at Brooklyn. The reason for the request made by the Secretary cannot be ascertained.

In response to the Quay resolution requesting information as to whether the Navy Department deemed it advisable to build six battleships instead of the two authorized by the last Congress on the basis of the bids submitted for these two, Secretary Herbert sent to the Senate to-day a long letter on the subject. After informing the Senate that contracts for both the battleships authorized have already been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Secretary says the department does not deem it advisable to recommend that any bids received and not accepted should be further considered, because it sees no reason why, if other ships are now authorized, the building of them should not be also open to competition.

Since the department's plans for battleships have been completed, and as all the contractors in the United States have had opportunity to inspect these plans, and as they have been examined by all those able to build the ships, the Secretary thinks there seems to be no reason why any delay should occur in letting our contracts for new ships to be authorized by this Congress. If an advertisement for new bids for battleships were issued, he says, ten days from the date thereof for receiving and opening the bids would give ample time and opportunity for competition. Under such an advertisement the department would also, as in like cases heretofore, call for bids upon plans of bidders, and any plans heretofore prepared by bidders might be resubmitted upon the new bids.

The Secretary calls attention to the fact that in his recent annual report he recommended that three additional battleships be authorized, and he says the department would be glad to have authority to build four such ships as contemplated in the Senate resolution. Plans for torpedo boats Nos. 6, 7, and 8 have also been examined by contractors, and the Secretary sees no objection to making contracts for the additional torpedo boats recommended in his annual report on the basis of these plans. Bids for these could also be opened on ten days' notice.

Concerning a probability that Congress, provided it authorizes twelve or more torpedo boats, would limit the number which one firm might be permitted to construct, the Secretary recommends that the lots into which each individual bidder's share be divided should not be too small, for the reason that the larger the number of boats secured by one firm the cheaper the price for each will be. He also recommends that permission be granted to build these vessels of various sizes.

The Navy Department has been informed that the cruiser Minneapolis left Alexandretta for Smyrna, Syria, on the 6th inst.

Mr. Cullom in the Senate to-day introduced a bill providing for the construction and equipment of two steam revenue cutters of the first class for service on the Pacific coast, at a cost not to exceed $400,000 each; also for two steam revenue cutters of the first class for use on the great lakes, at a cost of $200,000 each.

COAST DEFENSE INQUIRY.

Gen. Craighill Thinks Squire's Bill Is None Too Liberal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A meeting of the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses was held this morning, Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, and his assistant, Capt. Black of the Engineer Corps made important statements. Gen. Craighill explained to the committee the great need of additional appropriations for coast defences and stated the amount which could be economically and profitably expended by the Bureau of Engineers for that purpose during the current fiscal year, and the larger additional amount for each year there after until the completion of the project of the Government.

The defenseless condition of the sea coast cities was explained, showing that the amount proposed in Senator Squire's bill for the coast defenses is not only none too large, but absolutely required. Gen. Craighill explained that if the bill shall be passed immediately, the sum of $4,500,000 could be economically expended by the Bureau of Engineers alone during the present fiscal year.

The committee then proceeded to investigate the question of torpedoes; the provision already made therefor, and what is contemplated in the plans of the Government, eliciting much information upon that important branch of our National defenses from Capt. Black, recently from the torpedo school at Willet's Point, N. Y., an expert on that subject. The importance of this matter is such that the committee will continue during the present week and next week, hoping to be able to report a bill at an early day.

TO INVESTIGATE FOUR CHARITIES

A Committee of Westchester Supervisors Named by the Chairman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Chairman F. M. Carpenter of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors this morning appointed a committee composed of T. Elwood Carpenter, Herbert D. Lent, and Joseph B. See to represent the county with the State Board of Charities in its investigation of the following institutions, against which it was alleged some irregularities were charged: Sisters of the Divine Compassion, Westchester Temporary Home, Missionary Sisters Third Order of St. Francis, and the New-York Catholic Protectory.

A communication was received from the sisters of St. Francis's Home at Peekskill saying that no charges had ever been made against them, and regretting that their home should be linked with the Temporary Home which has recently had so much publicity given it in charges of cruelty, particularly toward the boy Harry Weeks, which resulted in his being liberated from the institution.

The sisters, however, are willing to afford the investigators every facility and all the information in their power.

New Men for Acting Captain O'Brien.

Chief Conlin yesterday transferred the following patrolmen to the Central Office and detailed them to detective duty under Acting Capt. O'Brien: Bernard McConville of Leonard Street, Charles E. Savage and John Kelly of East Twenty-second Street, John J. Tierney of Eldridge Street, George F. Britton of West Thirtieth Street, William A. Wood of Mercer Street, John T. Horan of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Daniel J. O'Connell of Elizabeth Street.

NO SALOON FOR JAMESPORT

Deacons and Members of the W. C. T. U. Ride Six Miles in Zero Weather on a No License Party.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Jan. 8.—Zero weather failed to congeal the enthusiasm of the local branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and it found vent yesterday in a "no-license party." No-license parties are a new fad, and promise to supersede straw rides. They will if the licenses can be found to operate upon, at least if the success of the first one can make them popular.

When you see a red nose in Jamesport, you are supposed to assume that it was caused by a nip of Jack Frost, and not by a nip of something else, for the latter is not supposed to be obtainable in this neighborhood. Jamesport has always voted "dry," and the Excise Commissioners have always left this village off their map of Riverhead town. But recently the watchful Woman's Christian Temperance Union began to notice something. The men's noses began to wear a different appearance. They turned to a richer and a deeper red. Even by a warm fireside this new ruddiness did not vanish. But this was not all.

The red noses seemed to impart redolence to the breaths of the marked individuals. This redolence was of a peculiar kind that was new to Jamesport, and its general prevalence aroused the suspicions of the blue ribboners. They finally traced this redolence to its source—an oyster saloon kept by one John Zenzus. Their suspicions were justified when they learned that an application for a liquor license had been presented to the Excise Board by this same Zenzus.

Yesterday was the day set for the hearing on the application. The Temperance Union at once held a meeting, and a plan of action was decided upon. Promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning fifty women met at the rooms of the union. Wagons were there and into these the women climbed. The thermometer stood exactly at zero as the loaded vehicles started for Riverhead, where the Excise Board was to meet.

At Riverhead the party secured the services of Prof. Joseph M. Belford as spokesman. He led them into the meeting room of the board, and explained their business. The women seconded him and added sundry comments concerning any individual who would dare sell anything stronger than sarsaparilla or sweet cider within the precincts of Jamesport.

George W. Aldrick, Albert D. Tuthill, and Henry D. Green, who form the Excise Board, were surprised when they learned of the cold ride the women had taken. That they were favorably impressed was evidenced by assurances, which they gave at once, that Zenzus would not be granted a license. The women thanked the board and left. Before returning to Jamesport they went to the rooms of the Riverhead Women's Christian Temperance Union and held a thanksgiving meeting. Then they rode back in triumph and cold to Jamesport.

This is the second vain attempt John Barleycorn has made to get a foothold in this village. The first was when the Rev. F. O. Sacken declared from the pulpit that liquor was being sold in the town. His claim was verified. Somebody saw men wiping their mouths coming out of a place kept by one Samuel Brown. The names of those who frequented the place were taken down, and Brown was arrested. He was convicted before Justice Stackpole and fined $100. Several of the clergyman's parishioners thought he was personal in his remarks, and threatened to sue him for slander, but they changed their minds. Brown's conviction was secured largely through the efforts of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Among those who made the trip to Riverhead yesterday were the Rev. Mr. Sacken, Deacons C. S. Tuthill, Fred Tuthill, and Albert T. Downs. Some of the women in the no-license party were Mrs. N. S. Tuthill, Mrs. Willis Wells, Mrs. Richard Albertson, Mrs. Charles Tuthill, Mrs. Charles Conklin, Mrs. Gussie Ryder, Mrs. Albert T. Downs, Mrs. H. Conklin, Mrs. C. H. Tuthill, Mrs. C. S. Tuthill, Mrs. Ruth Tuthill, Mrs. Eliza Benjamin, Mrs. Herbert Albertson, Mrs. J. M. Petty, Mrs. Milford Benjamin.

It is not likely that a third attempt will be made to establish a saloon here.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY BANQUET

New Officers Installed—Dr. Mitchell Tells of the Organization's Aims.

The annual banquet of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at Morello's restaurant, in West Twenty-ninth Street. It was preceded by a meeting, at which the newly elected officers were installed. Dr. S. B. W. McLeod, the new President of the society, was installed by proxy, he being absent because of death in his family. Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell, the outgoing President, accepted the office for Dr. McLeod.

Dr. Mitchell told of the objects of the society, of the good it has been instrumental in effecting in improving the sanitary condition of the city, of its efforts to have the Coroner's office abolished, and of the general advancement of medico-legal science.

The society, he explained, was projected for the purpose of allying the medical and legal professions, and for the seeking of such legislation as would benefit the city from the physician's standpoint.

For the psychological section of the society, Clark Bell read a paper on the effects of hypnotism viewed from a scientific standpoint, and its recent introduction as a defense for criminal acts. Mr. Bell said it had been clearly demonstrated that hypnotism could be used by some to impel others to criminal acts.

The new officers are: President, S. B. W. McLeod. M. D.; First Vice President, Rastus S. Ransom; Second Vice President, Albert Bach; Secretary, Clark Bell; Treasurer, Rastus S. Ransom; Chemist, H. A. Mott, Ph. D., LL. D.

WILL SHOW PLANS TO SECRETARY LAMONT

New East River Bridge Commission Chooses a Committee.

The New East River Bridge Commission met yesterday afternoon at 49 Chambers Street. Secretary Thurber said that the commission would go on with its work, despite the temporary injunction secured by Stephen M. Hoye, the permanency of which Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court now has under advisement.

The commission has received and filed reports from two electrical experts regarding the bridge railroad traffic. The experts contend that there should be four tracks over the bridge, that the roadway should be laid at a grade of not more than 2 per cent., and that the headway should be 400 feet.

President Baird and Commissioners Thurber, Sperry, and Deeves are to go as a committee to Washington, D. C., to lay before the Secretary of War the proposed plans for the new bridge, and to secure his approval of them.

Had Her Assailant Arrested.

Mrs. Schutzky, the wife of the contractor who on Tuesday drove out of her husband's shop a committee of the Contractors' Association and their heelers, who had gone to the shop to compel Schutzky to put up another card with the association's new rules and to clean out the shop, had Contractor Schutz, who lives in the same building, at 200 Division Street, arrested yesterday on a charge of attempted assault. Schutz was one of the contractors' committee, and Mrs. Schutzky said he tried to throw a flatiron at her.

Schutz was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and was held in $200 bail for trial in Special Sessions. He had to wait four hours in jail before he was furnished bail by a member of the Clothing Contractors' Association.

The Oil of Saints.

From Notes and Queries.

Maundrell, in his "Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter, 1697," under date Sunday, May 2, describes a visit which he made to a Greek convent at Sydonaiaia, about four hours distant from Damascus, and gives an account of a certain picture of the Blessed Virgin, which, some years before, had been stolen; but the thief had not had it long in his possession before he found it changed into a real body of flesh, whereupon, he being struck with wonder and remorse, he carried it back to its true owners, confessing and imploring forgiveness for his crime. The monks, to secure it from any further mishap, placed it in a small cavity in the wall behind the high altar; and he goes on to say:

"Under the same Chest in which the Incarnate Picture was deposited, they always placed a small Silver Basin, in order to receive the distillation of an holy Oyl, which they pretend issues out from the enclosed Image, and does wonderful Cures in many distempers, especially those affecting the Eyes."

PAIR OF THIEVES CAUGHT

Carson and Yennie Worked with Allen, Killoran, and Russell.

WANTED FOR POST OFFICE ROBBERY

They Helped "Old Bill" Vosburg in the Ludlow Street Jail Delivery and Have Long Records as Criminals.

George Carson, or Haywood, and Albert Sydney Beuregard Yennie, or Manning or Roberts, Post Office thieves and coworkers with Allen, Killoran, and Russell, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail July 4, 1895, through the aid of "Old Bill" Vosburg and Carson and Yennie, were prisoners at Police Headquarters yesterday. Post Office Inspector Jacobs will claim them to-day for action by the United States authorities.

The prisoners are dangerous and important malefactors, Carson having a worldwide reputation. The specific charge against them is that in the Spring of 1894, with the aid of Charles Allen and Matthew Kennedy, they robbed the Post Office at Patchogue, L. I., of stamps worth $1,700.

The capture of the two thieves will bring to their captors, Chief Detective O'Brien and Detective Sergeant McCauly, $1,000, the reward offered in a circular describing them by Chief Post Office Inspector M. D. Wheeler July 10, 1895.

Acting Captain O'Brien said yesterday that the gang of Post Office robbers was known to consist of Allen, Killoran, Russell, Carson, and Yennie, soon after the escape of the three first named from Ludlow Street Jail. Carson and Yennie had records as bank thieves, sneaks, and pickpockets, and therefore it was important to have them in custody.

News of their visiting New-York furtively came to the Detective Bureau several weeks ago, and it was found to be correct. A watch was set and it was known Monday night that Carson had come to town. He visited in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Riverside Avenue, and was caught in the street there Monday night by O'Brien and McCauly. Yennie fell into a similar ambuscade Tuesday night at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

Chief Detective O'Brien yesterday would not permit either of the prisoners to be seen or questioned or say if, when they were searched, articles that incriminated them were found in their possession. He had reasons, he said, for keeping them as secluded as possible until they were under the control of United States officers.

Carson and Yennie were taken yesterday before Magistrate Simms in the Essex Market Police Court and were remanded until to-day. Neither appeared to wish to talk or to be represented by counsel.

Carson's criminal record is that of an expert bank and general thief of remarkable shrewdness and activity, whose natural gifts would have insured him success in an honest calling. He is forty-one years old, short and fair, and has a mark made with India ink on one hand.

He belonged to the "Bill" Vosburg school of evildoers, and among his associates were Horace Horan, John Carroll, Charles Cummisky, and Rufus Minor. He is supposed to have laid much money by for a day of disaster. He and Minor were arrested in 1887 by officers of the Pinkerton Agency for a robbery at the office of the Roxbury Gas Light Company in Boston. Carson was allowed to deposit money bail for himself and Minor, which was forfeited.

In Toronto, in May, 1888, Carson and George Boswell were arrested for stealing $325 which W. J. Daniel laid on a desk in the Bank of Toronto, but the records do not show that he was convicted.

Yennie came of a good Southern family. He is twenty-eight years old, and tall, and his left eyelid droops. At one time he was a clerk in the Chemical National Bank of this city. He dropped into crime, and Nov. 27, 1893, was arrested in Philadelphia with one Clark for acting suspiciously in a crowd going to the races and was sent to prison for ninety days.

Yennie a year ago lived at the Hotel Balmoral, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lexington Avenue. He then was in hiding because of the Patchogue and other robberies.

CAUGHT AFTER A CHASE.

Two Men Robbed a Brooklyn Store and One of Them Was Caught.

Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn Police Department was pleased yesterday when he heard all the particulars of the arrest of a burglar at 2 A. M., and he immediately congratulated Patrolmen Green and Keifer of the Flushing Avenue Precinct for their good work.

Patrolman Green was at Myrtle and Washington Avenues, when he heard a noise that seemed to come from the dry goods store at the corner. This store was robbed two weeks ago. He investigated, and soon heard footsteps on the tin roof of the rear extension. In a few seconds he saw a man drop from the extension to the stoop. The man at the same time saw the policeman, and in his excitement dropped a bundle and started to run down Washington Avenue toward the Wallabout Bridge.

As the man seemed to be getting away, Patrolman Green decided to summon aid. He fired three shots in the air. Patrolman Keifer, who was on duty in citizen's dress, heard the shots, and caught the fleeing man, who said he was Charles Thompson, twenty-eight years old, of Gold Street, near Fulton Street. He admitted having entered the store and taken goods. He had a companion, who escaped.

The bundle Thompson dropped contained a woman's skirt and shawl, two suits of underwear, nine pairs of socks, a pair of gloves, cologne, handkerchiefs, and a plush cape. Thompson had on three suits of clothes and an overcoat. In the Myrtle Avenue Police Court he was held for examination on the charge of burglary.

VERDICT FOR THE REV. MR. WIDDEMER

Awarded $750 in His Suit Against the Rev. William N. Ritchie.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 8.—When the slander suit brought by the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer against the Rev. William N. Ritchie for $5,000 was resumed this morning, Judge Conover stated that he had decided not to strike out the first two counts in the declaration, but would leave the whole case to the jury. Mr. Widdemer's friends claimed this a point in the deposed minister's favor.

Mr. Widdemer was called to the stand and admitted that he had been deposed in 1888 for violating the canonical law prohibiting remarriage where a divorce had been obtained on the ground of desertion.

The Rev. William N. Ritchie, the defendant, was then sworn in his own defense. His first acquaintance with Mr. Widdemer was when the latter went to Asbury Park as a supply. The defendant had purposely refrained from mixing in the trouble. His only connection with the case was when he had answered questions of interested parties who desired the truth.

He admitted having had a conversation with Mr. Hamilton on the train from New-York to Asbury Park May 23, 1894, in which Mr. Hamilton asked him to explain the trouble between Mr. Widdemer and the Presbytery. He had answered that he was endeavoring to keep out of the matter, as he knew nothing against Mr. Widdemer, except the rumors that had been flying around.

Mr. Ritchie denied the testimony of Mrs. Maggie Neill and Silas C. Stiger. Mrs. Neill testified that the defendant called upon her and stated that Mr. Widdemer was a bad man and an immoral man, and that it was hard on him not to have a church to preach in, while Mr. Widdemer, a man with a blot on his character, had charge of the church which Mr. Chandler, the former minister, had intended him (Mr. Ritchie) to have.

The Rev. Benjamin S. Everett of Jamesburg, clerk of the Monmouth Presbytery, testified that the Presbytery had refused to admit Mr. Widdemer.

The case was then given to the jury, and a verdict for $750 was awarded to Dr. Widdemer, after an hour's deliberation.

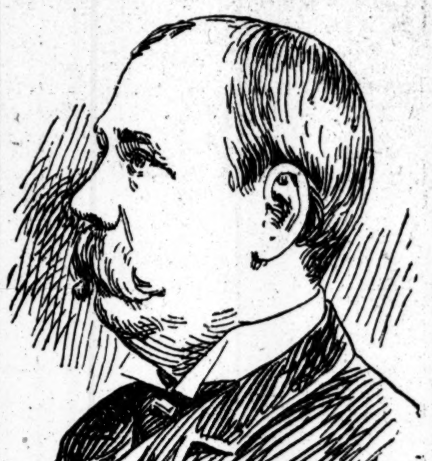
EX-CHIEF BYRNES HOME AGAIN

BENEFITED BY HIS TRIP AND HIS WIFE NO LONGER AN INVALID.

Nothing to Say About Police Department Affairs and Not Bothering About Denials.

Ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes returned from Europe yesterday on the steamship Majestic with Mrs. Byrnes and their daughters, Bella, May, and Addie.

"Glad to be home," said Mr. Byrnes, who is ruddy and in better health, apparently, than he has been for the last ten years, "but I've had a very pleasant and restful outing, although we traveled in England, Scotland, France, Germany, including Saxony, Austria, and Southern Italy. Went down the crater of Vesuvius, by the way, and shall remember the experience.



Thomas Byrnes.
Ex-Chief of Police of New-York City.

"Let me see, we have been away three months and have profited by the voyage. The invalid of the pary when we started, my wife, is now as hearty as she ever was in her life, so all of us are well. So far as I am concerned I have had what has troubled me for years, a twinge of rheumatism, now and then.

"As to plans, I have none. I am no longer an official, and have become very domestic. That story about my going to the Hot Springs? No foundation for it, except that I was there once. May go again if I have an idea that I need the treatment.

"No, no, not a word about the police administration; that is to say, no criticism from me. I am a private citizen now, and I should be unworthy to be one did I not wish the department every success. I am generally familiar with what has been going on in the department, and nothing has occurred that I feel called upon to comment on.

"The testimony of that gambler before the Commissioners of Accounts? Rather ancient history, according to my view. I do not think that any one whose esteem I value will suggest that I trouble myself with a denial.

"Our voyage, for a Winter one, was pleasant, and we were admirably treated. I cannot say too much for the vessel and its officers."

On the White Star Line pier, waiting for Mr. Byrnes and his family, were his two youngest daughters, Jessie and Amy; ex-Capt. Richard O'Connor, ex-Detective Sergeant Thomas Hickey, and William Murray, Jr., son of ex-Superintendent Murray. Mrs. Byrnes came ashore first with her daughters, so as to end the suspense of the little girls who were waiting.

Mr. Byrnes came down the gangplank with Mr. Murray, and was greeted by H. Maitland Kersey, who delivered a message of regret from Hermann Oelrichs, who was unable to be at the pier. Mr. Byrnes had not shaken hands with all who came forward to say a word of welcome when he was obliged to leave to accompany his family to his home in West Fifty-eighth Street.

ARGUING BROKER CHAPMAN'S CASE

Judge Cole Sustains the Ground Taken by the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Counsel Jere Wilson for the defense of Broker Chapman, indicted for refusing to answer the Senate committee's questions, continued his argument to-day, claiming that the prosecution must be compelled to prove willfulness.

The District Attorney declared that the principle advanced by the defense was the most dangerous one ever presented in a court of justice, and while he was quite willing to meet the issue, it was not an element in this case. All that the Government had to show was that the act had been committed.

The word "willful" did not mean a "voluntary" act, but an "act full of intent."

Judge Cole sustained the position of the District Attorney that the refusal to answer was without legal excuse.

An exception was noted.

Stenographer Prentiss was recalled to the stand for cross-examination, and was asked a number of questions as to what transpired at the Senate Investigating Committee's examination of Mr. Chapman.

The District Attorney promptly objected to every question, and was sustained by Judge Cole.

The case will be continued to-morrow.

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS

Notice Issued for the Benefit of Would-Be Office Holders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The United States Civil Service Commission has issued its schedule of examinations for the first six months of 1896. Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New-Mexico, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Wyoming have more than their share of departmental appointments, but residents of these States and Territories can take the Railway Mail, Indian, and Government Printing Office examinations.

During the first half of this year no applications for the positions of clerk, copyist, watchman, or messenger will be accepted from the following States: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia, but the other examinations mentioned are open to residents of these States.

A circular has been issued by the commission giving the places and dates of the examinations.

Objected to Vinegar.

From Good Words.

A curious story comes to us from Greece. Briefly, it is to this effect:

There was a man who learned the languages of birds and beasts. He heard one day of a Queen who had a toad inside her, and who had obtained no relief from physicians. So he went to the palace and offered his services, which were gratefully received. On reaching the bedside of her Majesty the man began to cluck, cluck, like a frog. All to no purpose. Then he hissed like a serpent, also without eliciting a response. Next he croaked like a toad, and was at once answered by the denizen of the royal stomach.

"What are you doing there?" he asked, in toad talk.

"Just nothing at all but enjoying myself," answered the reptile from within.

"I'm coming to visit you," said the man.

"There's no room for two," answered the toad.

"Do you get plenty to eat and palatable food?" asked the man.

"Excellent—royal diet," replied the reptile. "If the Queen would but abstain from vinegar, I should be happy as a bird."

When the man heard this, he ordered the Queen to drink three tumblers of vinegar, and thus the toad was killed.

Southern Lumbermen Meet.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 8.—A conference of the lumber manufacturers of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri was held at the Morris Hotel yesterday. The meeting was for the purpose of bringing the Alabama man into line with reference to prices, grades, and gauges, and after accomplishing this the conference adjourned.

HOTEL ASSOCIATION'S MEETING

James H. Breslin Succeeds Mr. Merrifield as President — Other Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Hotel Association of New-York City was held at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday, E. L. Merrifield presiding. Among those present were J. H. Breslin, Gilsey House; Gustav Baumann, Holland House; W. L. Jaques, Murray Hill; George Boldt, The Waldorf; Gardner Wetherbee, Windsor Hotel; Elmer Darling, Fifth Avenue; H. H. Brockway, Ashland House; A. L. Ashman, Sinclair House; I. D. Crawford, Hotel Alfred; C. F. Wildey, Cosmopolitan Hotel; Simeon Ford, Grand Union Hotel; S. L. Hasey, Hotel Devonshire; L. L. Todd, Hotels Marlborough and Vendome; C. Werhle, Hotel Belvedere; W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire; E. N. Annable, Westminster Hotel; Henry Walter, The Cambridge; N. B. Barry, St. Cloud Hotel; J. H. Rodgers, Hotel Balmoral, and A. Eugene Kirby. E. M. Tierney and W. A. Rosekrans, President and Secretary of the State Hotel Association, were also present.

After calling the meeting to order President Merrifield said:

In retiring from the Presidency of this association, I am glad to leave it in the hands of so competent a man as will be elected to fill my place to-day. I hope he will take as much pride and interest in doing the work that is to be done as I have; he is far more competent. I shall always have in my heart the welfare of our association, and stand ready to do all I can for it. The standing of this association is second to none in this or any other State. We are looked up to by our local and State Governments and also by all political parties. We can always get what we ask for, as we ask for nothing but what we are entitled to. We stand a unit upon all questions affecting the business of hotel keeping.

Since the organization of this association, which was June 28, 1878, I have been one of its officers. I have always tried to do all I could to advance its growth and power. No doubt I have made many mistakes, but if so, it was unintentional. I now retire to the ranks, but will be with you when called for, and will try to do my part of any work that may have to be done.

I thank you all for your courtesy and indulgence toward me, and at heart I shall be with you always.

Mr. Brockway spoke of the good work Mr. Merrifield had always been found ready to do at a moment's notice. He said it was largely due to Mr. Merrifield's influence that many bills at Albany detrimental to hotel interests had been defeated, mentioning among others the Fire Escape bill, which, he asserted, would have cost some houses in the city more than $100,000 to have complied with.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary showed the association to be in a very prosperous condition, with a substantial credit to them in bank.

The following were elected officers of the association for the coming year: James H. Breslin, President; H. H. Brockway, Vice President, and Simeon Ford, Treasurer and Secretary.

The Executive Committee is as follows: E. L. Merrifield, Chairman; N. B. Barry, C. F. Wildey, E. N. Annable, and Gustav Baumann.

The efforts to bring the Democratic Convention to New-York were thoroughly discussed, and George C. Boldt, after a speech on the subject, in which he reiterated the assertion that hotel rates would not be changed by the hotel proprietors of New-York during the convention, moved that that be the sense of the meeting, and that Messrs. Breslin and Ford be instructed to present it in that form when representing the hotel men on the Committee of Twenty-five which is endeavoring to bring the convention to New-York, which was carried by acclamation.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing to assist in sewing; has the best of city reference; wages, $18 to $20. 241 West 46th St.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 11 West 36th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; can also do waiting; is willing and obliging; has good city reference. 169 West 21st St.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with other work; best reference. 304 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or washing; first-class city reference. S. R., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; willing and obliging; do chamberwork; good reference. 435 West 54th St. Janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; first-class city references. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing in private family. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl; in private family; first-class reference from last place. 802 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would place a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress. 29 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 10 West 49th St.; third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or PARLORMAID.—Has nine years' city reference. S. P., Box 153 Times.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—As chambermaid or wait on lady and sew; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Afternoon engagements by young French lady as companion, teacher, or reader; best references. Reader, Box 205 Times.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement; fully capable of filling either position; best references. Companion, Box 183 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as capable private family cook and baker; also hot breads, soups, fish, meats, entrées, desserts; country and private family only; reference. Call, all week, Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.; no mail answered.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family, who thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. F., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a tidy, willing German, good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; understands all soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, entrées; good bread and biscuits; good references. Mrs. B., 203 East 50th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references; private family. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good and satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By an Irish-American woman as competent cook in small family; wages, $18 or $20; with or without kitchenmaid; best of reference. M. Kelly, 215 West 18th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and fish; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 2, at 74 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook and housekeeper; city reference. Mrs. Healey, 352 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; excellent cook; private family; good city reference. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in private family; city reference. 146 West 53d St., two bells.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young woman as cook and laundress in private family; references. C. M., 230 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; three years'; last employer can be seen. 412 West 56th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; in private family; city reference. 231 East 29th St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class French woman cook; competent in her duties; private family; city reference. H., 251 West 32d St.; Fabio's bell.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl as first-class cook; city or country. 234 East 29th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; with or without washing; good reference. 547 East 136th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook by day, week, or month; best city reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class in every branch of cooking; private family; references. Mrs. Wells, 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in small private family; six years' city reference from last employer. 251 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; no washing; highly recommended. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference. 18 West 30th St.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fine cooking; wages, $25; city or country. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook, in family. 464 7th Av., second floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Young married woman wants washing, or any other work, by the day; best reference. Mrs. Connelley, 248 West 67th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best city references; elegant style; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; ladies' and children's garments; remodels; latest styles; reasonable; by day; reference. 158 East 46th St.

DRESSMAKING done at home and out by the day; terms reasonable; highest references. L. Foerl, 148 West 124th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By young lady; thoroughly educated; German, English, and music; willing to travel; best references. 902 East 165th St.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By refined young North German as nursery governess or maid to lady. M. F., 504 East 86th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; to present position until the 1st of February. 206 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young widow in reversed circumstances, as housekeeper in gentleman's family; best references. A. C., Box 140 Times.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, as houseworker or kitchen girl. 432 West 42d St.; ring Ryan's bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a Protestant woman to do housework in small family; good plain cook and laundress. M. S., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French couple, in private family, to do general housework; best reference furnished. 266 West 71st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework, plain cooking, washing, and ironing. 313 East 31st St., one flight, back.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. English, 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can do all kinds of family sewing and assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 134 East 28th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties; or to wait on elderly lady; best city reference. Call or address, for two days, 316 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good sewer; would like to go with family to California or South; references. L. E., care of Mrs. Jullien, 313 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; good references. 164 West 36th St.; no cards.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class German dressmaker as lady's maid or do sewing by day in private families. Mrs. Lozzler, 517 East 11th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent woman as maid, seamstress, and a first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 Madison Av.

MAID, &c.—By an experienced woman as maid and nurse to invalid lady; best personal reference from doctors and ladies; willing to travel. A. R., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young English woman, with best testimonials, for maid to invalid or elderly lady; good plain sewer. 231 West 16th St., third bell.

MAID.—By a competent maid and good seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; shirts and children's clothes a specialty; city reference. Douglas, 27 Cottage Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a first-class American family; first-class reference. 200 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class reference. 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; excellent city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as laundress or do housework in flat, or day's work; city reference. E. S., 146 West 53d St., two bells.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; understands all kinds of infant's bottle feeding; take entire charge; five years' reference. 137 West 60th St.; ring Kean's bell.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse (French) in a small family; will take care of one or two children. Apply, present employer's, 38 West 92d St., between 2 and 4 P. M.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or to care for young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; three years' city references. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable person, German, as nurse to invalid or elderly lady; good references. G. Alt, 202 East 113th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; any kind of sickness; 7 years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a competent parlormaid, and to assist butler; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of sewing; is willing to help with other work; best references. Mrs. Carpenter, 1,594 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a refined North German, understanding cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; understands dressmaking; operating all machines; terms, $1 per day, or $5 per week. M. M., 165 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. B., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss seamstress. Address, by letter, M. Bertin, 115 East 21st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; willing and obliging; makes all sorts of salads; city or country: best private family reference; wages, $20. 424 3d Av., near 30th St.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; can carve; understands wines and all kinds of salads; best city references. 510 West 125th St., Frances's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place in a small private family; best city references. F. A., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family, or as parlormaid; is neat and obliging; best city reference. 244 West 19th St.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; good reference. 225 East 88th St., Miss Flyn's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl; first-class; capable in all branches; best of reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—Assist with chamberwork; two years' best city reference. 70 West 83d St., first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a Swedish woman to take washing home or go out by the day. 163 East 53d St.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress, washing at home, family or gentlemen's; references. L., 133 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Englishman; age 32; city or country; first-class reference. J. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Scotchman; only short time in country; willing and obliging; country preferred. G. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET, or SINGLE-HANDED.—English; personal reference. W. B., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent French-Swiss; 34; good appearance; best city references. A. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his duty; strictly sober; first-class references. George, 162 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—By an English Protestant; competent, reliable; good appearance; personal reference; Washington or West. Howard, 454 4th Av.

BUTLER.—English; understands his business; references as to ability, honesty, sobriety, &c. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city reference. P. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Understands his duties. A. Smyth, 30 Shiel St., William's Bridge.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; in a private family; best city reference. F. M., 363 7th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly experienced young Englishman; tall and good appearance; best of personal reference. H. D., 2 University Place.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By competent colored man in private family; has first-class city reference and experience. C. B., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; good city references. G. H., 251 West 32d St.; Fabio's bell.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; over three years in last place. L. N., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; first-class references; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work. Julian, 884 6th Av., care of Mr. Hermann Cordts.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, 29; in private family; experienced; willing and obliging; speaks English, French, and Italian; no objection to work; best city reference. J. P., 179 West 12th St.

BUTLER.—By a man with first-class reference in private family. Perry, 235 West 47th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By the day in private families; dinners, lunches, suppers prepared; first-class references. Gatti, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; a careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; height, 5 feet 9 inches; first-class city references. P. M., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. M. D., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best city references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, respectful, stylish, trustworthy coachman. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; twelve years' personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; understands fine horses, harness, and carriages; thoroughly willing and obliging. W. Cleaver, 17 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; single; understands his business thoroughly; is good, careful driver; sober and honest. W. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; four years with last employer; has good reference; only out through sickness in family. G. A., 108 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; long experience; strictly temperate; good city driver; first-class city reference, written and personal, if required. G. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; stylish driver; first-class city reference; generally useful man. 110 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single, temperate, and experienced city driver; steady position; city or country; private family. Coachman, 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,337 3d Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Married; no family; personal references; city or country. W., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. 150 Columbus Av., care of Lindburg.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man, 25, as groom or coachman; in country; or second man; A1 reference. J. K., 223 East 64th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 21; can assist in dining room, and understands the care of silver; first-class references. W. H., 149 East 32d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; understands his duties thoroughly; A1 city references. E. A. V., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a Swede; understands his duties; good references. Anderson, 242 East 30th St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city references. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands valeting and all other kinds of work; six years' personal city reference. M. R., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; strong and willing to work at anything; city or country. Care of Mrs. Bloomquist, 441 West 30th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman to a gentleman; age 28; willing to travel; thoroughly experienced; good references. C. B. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; where third is kept. W. D., 207 West 46th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or COOK.—By Japanese as waiter or cook; best reference. T. U., 164 Sands St., Brooklyn, Japanese Union.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish man in a private family, or with single gentleman; at present with four gentlemen; disengaged in a few days. Lawrence, 183 3d Av., grocery store.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—Competent with all kinds of engines, boilers, dynamos, &c.; first-class references as to character and competency. Engineer, 60½ East 12th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—French governess; must be well recommended; able to teach French, German, and music. Apply at 39 East 68th St., Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—Fifteen first-class waitresses, parlormaids, French maids, Swedish cooks. Mrs. L. Seely's "Bureau," 352 6th Av.

WANTED—A cook, to do washing and ironing in family of two; reference required. Call, Thursday, from 9 to 1 o'clock, 16 East 64th St.

WANTED.—French Protestant children's nurse. Call before 11, 55 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—In a mercantile office, a competent stenographer and typewriter. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, Post Office Box 2,396, New-York City.

WANTED—A thoroughly good useful man; must be intelligent and able to assist waiting at table. A. Z., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Hints to Would-Be Laureates.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

If you'd be poet laureate in England far away,
Be careful what you say, Sir;
Be careful what you say!
Don't tell the Queen she's aging—that her tresses gleam with gray;
Or that England's gone to fiddlesticks and isn't in the fray—
Be careful what you say, Sir;
Be careful what you say!
If you'd be a poet laureate in England far away,
No genius bring to play, Sir;
No genius bring to play!
For you mustn't be a genius—so Victorian mandates say;
But just a jolly rhymer, reeling poems off for pay—
But be careful what you say, Sir,
Be careful what you say!

Presumptuous.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"You know those people that live in that two-story house across the way—the Gumpersons, or some such name?"

"Yes, I know them when I see them."

"I have a passing acquaintance with them. Speak to them when I meet any of the girls on the street. Well, one of the girls stopped me while I was out walking the other morning. She said: 'Miss Highfly, you house wasn't broken into last night and robbed, was it?' I said, 'No. Why?' And she said, 'I'm glad to hear it. I dreamed last night somebody had got into your house through the kitchen window, and stolen ever so many valuable things.' Think of the presumption of it! Dreaming about us! And they aren't in our set at all!"

A Glimmer.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fenderson has perpetrated what he conceives to be the best bicycle joke on record. He asks "when is a man like a certain South American republic?" and the answer is "When he's a wheeler." Do you tumble?

Divided.

From Judge.

"So they were divorced, eh?"

"Yes; for incompatibility of temper."

"How did it come about?"

"Well, you see he had the incompatibility and she had the temper."